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LETTERS FROM ITALY.

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VOL. II.  
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LETTERS FROM ITALY

1811



TO  
THE  
EUROPE

By J. H. ...





# Post Map OF EUROPE.

British Statute Miles.  
0 50 100 150 200



Longitude West from London

Longitude East 25 from London

Scale 1:500,000



# TRAVELS IN ITALY;

IN A

## Series of Letters:

CONTAINING A

VIEW OF THE REVOLUTIONS IN THAT COUNTRY,

FROM THE

CAPTURE OF NICE BY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

TO

*The Expulsion of Pius VI. from the Ecclesiastical States.*

POINTING OUT

ALL THE WORKS OF ART

which embellish

PISA, FLORENCE, SIENA, ROME, NAPLES, BOLOGNA, VENICE, &c.

SPECIFYING THE

EXPENSE OF RESIDING

IN

*VARIOUS PARTS OF ITALY, FRANCE, &c.*

So that Persons who visit the Continent from economical Motives may select the most eligible Places for permanent Residence:

WITH

*Full Instructions to Invalids and Families*

relative to the

ISLAND OF MADEIRA,

And for the Use of those who may wish to avoid the Expense attendant upon Travelling with a Courier.

---

BY MARIANA STARKE.

*Third Edition,*

REVISED, CORRECTED, AND CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED, BY AN

*Itinerary of all the most frequented Passes of the Alps, Germany, Portugal, Spain, France, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Poland.*

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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VOL. II.

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20, Paternoster Row.

1816.







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Alphabetical List of Towns, Rivers, Lakes, Gulphs, Islands, &c. with their ancient names.

# LETTERS

## FROM ITALY,

&c. &c.

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### LETTER XXI.

*Naples, September 1797.*

**T**HE environs of Naples are extremely interesting; far more so, indeed, than the city itself. The bay, which seems to be the mouth of an extinct volcano, is embellished with several beautiful islands; while, on it's western side, lie Pausilipo, Puzzuoli, Baiæ, &c.; and to the east, Portici, Stabiæ, Pæstum, and Sorrento. The bay of Naples was far more extensive than it is at present, as appears from the situation of ancient light-houses, both of which, now, are actually in the heart of the city: the ruins of the most ancient may be seen behind the church of S. Onofrio de' Vecchi; the other stood on the site of Gesù Nuovo.



The following is what we found the most convenient way of visiting the antiquities and natural curiosities in the environs of Naples.

EXCURSION TO POMPEII, HERCULANEUM, AND  
PORTICI.

We hired a carriage for the whole day, took a cold dinner, bread, wine, knives, forks, and glasses, and set out at seven in the morning for Pompeii; bargaining, however, with our *voiturin* to stop two or three hours at Portici on our return.

Pompeii is between thirteen and fourteen English miles distant from Naples; the road lies through Portici, Torre-del-Greco, and Torre-del-Annunziata. You likewise pass through rich vineyards, and over various streams of lava, poured down by Vesuvius toward the sea, in consequence of different eruptions. We drove to that side of Pompeii which contains the soldiers' barracks, where we got out of the carriage, ordering our horses to be put up near the excavated villa, on the opposite side of the town, and our dinner to be carried to the above-named villa: we then walked, accompanied by the *Cicerone*, who is very intelligent, through the

barracks and all the excavated ruins near them ; and thence crossed a large vineyard, under which is the central part of the town, to an excavated street, supposed to be part of the Appian-way ;\* afterward proceeding through the gate of Pompeii to the tombs near it, and then going to the villa above-mentioned, by far the most curious object of investigation yet discovered. We dined in this villa, and then sent for our carriage to take us up at the garden-gate.

Pompeii was buried under ashes and punice-stones, thrown out from Vesuvius, A.D. 79 ; and accidentally discovered by some peasants, A.D. 1750, as they were digging in a vineyard near the river Sarno. The excavation of this interesting city was attended with less trouble and expense than that of Herculaneum, it being buried only twelve or fifteen feet under ashes and punice-stone.

On quitting your carriage you go down a small descent to the soldiers' barracks, nearly an oblong square, with a portico round it, sup-

\* Appius Claudius, the Censor, made this road from Rome to Capua at his own expense, and it appears, from Tacitus, Strabo, and Horace, that it was afterward carried on to Brundisium.



ported by brick pillars stuccoed and painted, with several figures in armour engraved upon them, supposed to have been done by the Roman soldiers. The rooms within the portico are of various dimensions, some of the largest being about fifteen feet square; and in one of these, probably a prison, iron stocks were found, with skeletons standing in them. This part of the city contains fragments of an ancient Doric temple, evidently of an anterior date, and its appearance is far more simply majestic, than the rest of the yet excavated buildings: within this temple is an altar, and without, near the entrance, another. The building in general seems to have been composed of a sort of *tuffo* formed by decompositions from water, and the same with that of which the temples at Pæstum are built. Nearly adjoining the Doric temple, is an open theatre, originally lined throughout with beautiful white marble: that part which held the spectators is of a semi-circular form; and on either side, near the stage, is a consular-seat: the orchestra is enclosed within two straight walls, and divides the stage from the spectators: the stage is very wide, but so shallow, that little or no scenery could have been used: it had

three entrances all in front, and behind were the green-room, &c. That part where the spectators sat, is built on the side of a hill, according to the custom of the Greeks; and on the top of this hill were covered colonades for the spectators to retire into when it rained—these colonades probably served at other times for a public walk, as they commanded a fine view of Capri, Stabiæ, &c. The different classes of people ascended this theatre by different staircases and lobbies, all of which seem to have been very convenient. Nearly adjoining to this theatre is another, not so large, though in most respects similar, except that it is said to have been covered, but whether with an awning or a roof, does not appear. The *Temple of Isis* is in higher preservation than many other of the ruins, and especially worth notice; for, to contemplate those altars whence so many oracles have issued, to trace the very hiding place into which the priests squeezed themselves when they spoke for the statue of the goddess, nay, to discover the secret stairs by which they ascended into the *sanctum sanctorum*; in short, to examine the construction of a temple evidently built long before Pompeii was destroyed, is



surely a most interesting speculation. Instruments for sacrifice, candelabræ, &c. with the skeletons of priests, thought to have been feasting at the time of the eruption, were found here. It appears that this temple had been destroyed by an earthquake previous to the general overthrow of the city, several stumps of columns which seem originally to have supported the building being still discernible : this earthquake is mentioned by Seneca ; it happened in the year 63. The pillars now standing are composed of brick stuccoed and painted, the capitals are the same—the whole building likewise is stuccoed, painted, and beautifully polished within and without—the floor is mosaic. The houses already excavated are, generally speaking, on a small scale ; most of them, however, were evidently nothing more than shops, and the habitations of shopkeepers. Some few which seem to have belonged to persons of a higher class are adorned with a handsome portico in front, supported by Doric columns, a large entrance, or hall, with a fountain in its centre, and on the sides, bed-rooms which appear to have little or no light except what came from the hall. In one house, which seems to have been three

stories high, there are three halls, and three fountains; indeed, wherever there is one of these courts, or halls, there never fails to be a fountain in the middle of it.\* The pillars of every portico are composed of brick stuccoed and painted—the rooms are stuccoed, painted and beautifully varnished—the roofs arched, with terraces on the top—the floors mosaic, and scarce two of them alike. The windows are generally closed with wooden shutters, (probably jalousies) some few, however, had glass, which seems to have been thick, and not transparent—others had isinglass split into thin plates. The paintings in the shops and very small houses seem nearly as elegant as in the large ones. The houses usually pointed out to travellers contain—*First house*—a lion on the door-sill, in mosaic—a fountain in the middle of the yard. *Second house*—various paintings, namely, a woman seated, reading a scroll—a landscape—comic and

\* If, as we have every reason to suppose, the customs of ancient Greece were observed at Pompeii, this circumstance may be thus accounted for.—The Grecian women usually lived in the uppermost rooms of their houses, and were not permitted to go down stairs into the apartments destined for the men; therefore a fountain upon every floor was almost necessary.



tragic masks—a pretty bed-room with paintings on the walls, representing Venus attired by the Graces, and Venus and Adonis—here, likewise, is a painting of a white flag fastened to a column, and an altar adorned with trophies emblematical of his death. *Third house*—two snakes, emblems of longevity, wrought in mosaic at the entrance. *Fourth house*—Salve, “welcome,” in mosaic on the threshold; and a curious labyrinth, or table for playing at an ancient game, in the centre of one of the floors.\*—paintings representing an altar, with a cock prepared for sacrifice, and instruments for sacrifice lying by—a figure of Æsculapius, and another of Mars—a lady dressing her hair—fighting gladiators—a dancing Bacchante—a fine bull’s head—fish—flowers—poultry—and Cupid playing on the tibia. In one of the houses likewise is a painting of a Grecian temple, adorned with twenty fluted Doric pillars. One of the shops (in appearance a soap-boiler’s) had soap found in it—another shop evidently was a coffee-house, and the marks of the cups still remain upon the marble-dresser. On the outside of another shop

\* These mosaics seem to indicate that the house was an inn.

are Hebrew characters, (not written with vowel points) and other oriental characters, which do not seem to be Hebrew. The iron-work of a calash, apparently like those used at present in Naples, and called *calessini*, was found in the court of a house. The *City Gate* is highly interesting; here is the centry-box for the guard—a semi-circular seat in which the Romans used to assemble and converse—and a couple of tombs—all in great measure perfect: near one of the tombs is a court containing a stone, on which the bodies of the dead were burnt; and on the walls of this court are large frightful earthen masks with weeping faces. The tomb contains one large and several small niches for urns; the large one is supposed to have been for the head of the family.

The *Excavated Villa* is more entire than any of the ruins yet laid open; several rooms, the garden, and the cellar, being quite in their original state; the last contains wine-vessels, cemented to the wall by the cinders which overwhelmed the city, and likewise filled with them. The paintings still remaining in this villa are beautiful—the hot and cold baths are almost entire—the kitchen is quite so—in short, by examining



these apartments, you precisely ascertain the plan and manner of ornamenting a Roman country-house, which seems to differ very little from modern Italian villas; except that the stucco is infinitely finer than any we now see, as likewise are the colours, and varnish laid over them. Pompeii was built and paved with lava; carriage wheels have worn traces in the pavement, and these traces are only feet wide; nevertheless so narrow are the streets already excavated, that there is barely room sufficient for two carriages to pass each other: the streets have raised footways, on each side, three feet broad.

Perhaps the whole world does not exhibit so awful a spectacle as Pompeii; and when it was first discovered, when skeletons were found heaped together in the streets and houses, when all the utensils, and even the very bread of the suffocated inhabitants, were discernible, what a speculation must this ill-fated city have furnished to a thinking mind!—To visit it even now is absolutely to live with the ancient Romans: and when we see houses, shops, furniture, fountains, streets, carriages, and implements of husbandry, exactly similar to those of the present day, we are apt to conclude that customs and

manners have undergone but little variation for the last two thousand years. The practice of consulting augurs, and that of hiring persons to weep at funerals, are still kept up in the mountainous and secluded parts of Tuscany, and I have frequently seen the Tuscan cattle, when destined for slaughter, adorned with chaplets of flowers, precisely as the ancients used to adorn their victims for sacrifice. The Roman butchers, likewise, still wear the dress, and use the knife of heathen sacrificing priests. The old Roman custom of not eating above one regular meal a day, and that about the ninth hour of Italy, (three o'clock with us,) is kept up by many of the Italians: and during the month of May it is common to see shepherds dressed, as in ancient times, like Pan, Satyrs, &c.\* I do not, however, mean to infer from what I have said, that the modern Italians equal the ancients in works of art; for, in this respect, there seems as much difference between the present race and their forefathers, as there was between the ancient Romans and their teachers, the Greeks.

\* In Tuscany the ancient Greek practice of placing herbs, eggs, and what we call *a whet* upon the table before dinner, is still kept up at hotels.



Not more than from forty to fifty skeletons have yet been found in Pompeii—one-third of the town only, however, is yet uncovered; but the excavations are going on daily; and a new street, with a noble Portico, has very lately been laid open.\*

For a coach and four horses to Pompeii the usual price is eight ducats—*buona-mano*, (drink-money,) twelve or fifteen *carlini* for two drivers—to the boy who carries your dinner to the villa it is usual to give two *carlini*—to the man who throws water on the paintings, one or two *carlini*—to the guide one ducat. The time usually employed in going is two hours—in seeing Pompeii four hours—and in returning to Portici, one hour and a half.

Previous to visiting the museum at Portici we descended into Herculaneum.

This city, according to Dionysius of Halicar-

\* I observed to a Neapolitan, that it was a pity the king did not employ his soldiers in making these excavations; as, by such means, the whole town might be laid open in a few months. “No, no,” replied he, “’tis better as it is; for all our unburied treasures will soon be devoted to the French, while those which remain hid within the bowels of the earth may still continue ours.”

nassus, was founded by Hercules.\* The Alexandrian Chronicle mentions it as having been built sixty years before the siege of Troy—Pliny and Florus mention it as a great and flourishing city; and some authors conjecture that it was the Capua whose luxuries ruined Hannibal's army.† Dion Cassius speaks thus of it's destruction, which happened on the 24th of August, A.D. 79. “An incredible quantity of cinders, carried by the wind, filled air, earth, and sea, suffocating men, flocks, birds, and fish, and burying two entire cities, namely, Herculaneum and Pompeii, while their inhabitants were seated in the theatres.” The people of Herculaneum, however, must have had time to escape, as very few skeletons, and not much portable wealth have been found in those parts already excavated. Some parts of the city are buried sixty-eight feet deep in cinders and lava, others above one hundred. This seems, from Dion Cassius, to have been the first great erup-

\* Perhaps founded in honour of Hercules, or the Sun; as the word *Hercules* appears to be derived from a Hebrew compound, meaning universal fire, and allusive to the attributes of the sun.

† The Appian-way having passed through it is, I believe, one reason for this conjecture.



tion of Vesuvius that the Romans witnessed; though there undoubtedly were other burning mountains in the adjoining country from ages immemorial. The above-named author says, that the cinders and dust ejected by Vesuvius darkened the sun at Rome, and were carried by the wind as far as Egypt: and Giuliani asserts, that in the eruption of 1631, the cinders were carried to Constantinople in such quantities as to terrify the Turks extremely. The spot where Herculaneum stood, was not ascertained at the beginning of the eighteenth century; but, about the year 1713, a peasant, while sinking a well at Portici, found several pieces of antique marble, which happened to be sought for by the Prince d'Elbeuf, who was building a house in the neighbourhood. The Prince wanting these fragments of marble to compose a stucco in imitation of that used by the ancients, purchased of the peasant a right to search for them; on doing which, he was recompensed with a statue of Hercules, and another of Cleopatra; this success encouraged him to proceed with ardour; when the architrave of a marble-gate, seven Grecian statues resembling vestals, and a round temple encompassed by twenty-four alabaster columns

on the outside, the same number within, and likewise embellished with statues, were the reward of his labour: in short, the produce of these excavations became considerable enough to attract the attention of Government; in consequence of which Prince d'Elbeuf was ordered to desist, and all researches were given up till the year 1736; when Don Carlos, on becoming King of Naples, wished to build a palace at Portici, and purchased of the Prince d'Elbeuf, his lately-erected house, together with the ground whence he had taken so many valuable antiquities. The king now made an excavation eighty feet deep; and soon discovered an entire city buried in the earth, together with the bed of a river, which ran through it, and even part of the water: he also discovered the Temple of Jupiter, containing a statue, reputed to be of gold; and afterward laid open the theatre, directly over which the peasant's well was found to have been sunk. The inscriptions on the doors of the theatre, fragments of bronze horses gilt, and of the car to which they belonged, (decorations, probably, of the grand entrance) together with great numbers of statues, columns, and pictures, were now brought to light: never-



theless, in the year 1765, not more than fifty labourers were employed in making these valuable excavations: in 1769 the number was reduced to ten; and in 1776 to three or four. Resina, (anciently Retina) and Portici being built immediately over Herculaneum, the workmen could not venture to excavate as they would have done, had the surface of the earth been less encumbered; consequently, the plans of Herculaneum, and its edifices, are not accurate: it is, however, known, that the streets are straight, having on either side raised footways, like those of London, and being paved with the same kind of lava as that which is now thrown up by Vesuvius. The most considerable edifice yet discovered is a *Forum*, or *Chalcidicum*—this building seems to have been a rectangular court, two hundred and twenty-eight feet long, and encompassed with a portico, supported by forty-two columns; it was paved with marble and adorned with paintings—the portico of entrance was composed of five arcades ornamented with equestrian statues of marble, two of which, namely, the famous Balbi, are preserved. Opposite to the entrance, and elevated upon three steps, was the statue of the

Emperor Vespasian, and on either side a figure in a curule chair: in the wall were niches adorned with paintings, and bronze statues of Nero and Germanicus; there likewise were other bronze and marble statues in the portico. This *Forum* joined, by means of a colonade, to two temples, in form rectangular, and one of them one hundred and fifty feet long—the interior part of these was ornamented with columns, frescos, and inscriptions in bronze; and near the temple is an open theatre, large enough to contain ten thousand spectators. The front of the stage seems to have been decorated with columns, statues, and other ornaments in sculpture. The *proscennium* was found entire, and is one hundred and thirty feet long. Part of the stage and the base of one of the columns of flowered alabaster, with which it was adorned, were likewise discovered; and in front of the stage, according to De la Lande, were bronze statues of the Muses. Fragments also were found of several bronze horses, supposed to have decorated the wall which terminated the seats. This spacious theatre appears to have been lined with Parian marble, and built about the same time with that at Verona, after the design of Numisius. The



houses hitherto excavated in Herculaneum are found to have been usually paved with bricks three feet long and six inches thick, and the walls of the rooms were chiefly painted in *tempera*. The generality of the people do not seem to have had glazed windows, though some excellent plate-glass has been found in Herculaneum, and may be seen at the museum at Portici. The excavations at Herculaneum are now so filled up, that it is scarcely worth a traveller's while to descend into them ; part of the theatre, however, may still be seen ; but as a model of the whole is placed in the museum at Portici, and as the air of Herculaneum is heavy and damp, almost to be dangerous, *persons with weak lungs should on no consideration go down.*

#### MUSEUM OF PORTICI.

In order to see this collection of all the most valuable statues, paintings, vases, &c, which were found in Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ, it is necessary to obtain a permission of the king, through the medium of your ambassador ; and this permission entitles you to admittance for one year ; every day, *festas* excepted, from nine till twelve in the forenoon, and from

three till five or six in the afternoon. *The lower rooms of the museum*, which contain the paintings, are damp and cold—the *upper apartments*, which contain the bronze statues, vases, &c. are tolerably warm. Each floor has a *Custode*, and both these gentlemen expect six *carlini*.\*

\* As strangers are not allowed to take minutes of the paintings, &c. in this museum, it is impossible to give an accurate list of the contents of each room; I will therefore endeavour to recollect and mention the most striking things; at the same time adding a further account of the paintings, collected from engravings which have been published by royal authority.

The paintings are all in *tempera*; and judging from the beauty of the composition, and the unskilfulness of the execution, it is probable that many of them are copies done by common house-painters from the most renowned pictures of antiquity. The composition of the Bacchantes, Muses, and other small figures, is said to be so exquisite, that were an artist to study for years he could not change one fold in the drapery to any advantage; and the execution is said to be so bad, that more than an hour could not have been employed upon each figure.

*Anti-rooms below-stairs*—bronze statues. *Apartments which contain the paintings*—the subjects of the most celebrated paintings are supposed to be—Dido abandoned by Æneas!—a domestic repast—the seven days of the week, represented by the seven planets, beginning with Saturday: namely, Saturn clothed in yellow, and holding a scythe—Sunday, Apollo with a whip, like a charioteer—Monday, Diana with white robes and a sceptre—Tuesday, Mars armed—Wednesday, Mercury with a winged bonnet fastened under his chin—Thursday, Jupiter in red, without his thunder—and Friday, Venus in white, with a crown of roses on her head, and a



*Court below-stairs*—two horses' heads in bronze—*and, under an arch of the Royal Palace, on*

winged love by her side)—Theseus with the Minotaur dead at his feet—Hercules and Telephus—Telephus suckled by a deer, or Latinus, son of Faunus, king of the Aborigines, an allegorical painting relative to the origin of the Romans—the Centaur Chiron teaching Achilles to strike the lyre; ascribed to Parrhasius, though more probably copied from a work of that artist!—Hercules strangling the serpents, sent by Juno to destroy him—Iphigenia discovering Orestes—Orestes and Pylades chained, and conducted by the soldiers of King Thoas before the statue of Diana—a parrot drawing a car, and a grasshopper driving; thought to be a copy from Zeuxis, who was famous for these whimsical subjects!—a Faun caressing a Bacchante—small pictures of Rope-dancers, Bacchantes, &c.; one of whom holds a musical instrument, used by the Neapolitans to this day—a Bacchante carried off by a Centaur—another Centaur carrying off a young man—Apollo and the Muses!—two outlines, upon marble; the one represents Theseus killing the Centaur; the other, female figures, with their names written over them: this style of drawing is supposed to be very ancient—small paintings, representing children, engaged in various occupations—animals—birds—fish—fruits, &c.—One of these apartments contains the model of the Theatre of Herculaneum.

*Apartments up-stairs*—These rooms are floored with marbles and mosaic-pavements found in Herculaneum and Pompeii—they contain bronze vases, of exquisite workmanship, inlaid with silver!—instruments for sacrifice, among which is a brush supposed to have been used in sprinkling holy water, and precisely what the Roman-Catholics use now.\*—a *lecti-*

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\* Every ancient temple contained a vase filled with holy-water, and placed, it is supposed, near the entrance; and with this water every person who came to solemn sacrifices was sprinkled "

the right-hand side as you quit the museum, is the celebrated equestrian statue of Marcus

*sternium*, or couch for the gods, composed of bronze inlaid with silver!—a bronze altar—a curule chair of bronze, found in the theatre at Herculaneum—bronze tripods, one of which is particularly beautiful! fantastic lamps out of number—a lantern—vases of *terra-cotta*, some of which are as thin as the slightest glass—instruments of husbandry, like those now used in Italy—bells for cattle—chirurgical instruments, but not one lancet—a bronze mirror—styles, pens of cedar-wood, a case for the styles, inkstands, with ink in them—tablets—letters for stamping bread, &c. which must have been used in a manner so nearly like printing, that one wonders such an invention should not have occurred to the Ancients—nails, screws, locks, keys, latches, bolts, hinges, &c. much like those in present use—dice, some of them loaded—instruments of music—children's tops—a bronze toy representing a one-horse chaise, the form similar to a warrior's car—tickets for the Theatre—glass; some of which is as clear and good as ours—utensils for the baths; among which are knives, to scrape off the perspiration from the skin, elegant essence-bottles, &c.—a variety of scales, weights, and measures; the pound seems, like that of Naples, to have been between ten and eleven ounces; many of the weights are beautifully ornamented with heads, &c.—a kitchen, completely furnished with bronze utensils, chiefly lined with silver; marble mortars an iron gridiron, a variety of elegant bronze moulds for pastry, &c.—portable bronze *forneaux*, remarkably convenient—bronze boilers—candelabræ, near five feet high, and particularly elegant—combs, a thimble, rouge, rings, necklaces, ear-rings, bracelets, pins for the hair—ornaments, called *bullæ*, worn by young patricians till they were permitted to wear the *toga*—coins, intaglios, and cameos—silver cups and saucers—knives of gold steel—gold plate—silver spoons, but no forks—various eatables, retaining their form, though scorched to a cinder, namely, corn, flour, bread, a pie in it's baking-pan, wheat, peas, almonds, dates, beans, nuts, figs,



Nonius Balbus, jun. said to be the most perfect work of it's kind yet discovered; it is of Greek

grapes, eggs, fish, oil, and wine—lace made entirely of gold—burnt linen, burnt nets—colours for painting—armour, so heavy, that the strongest modern man would sink under half it's weight—a sword and shield—near 800 manuscripts, so burnt, that it is scarcely possible to unrol them. [Persons who visit the Museum about nine or ten in the morning, may see the process of unrolling these scorched papyri; a great number of which, thirty-nine years after the discovery of Herculaneum, and owing to an excavation made in a garden at Resina, were found in a house supposed to have belonged to L. PISO.] Some of the most celebrated statues and busts are—a drunken Faun reposing on a skin of wine—Mercury seated!!!—two wrestlers—a sleeping Faun—a small bronze equestrian statue, supposed to be Alexander and Bucephalus—busts of Plato, Scipio, Seneca, and Ptolemy—several statues and lamps unfit to be publicly exposed, are so placed as not to be seen, unless enquired for.

#### FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF THE PAINTINGS.

A female Centaur with a Nymph [Zeuxis is supposed to have invented female Centaurs]—a Centaur teaching a youth to play on the lyre—a Centauress with a young man, she holds a cymbal of gilt bronze; the thrones of Venus and Mars, with their attributes, are in the same picture!—Boys making wine; this painting exhibits an ancient wine-press—Boys engaged in other occupations—a naval combat, ill done, but curious, because it shews the ancient galleys, and the mode of fighting them!—another picture of galleys—a landscape with trees and a temple, in the centre of which last is a buckler ornamented with Medusa's head; it being an ancient custom to suspend votive bucklers in public edifices—an Egyptian landscape—a crocodile-hunt—crocodiles and hip-potami—[From the latter, says Pliny, man learnt the art of bleeding himself; as this animal, when too full of blood, presses it's foot against pointed reeds, by which means the

marble!!! Opposite to this statue is that of M. N. Balbus, sen. which was found in a broken

operation is performed]—Venus seated between Pallas and Juno—the education of Bacchus! supposed to be the copy of a fine original—Pan wrestling with Cupid—Ariadne abandoned by Theseus—Ariadne sleeping, visited by Bacchus—Cassandra sought out by Apollo; or Iphigenia ready for sacrifice! supposed to be the copy of a fine original—a Woman offering at the shrine of Bacchus—Marsyas vanquished by Apollo—a concert of Bacchantes—a garden—a religious ceremony, probably in honour of Bacchus—another Bacchanalian ceremony, in which three figs are offered to the god; the number three being sacred and typical among the heathens—other Bacchanalian ceremonies—a tiger playing with a serpent—two figures, the one a woman, the other a Greek poet, or philosopher—two young men crowned—an Hermaphrodite—animals hunting—a female figure with wings, supposed to be either Hebe or Victory; she holds a basin and a vase!—a flying figure of Victory holding a buckler!—a sacrifice to Pallas—a combat between two young satyrs and two goats—Genii hunting—Venus arising from the waves on a sea-horse—a landscape—architectural decorations—a garden—[it is curious to observe in this, and other pictures, that the ancient Roman gardens were exactly what Italian gardens are now]—several sea-views—four pictures in one; namely, a hare and a fowl, a pheasant and two apples, three birds and some mushrooms, two partridges, and three fish. [The hare, by ancient epicures, was deemed the best quadruped, and the thrush the best bird.]—Two pictures of various requisites for a table, in four compartments—two pictures representing Egyptian ceremonies—Apollo seated—Bacchus standing—Endymion and Diana—Phrixus and Helle—Flora and Chloris—Ulysses and Penelope—Venus beset by Persuasion and Indigence—two pictures of Leda receiving Jupiter as a swan—Nemesis—the Graces—Mercury with the goddess Mania—Diana!—an historical painting of a Prince receiving an ambassador—Meleager and his wife,



state, and has therefore been restored ; it is said, however, still to possess great merit, and likewise is of marble.

with Cleopatra behind—Phædra and Hippolitus—a Nereid on a sea-horse—a Nymph mounted on a sea-monster—a Nereid embracing a sea-bull—a Centaur galloping—the satyr Marsyas with the young Olympus—Silenus, or the Indian Bacchus, with a Genius and a female figure—an allegorical representation of Scylla, the famous promontory of Calabria—a Priestess—a Cytharist, supposed to be Sappho, near whose left ear is a flower, the sign of a lady of pleasure—two youths, the one imagined to be Hylas, who was ran away with by two nymphs ; the other, probably, Ganymede, holds a fan of peacock's feathers, which fans were used by the great people of antiquity to chase away flies ; and are still carried in grand processions at Rome, to keep those troublesome little insects from annoying the Pope—an old man seated, supposed to be a Cynic—a young man, supposed to be one of the Athletæ—a woman looking at herself in a mirror of yellow metal [Pliny, however, mentions mirrors of green glass, the first of which was made at Sydon. Nero had an emerald mirror : the Roman ladies are said to have always carried these mirrors about them ; they likewise used false hair, false teeth, false eye-brows, and eye-lashes, pomatum, rouge and white paint.]—Two young women half-draped, and in appearance Bacchantes !—a young woman with light hair, the sign of a lady of pleasure !—three pictures of dancers !—a Bacchante bearing offerings to Bacchus !—two paintings, representing Genii, with symbols relative to Bacchanalian feasts and ceremonies. [It appears that the Ancients washed their hands before eating, and drank out of glasses]—Bacchus !—Bacchus of India—a trophy hung upon a tree—the Grecian horse brought into Troy, the tomb of Hector, with an urn upon a column, being introduced in this picture—markets, shops, and schools held under the porticos, as was the custom in Greece and Rome—another

*The Royal Palace* at Portici is large, and pleasantly situated: the apartments are paved with ancient mosaics.\*

painting of the same kind—a two-wheeled carriage for the conveyance of baggage with a postillion on one of the horses, a mule saddled, and a blind man conducted by a dog—a man riding one and guiding three horses—[the Romans frequently used to ride two and even four horses at once, leaping from one to the other with wonderful agility]—a woman with a style and tablets—a poet crowned with ivy, holding a scroll—a woman with a tablet and style, another woman behind, who appears to be her confident—Hercules and Euristhes—athletic exercises—Psyche with the wings of loves and butterflies—two fragments, one representing a woman with the horn of plenty; the other Pan, Bacchus, and a youth in a Phrygian bonnet—five Etruscan priests, three of whom have tiaras on their heads, the high-priest's being gold—the worship of Venus at Paphos—a landscape—fruits—grotesque architecture somewhat in the Chinese style, and somewhat in the Egyptian—Jupiter seated on the clouds, crowned with oak, and ready to launch the thunder, the eagle at his side, Love behind, endeavouring to check his fury; round him is a rainbow, which, in the opinion of the ancients, announced wars and tempests—a priestess—a youth with a portable table, called *anelabria*, and Jupiter Terminal—a chapel with a statue of Mars—Venus on the sea, reposing in a shell—Leda, a Bacchante, and a Cytharist in bed—Hercules killing a lion—the rape of Hylas by three nymphs—Perseus and Andromeda, after the deliverance of the latter—Bacchus and Ariadne on their nuptial bed—Peace or Peleus, supposed to have invented the poniard—Comus—a youth in a warrior's car, drawn by unicorns—three *Canefores*

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\* Here, likewise, are four antique paintings upon marble, on one of which the name of the painter, Alexander of Athens, is discoverable.



*The Gardens* belonging to the palace are large, and contain a spot called *La Favorita* ;

or priestesses of Minerva, who carried on their heads baskets filled with things destined for sacrifice—two females undraped and a man draped—a sacrifice—four half-length figures—a priestess and a man in red, barefoot—a Bacchanalian ceremony—a female figure with a cornucopia—two priestesses of Bacchus—and two of Venus—Endymion sleeping, attended by Genii—head of a woman—a female in a Spartan dress—a female dancer, being one of the Cernophores—Genii and fruit—a woman seated, with two lyres and a garland, the lyre being significant of harmony, union, and conjugal love, perhaps, because the Muse Erato is said to have instituted marriage ; in the same picture is a dancer, one of those, perhaps, who used to exhibit undraped in the theatres—Apollo and Daphne—Bacchus conducting Ariadne to Heaven—the Satyr Marsyas ; nearly spoilt—two household gods, with Phrygian caps on their heads, and armed with the *pilum* of the Latins—other household gods—a Bacchante crowned with ivy, defending herself faintly against the advances of a youth—a theatrical representation of a man in a scoffing-mask, making horns, and shewing them to a woman, who hides her face ; this was the custom of the Greeks—two paintings of theatrical representations, in the latter of which is a youth in a *half mask*, the only thing of the kind yet discovered ; all the other masks being comic, tragic, or satiric—three paintings, with masks, &c.—a painting, much damaged, supposed to have represented the green-room of a theatre—a theatrical representation—a poet, supposed to be Æschylus, dictating a drama to the Tragic Muse—a concert—a player's dressing-room—a damaged picture of two youths with a horse—a sacrifice—two pictures representing grotesque architecture—a dancing Faun and a female figure, perhaps the goddess Fatua—two priestesses—Victory—Psyche and a winged Genius with a shoe on his head, and another in his hand, both made like our's ; this painting is nearly spoilt—an Egyptian story, perhaps allegorical of the love of Anthony

in which Ferdinand IV. placed swings and wooden-horses, or hurly-burlies, (such as are to be seen at our fairs) for his own particular amusement and that of his nobility. During autumn, when the royal family reside at Portici, *La Favorita* is numerously attended, and enlivened with bands of music. Sunday is the best day for strangers to visit these gardens,

Portici is between three and four miles from Naples.

and Cleopatra—a mosaic, representing persons and animals!—another, representing an ancient ballet!—Nymphs and Genii—a triumphal arch—irregular architecture—a building with a woman standing before it almost undraped—[it was the Etruscan custom for female slaves to serve at repast, with scarce any covering]—a fragment of a building, and a young man on horseback, holding a lance, with a button at the end—the inside of a temple, with a matron or priestess—another building, with a young woman reading—Perseus and Andromeda—Hesione delivered from a sea-monster by Hercules, in view of Troy—Dædalus—Diana, Apollo, and a combat between two youths and a dragon—the entrance of a temple, with two vases for the purifying water—an Egyptian temple—architectural fragments—the worship of Osiris—Egyptian architecture—a *caricatura* of the Cæsars; representing Æneas with his father and son as impure deities, with dogs' heads. Drawing in *caricatura* seems to have been common among the ancients, who frequently compared men to, and represented them under the form of, beasts.

Many of the treasures contained in the Portici-Museum were packed up, on the approach of the French, and said to be conveyed to Palermo.



EXCURSION TO VESUVIUS AND TORRE-DEL-  
GRECO.

We hired a carriage to go to Resina, which is just beyond Portici, took cold meat, bread, and wine, and set out at day-break. When arrived at Resina, we discharged our carriage, giving directions, however, that it should meet us again in seven hours, and convey us to Torre-del-Greco, (which is about one mile from Resina) and thence home to Naples. This done, we enquired for the *Cicerone* of the mountain, and ordered him to provide us with mules and guides, and to pay them himself, that we might not be importuned for more than the just price, namely, for every mule four *carlini*, and for every guide four *carlini*.

If, however, you ascend the mountain on a *fest*-day, the price of a mule and guide is ten *carlini*. Persons who like the water may go in a boat to Portici, for three or four *carlini*, leaving directions that the same, or some other boat, may be in waiting for them an hour before it grows dark; and then walk to Resina.

The time usually employed in going from Naples to the crater of Vesuvius and back again

is from seven to eight hours. At Resina we got upon mules, who carried us to the Cross; whence we walked to the crater, aided by our guides. (A stout stick and a pair of boots are, likewise, necessary appendages to this excursion.) After having examined the crater, and then refreshed ourselves at the Hermitage, upon Vesuvius, we descended to Resina, where our carriage was in waiting to convey us to Torredel-Greco; or, more properly speaking, to the ruins of that town, which, during the summer of 1794, was destroyed in the following manner. Vesuvius had for some time ceased to vomit fire and smoke as usual; a circumstance that generally presages mischief; and on the morning of the 13th of July, at half-past three o'clock, the inhabitants were alarmed by a sudden and violent shock of an earthquake, which was thrice repeated, continuing each time about three minutes and as many seconds. This first calamity produced a general consternation, inso-much that people fled from their houses, into their gardens, and thence again to the sea-side, where they passed the remnant of the night in dreadful apprehension. Next morning, processions of men, women, and children, were seen



barefoot in the streets of Naples, with dishevelled hair, proceeding to the cathedral, to implore the protection of S. Gennaro. From Thursday till Sunday the weather was tempestuous, the air hot, loaded with vapours, and, at intervals, so suddenly darkened for some minutes ; during which period there were several slight shocks of an earthquake, attended by a rumbling sound like distant thunder. On Monday morning, about two o'clock, the inhabitants were again alarmed by a noise so violent, that it resembled a continual discharge of cannon ; when, in a moment, burst forth a vast volcano, not in the crater on the summit of Vesuvius, but toward the middle of the mountain on the western side. The explosion made every edifice tremble in Torre-del-Greco, which is only five horizontal miles from this new volcano, at whose mouth issued a column of dense smoke that continually mounted and encreased in magnitude, till it formed itself into the shape of an immense pine. This column was sometimes clearly distinguished, and, at others, obscured by cinders and lava ; it continued augmenting rapidly in circumference, till at length it began to decline downward ; when, from the quantity of dense

matter which composed the column being much heavier than the air, the former, of course, fell to the ground. Torrents of flaming lava, of an awfully portentous magnitude now poured down the mountain, principally in two directions; one stream, of about a mile in breadth, bending it's destructive course toward Torre-del-Greco, a town said to contain 18,000 souls; the other taking the direction of Resina; while several small rivulets of liquid fire were observed in divers places. Torre-del-Greco soon fell a prey to the lava; which, in it's progress, desolated the whole hill leading down from Vesuvius, sweeping away every house; so that the terrified inhabitants were compelled to abandon their all, and take refuge in Naples. At length the lava, after three hours' devastation, ran into the sea; on whose banks, for one-third of a square mile, it raised itself a bed fifteen or twenty palms above the level of the water; and as much, if not more, above the level of the streets of Torre-del-Greco. The reflection from this torrent of lava illuminated the whole city of Naples, and filled it's inhabitants with dread: while the other torrent, which flowed toward Resina, on arriving at the gate, divided itself into three



streams ; one running between the gate and the convent de' Padri Francescani ; the second to the Piazza ; and the third to the convent del Carmine, near Torre-del-Annunziata. Wherever the lava ran it covered the country with a crust, from twenty to thirty palms deep : in and about Resina it left, for a short time, some few isolated buildings, namely, the Palace Brancaccia, the church of Marinari, and the convent de' Francescani ; but these soon caught fire ; and five women, with one old man, after vainly ringing their bells for assistance, saved themselves by flight. The Palace Caracciolo now fell a prey to the flames ; as did every other building in the vicinity of Resina, till the whole surrounding plain exhibited one vast plain of lava. The town of Torre-del-Greco, likewise, was completely buried, some few tops of the highest buildings excepted ; while every part of the country, through which the lava ran, became an absolute desert, the largest trees being thrown down, the houses razed, and the ground, for many miles distant, covered with cinders, which lay about one finger deep in Naples, where they fell so fast in the streets, that people were obliged to defend themselves against them with um-

brellas. On the 16th of July the air was so dense as almost totally to obscure the mountain; but on the 17th, the fire made itself new channels; which circumstance might probably be the preservation of many fine buildings on the side of Resina, and even of La Favorita.

The above particulars were published at Naples in 1794; and now, in 1797, Resina and Torre-del-Greco furnish a speculation little less curious than Herculaneum and Pompeii. Many houses still remain encircled with, and buried two stories deep in lava; many more have been excavated and rebuilt upon their former foundations; though the lava still continues so hot in several places as to kindle a torch: while the poor cottagers whose all was destroyed by the eruption, are now become guides to the enquiring traveller, whom they inform of every little circumstance relative to the chaos by which he is surrounded. In short, whether we would wish to examine the wonders of the mountain, or to see in what manner so many cities have been demolished by this dangerous neighbour, our curiosity cannot fail of being gratified at Resina and Torre-del-Greco.

*Invalids should not attempt to ascend Vesu-*



*vius, but content themselves with the sight of the two last-named towns.*

We gave to the guide of the mountain twenty *carlini*.

I cannot dismiss this subject without mentioning a very extraordinary circumstance which occurred at Pienza, near Radicofani, just before the destruction of Torre-del-Greco. Mr. Santi, Professor of Natural History, at Pisa, resided at Pienza when this circumstance happened: and to him I was obliged for the following particulars, which may serve to rescue many ancient historians from the reproach of credulity.

On the 16th of June, a dense and blackish cloud was discovered at a great height above the horizon, coming from the south-east, that is, in the direction of Vesuvius, which may be about two hundred horizontal miles distant from Pienza. From this height the cloud was heard to issue noises like the discharge of several batteries of cannon; it then burst into flames; at which moment fell a shower of stones for seven or eight miles round, while the cloud gradually vanished. These stones are volcanic, being composed of greyish lava, resembling what is found on Vesuvius; and Mr. Santi, who took

infinite pains to investigate this phænomenon, is persuaded that the cloud rose from Vesuvius, which was, at that moment, disgorging fires, whose force and effects cannot be calculated: it could not have arisen from Radicofani; because, though this mountain is one continued mass of volcanic rocks, which bespeaks it the offspring of subterranean fire, and though it has been sometimes visited by dreadful earthquakes, still, neither history nor even tradition, records that it ejected flames, smoke, or vapour, at any period whatsoever.

## EXCURSION TO PÆSTUM.

We hired an easy strong *Voiturin's* carriage, with four stout horses; and articulated with our *Voiturin* that he should send forward a relay of horses to take us from Salerno to Pæstum. We set out at six in the morning, drove to Salerno, in distance thirty miles, saw the ancient temple of Nocera,\* and the beautiful country about Salerno, (anciently Salernum) celebrated by the poets of the Augustan age: slept at the last-mentioned town; and next day, as soon as it

\* Nocera, anciently Nuceria, is a town of high antiquity.



was light, proceeded to Pæstum, in distance thirty miles, during the last five of which we found the road bad. We took a cold dinner, wine, bread, knives, and forks, in our carriage, and dined in one of the temples.

Pæstum, (supposed to be the ancient Poseidonia of the Sybarite people,) which, judging from the name, was dedicated to Neptune,\* is celebrated by Virgil for it's roses, that bloomed twice a year, (in May and December) and roses said to be of the same kind, still embellish the environs of this venerable city, which contains stately ruins of *three Doric temples*, the most ancient, it is imagined, in the yet known world. These interesting remains of Grecian magnificence, visited by Augustus, as venerable antiquities, even in his days, after being long forgotten, were discovered in 1755 by a young painter of Naples, who once more brought them into public notice. The largest ruin seems to contain a temple within a temple, and is ornamented by two rows of fluted pillars, formed of a composition not unlike fine wooden tubes, cemented by small particles of stone. The inner

\* Neptune was called Ποσειδών by the Greeks.

temple consisted of two stories, though only two pillars, belonging to the upper story, now remain.\* I did not measure the columns which support these temples; but from a gentleman who did, I learnt, that they are about five diameters and a half high; and as the columns now remaining of the very oldest buildings at Athens are precisely of the same height, and those of the more modern edifices two diameters and a half higher—this is a striking proof of the great antiquity of Pæstum. The *City Walls* may still be traced; their form seems to have been nearly square, and they are broad enough to admit two carriages abreast. The *Gates*, and *three of the Towers*, are likewise discoverable, two of the last being in ruins, the other perfect.

The great antiquity of Pæstum, and the uncertainty as to what its remaining edifices originally were,† and to whom they belonged,

\* Eustace seems to think this ruin the remains of a *Curia*, or a *Basilica*, or, a market, or exchange.

† “ It is generally thought, that Temples owe their first original to the superstitious reverence and devotion paid by the ancients to the memory of their deceased friends, relations, and benefactors; and as most of the gods were men consecrated, upon the account of some public benefit conferred upon mankind, so most of the Heathen temples are thought



brought to my recollection a celebrated Sonnet, written in Italian, by ZAPPI, which may be thus translated :—

“ Say, TIME—whose, *once* yon stately pile,” I cried, “  
 “ Which *now* thou crumblest, ruthless, with the soil ?”—  
 He answer’d not—but spread his pinions wide,  
 And flew, with eager haste, to ampler spoil.

“ Say, then, prolific FAME, whose breath supplies  
 Life to bright works of wonder—what were *those* ?”—  
 Abash’d, with blushes only she replies,  
 Like one whose bosom heaves with secret throes.

Lost in amaze, I turn’d my steps aside ;  
 When o’er the pile I saw OBLIVION stride,  
 With port imperious, and with vacant eyne—  
 “ Perhaps, thou knows’t ?” I cried—“ Ah, speak !—  
 declare’!——”

In hollow tones returned the haughty fair,  
 “ Whose *once* it was, I reek not—*now*, ’tis MINE !”

After dinner, we went back to Salerno ; and next morning, arrived at Naples.

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to have been, at first, only stately monuments, erected in honour of the dead.” *Potter’s Antiquities of Greece.*

MITFORD, in his celebrated History of Greece, gives the following account of Pæstum. “ When the Sybarite adventurers arrived there, they found a town, either unfortified, or fortified so slightly, that the barbarous inhabitants abandoned it, almost without resistance, and betook themselves to the neighbouring mountains. The situation of Pæstum was strong ; not by a lofty rock offering itself for a fortress, but by a marsh on which it bordered, and by a stream with which a surrounding ditch might be floated ; these, with the neigh-

Persons who do not object to the sea, will find the following a still more convenient way of visiting Pæstum:—dine early, hire a carriage, and drive to Vitri, where the inn is tolerably comfortable; sleep there, first making your bargain with a boatman of the place to set out for Pæstum at day-break next morning. A boat generally costs one ducat, and every waterman four *carlini*—it is advisable to have eight or ten watermen. Take a cold dinner in the boat, dine at Pæstum, and return to Vitri in the evening; sleep there, and go to Naples next day. The distance from Naples to Vitri is computed to be twenty-five miles—from Vitri to Pæstum, thirty.

bourhood of the sea, and the extent and fertility of the adjacent plain, were the advantages of the situation; which had also great inconveniences, as the neighbouring marsh infected the air, and the water of the stream is brackish and unwholesome. How this Colony flourished, it's works now remaining, amid wide desolation, (melancholy monuments of past grandeur!) largely testify. Poseidonia was conquered by the Lucanians, and afterward, under Roman protection, prospered again with the name of Pæstum, survived the Roman Empire in the west, and about the beginning of the tenth century, in one unhappy hour received it's total ruin from the destructive hands of the Saracens. Pæstum is built in a more simple and massive style than Athens; and it's temples now standing are supposed to have been erected somewhat before the invasion of Greece by Xerxes."



## LETTER XXII.

*Naples, September 1797.*

## EXCURSION TO BAIA.

WE set out at nine in the morning, having previously hired a close carriage, for eight hours to convey us to Pozzuoli, and wait there, till we had taken the usual round. We then drove through the Grotto of Pausilipo, drawing up our glasses while we passed that part nearest to Pozzuoli. Mention is made of this grotto by Strabo, Seneca, Pliny, &c.; but by whom it was formed seems uncertain; it's length is computed to be 2316 feet, it's breadth 22, and it's height, in the most lofty part, 89.

II. We observed the island of Nisida, formerly Nesis, where Marcus Brutus had a villa, mentioned by Cicero in his letters to Atticus.

III. By the way, and on the right of the high-road, we saw the torrent of lava that flowed from the Solfaterra, when an active volcano.

IV. At Pozzuoli we engaged a guide, bidding him hire a boat for Baiaë, (in Italian, Baia) Misenum, &c. and whilst it was getting ready, we visited the temple dedicated to the Sun, under the name of Jupiter Serapis,\* a magnificent edifice, built in the Augustan age. This temple was partly thrown down, and completely buried, by an earthquake; but fortunately discovered, somewhat more than half a century since, by a peasant, who espied the top of one of the pillars a few inches above-ground; in consequence of which excavations were begun, and the temple found, almost entire: indeed, had those parts which were thrown down by the earthquake been restored to their proper places, this building would have exhibited the most perfect, and one of the noblest, vestiges of antiquity yet discovered—But, alas! the Kings of Spain and Naples, instead of restoring, or even leaving things in the state they found them, have taken away pillars, statues—all, in short, that they deemed worth removing; neither have they excavated sufficiently; as the front of the

\* An Egyptian idol, whose name is most probably derived from two Hebrew words, denoting the burning fire, or substance.

See *Parkhurst's Hebrew Lexicon*, 7th Edition, 8vo. p. 346.



principal entrance, and, perhaps, great part of the temple is still buried. Enough, however, meets the eye to form one of the most interesting objects imaginable.

V. We embarked, and passed between the piers of the ancient mole of Pozzuoli, to which Caligula joined his bridge of boats, as mentioned by Seneca, &c.

VI. We landed at Misenum. The villa of Caius Marius stood upon the extremity of this promontory. Misenum was the principal harbour of the Romans in the Tyrrhene sea, as Ravenna was in the Adriatic; and in the former of these ports Pliny the elder commanded the Roman fleet, when there happened that eruption of Vesuvius which destroyed Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ.

VII. We saw the Grotto *Tragonare*, a vast reservoir under the promontory.

VIII. The Fish-Ponds of Lucullus, excavated under the west-side of the promontory.

IX. The Theatre of Misenum; part of the corridors, the declivity for the seats, and a little of the *proscenium* still remain; and in the adjoining field are two fragments of the entablature.

X. The Stygian Lake; for such, according to

Virgil, is the present *Mare-morto*, or third basin of this port.

XI. The banks of this basin, called his Elysian fields.

XII. The Sepulchral Monuments of Misenum. We ascended to the summit of these banks, which commands an interesting prospect of the Styx, &c.—adjoining are the remains of a villa of Lucullus's where Tiberius died. The substructions of this villa and the celebrated reservoir, now called the *Piscina mirabile*, consisting of forty-eight piers, merit notice.

XIII. We went to the villa of Hortensius, the contemporary and rival of Scipio, and saw the *Cento Camerele*, or *Carene di Nerone*, which were the reservoirs of this villa. Immediately beneath the promontory are Hortensius' *Piscini*, or fish-ponds, the foundations of which may still be discerned under water.

XIV. We walked through the village of Bauli, and observed, on both sides of the road, remains of sepulchral monuments.

XV. We visited the villa of Agrippina. What is called *il sepulcro di Agrippina*, seems to have been nothing more than a corridor of the theatre, belonging to the villa. Tacitus



says, she was privately buried here, after having been killed by order of her son, Nero ; but the identical spot which enclosed her remains is not ascertained. We embarked here, and landed at

XVI. Baïæ, to see the temple of Venus, circular within, and octagon without, a beautiful ruin. Behind this temple are baths, now called *Le Camere di Venere*—here are some fine stucco ornaments, and adjoining to them the ruins of several public baths.

XVII. We went to the temple of Mercury, and the adjoining baths. This temple is circular, with an aperture in the dome, similar to that of the Pantheon.

XVIII. We visited the temple of Diana Baïana, a fine ruin ; and then embarking, passed under the villa of Julius Cæsar, situated upon the north point of the bay of Baïæ.

XIX. We landed at Nero's villa, by the Lucrine Lake, to see the vapour-baths, which are so hot that no invalid should attempt penetrating them—the water boils an egg in two minutes. These vapour-baths are used by the Neapolitans during summer.

XX. We observed the Lucrine Lake ; cele-

brated by the Latin poets for its excellent oysters.\*

XXI. Passed under *Monte-Nuovo*, formed in the space of forty-eight hours, A. D. 1538, by a volcanic explosion.†

XXII. Visited the Lake Avernus—this is the Tartarus of Virgil, described in the 6th Book of the *Æneid*. We observed on its banks the temple of Proserpine ; afterward passing through the grotto of the Cumean Sibyl, which led from Tartarus to the Cocytus, Acheron, Styx, Elysium, &c. This grotto contains what are called the Sibyl's baths.

Agrippa opened a canal of communication between the Avernus and the Lucrine Lake, forming of both the Julian port. We then returned to our boat and sailed back to Pozzuoli.

We paid to our boatmen, *buona-mano* inclusive, twenty *carlini*—to our guide ten—at the temple of Jupiter Serapis one—at the baths of Nero, three—at the temple of Venus,

\* 'Tis said, by Pliny, that a dolphin, in the reign of Augustus, appeared upon this lake, and was rendered so tame by a young man, that he would sit upon the fish's back, and actually cross the lake in this manner, from Baïæ to Puteoli.

† The earthquake which produced Monte-Nuovo filled up great part of the Lucrine Lake.



half a carlino—at the temple of Mercury, ditto  
—and at the *Piscina mirabile*, ditto.

It is no bad scheme to sail back from Pozzuoli to Naples, if the wind serve. We carried a cold dinner with us when we made this excursion, which took up eight hours.

#### EXCURSION TO CUMÆ, &c.

We hired a calash\* for seven hours; set out at nine in the morning for the gate of Pozzuoli; and when arrived there, sent for the guide, proceeding with him to the Solfaterra, where we saw the process of making alum, vitriol, and sal-ammoniac, from the volcanic substances within the crater.

II. We descended to the amphitheatre, of which there are considerable remains: then visiting the ruins of the public baths, and the adjoining temple of Diana, which is circular within, quadrangular without, and which constitutes part of the baths.

III. We proceeded to Campagna, and examined the sepulchral monuments of the ancient

\* A close carriage is better for invalids, on account of passing the Grotto of Pausilipo.

Pøzzuoli, (Puteoli) which are situated along the Via Consularis that led from Puteoli to Cumæ, in Italian Cuma. Part of the ancient pavement still remains : these tombs are circular within, and have three rows of white niches.

IV. We saw the Villa di Cicerone, now a wine-cellar, there being scarcely any vestiges of those stately porticos and spacious gardens described by Pliny. Cicero called this villa the *Academia*, having here composed his academic questions. Here died the Emperor Adrian, to whose memory Antoninus Pius erected a temple instead of a tomb.

V. On the road to the *Arco-Felice*, we stopped to see an interesting and picturesque view from the banks of the Lake Avernus, comprehending Monte-Nuovo, the temple of Proserpine, the entrance into the Sibyl's Grotto, the Lucrine Lake, part of Baiæ, Misenum, Capri, &c.; and between this place and the Arco-Felice we met with traces of the aqueduct which conveyed water to Cumæ and the neighbouring villas.

VI. We examined the Arco-Felice, or gate of Cumæ, which served also for citadel and aqueduct. From it's summit, provided the atmosphere be clear, you have a fine view of the neigh-



bouring islands of Ischia, Ventoliani, Ponce, &c. as also of the Circean promontory. Ventoliani was the ancient Pandataria, whither Julia was banished.

VII. We passed along one of the ancient streets of Cumæ, where are some remains of houses, &c.

VIII. Saw the castle of Cumæ, built in the Greek style, with large stones. When Alaric, king of the Westgoths, subdued this country, in the fifth century, he deposited the spoils of his conquests here, as a place of strength.

IX. Ascended the hill over the sea-shore, where, according to Virgil, Dædalus alighted after his flight from Crete, consecrated his wings to Apollo, and built a temple, of which, however, no vestiges remain. From the summit of this hill you have the Acheron toward the south, and about four miles to the north the *Torre-di-Patria*, which last stands on the site of the ancient *Liternum*, whither Scipio Africanus retired, and where he died. Tarquin the Proud died at Cumæ. We then returned through Pozzuoli to Naples.

At the Amphitheatre we gave five grains—at the sepulchral monuments one *carlino*—and to

the guide, ten *carlini*—We carried a cold dinner from Naples, when we made this excursion.

#### EXCURSION TO THE LAKE D'AGNANO, &c.

We hired a calash for four hours, drove to the village immediately beyond the grotto of Pausilipo, enquired for the keeper of the Grotto del Cane, and told him we were going thither; first, however, stopping at the *Lago d'Agnano*, once the crater of a volcano, as appears by it's form, and likewise by the volcanic substances that compose it's environs. On the banks of this lake are some remains of a villa of Lucullus's, namely, the substructions of baths, &c. This splendid Roman opened a communication between the sea and the above-named lake, which he converted into a fish-pond. On the lake are thousands of wild-fowl, the reserved game for his Neapolitan Majesty: and contiguous to the ruins of Lucullus's villa are the vapour-baths of S. Germano, frequented during summer by persons afflicted with the rheumatism.

II. We proceeded to the *Grotto del Cane*, the mephitical air of which throws a dog into



convulsions, extinguishes a lighted torch, and prevents a pistol from going off.

III. Went to the *Pisciarelli*, a rivulet of boiling water issuing out of the foot of the cone of the Solfaterra, and, in distance, about a mile from the Lago d'Agnano. The water will boil eggs in eight minutes; it is strongly impregnated with alum and vitriol, the latter of which preponderates to such a degree as to produce ink, when mixed with galls. Every little aperture in the earth round this hill, or white cliff, exhibits sulphur crystallized, sal-ammoniac, vitriol, &c.

IV. We visited Astroni, a romantic crater of an extinguished volcano, now converted into a royal hunting-park; which contains about a thousand head of game, consisting of stags, wild-boars, and wild-goats. The crater is walled round at it's summit, to prevent the game from escaping, and computed to be about four miles and a half in circumference. The interior part exhibits solid lava, *scoria*, *tufo*, pumice, and other productions usually found in active volcanos.

V. We then returned toward Naples, and saw Virgil's tomb, situated on the summit of the arch of that entry to the grotto of Pausilipo.

which fronts the city. Its form is a cylinder, with a dome, supported by a square base—within are ten niches, in which the cinerary urns are placed. The entrance looks toward the high-road; and, opposite to the entrance, was the principal niche, where Virgil's ashes probably were deposited. Addison, without assigning any satisfactory reason, supposes this not to have been the tomb of Virgil; although in contradiction to what may be inferred from many respectable writers.

To the keeper of the Grotto del Cane and Vapour-Baths, we gave six *carlini*—to the keeper of the Astroni, one *carlino*—and at Virgil's tomb, one *carlino*.

#### EXCURSION TO CASERTA, &c.

Caserta is about sixteen miles from Naples; and as our party consisted of four persons only, we went in a *canestra* for fifteen *carlini*, *buona-mano* inclusive. On arriving at Caserta, we ordered fresh horses, to take us to the *Aqueducts*, which are about five miles further off, and nearly three hours must be employed in order to see them well, and return to Caserta. In ascending the hill we had an extensive and beautiful view



of almost the whole Campagna Felice. When we came to the Aqueducts, the keeper conducted us along the top of them, and shewed us the course of the water at one of the turrets. Hence we descended through the passages of the two highest orders of arches, and proceeded to the large centre-arch, in order to see the inscriptions on it—after this, we examined the whole of the superstructure from a little distance, and then got into our carriage, and returned to the Royal Palace at Caserta. If the Court be there, the royal apartments cannot be shewn; and, in this case, travellers are obliged to content themselves with visiting the south-front, the grand staircase, the chapel, theatre, and unfinished parts of the building. From the middle balcony of the front which looks toward the gardens, there is a tolerably good view of the park, fish-ponds, cascade, &c. The modern statues are not worth notice.—The palace was built after the designs of Vantivelli. We went next to the fish-ponds, islands, &c. and remained a night at Caserta, in order to see the king's silk and gauze manufactures, at Sa. Leuce, as also the English Garden.

Persons who are admitted to the royal apartments usually give the keeper six *carlini*—we

gave the keeper of the theatre two *carlini*—the boatman at the islands in the fish-ponds, two *carlini*—and the keeper of the aqueducts, two *carlini*.

Persons who like to return to Naples by Capua may see the ruins of ancient Capua, founded by the Etrurians, and now called Sa. Maria di Capua. The first objects worth notice here are a sepulchral monument on the left, and another on the right, the last being low and of a circular form, with niches. The magnificent remains of the amphitheatre lie on the right, also a little out of the road—and here it is worth while to examine what is left of the exterior wall, with the colossal busts in the key-stones of the arches—the three corridors—the four grand entries, and the declivity for the seats, stair-cases, *arena*, &c. Returning to the high-road, you pass under a ruined arch, supposed to be one of the gates of ancient Capua.

#### EXCURSION TO THE ISLAND OF PROCEDA.

Proceda, computed to be about fifteen miles from Naples, may be seen to great advantage, and without risk, in the following manner, provided the weather be still and warm. Hire a



boat at Naples, with five or six rowers, take a cold dinner, bread, wine, knives, forks, salt, oil, vinegar, &c. and set out as early in the morning as possible, that you may avoid the heat of the sun. After doubling the cape of Pausilipo, you pass a beautifully picturesque hermitage, and likewise see the ruins of many ancient buildings; and, among others, those commonly called the schools of Virgil, but conjectured to have been a villa belonging to Lucullus. You then leave Nicida (on which island is the Lazaretto), Pozzuoli, Monte-Nuovo, the Lucrine Lake, and Baiæ, to your left; and passing under the promontory of Misenum (by which means you have a fine view of this great harbour of the Romans), you arrive at Proceda in two hours and a half, or, at most in three hours. As soon as you are landed, walk up to the royal palace, a large shooting-seat, almost unfurnished, but delightfully situated on the summit of the island, and commanding such a view as exceeds description. In this palace, which is always cool, you are permitted to dine, the *Custodi* finding you a table cloth, plates, dishes, and a machine for icing water, the ice to fill which may easily be procured in the town. From the landing-place

to the palace is a short mile ; and, if you visit Proceda on Sunday, or any other *festa*, you will be recompensed for the fatigue of walking through the town by a view of it's inhabitants : the women being dressed in the Greek style, while the men wear Phrygian caps, and waist-coats ornamented with buttons resembling little bells, such as the Turks now wear. The people of Proceda are rich : and it is said, they maintain the Grecian customs, as well as dress—they have one remarkable quality ; instead of importuning strangers for money, and never being satisfied, give what you may, as is common in the environs of Naples, they show you every thing worth seeing, allow you to examine their dresses, and appear fully recompensed by the pleasure of asking you questions. This island is famous for grapes, figs, and wine ; the houses are flat roofed, with terraces on the top—the staircases chiefly on the outside of the houses. Proceda is six Neapolitan miles in circuit, and contains about four thousand inhabitants.

Allow three hours for returning home ; and if your boatmen carry your dinner to the palace, fetch your ice, and behave well, give them five or six *carlini* above the common price ; namely,



ten or twelve *carlini* for the boat, and four for every boatman. To the *Custodi* of the palace give ten *carlini*, and four to the guide who conducts you thither.

#### EXCURSION TO THE ISLAND OF ISCHIA.

This island, anciently called Inarime, and Pitecusa, computed to be about eighteen miles in circuit, and twenty-four from Naples, suffered formerly from volcanos; but, during the last three hundred years, no eruptions have happened; it is famed for hot baths, which, in summer, are much frequented. Travellers may easily procure accommodation at Ischia; and as the island is large, and very picturesque, it is worth while to pass three or four days here.

#### EXCURSION TO THE ISLAND OF CAPRI.

As this island is thirty miles distant from Naples, and contains many antiquities worth notice, it is impossible to go and return in one day; consequently, the best scheme is, to set out early in the morning, sail to Capri, which will take up five or six hours, get an apartment in the plain, at the English house, if possible, sleep there two nights, and return to Naples on the

evening of the third day. Good beds, fish, milk, wine, and fruit, may be procured at Capri; bread, meat, tea, sugar, and butter, it is advisable to take from Naples. There is a packet-boat established between Naples and Capri, which sails from each place every three or four days; and persons who go in this boat pay a trifle, unless they take it to themselves, which is by much the more comfortable way, and, in which case, the price is proportioned to the number of rowers.

Capri, anciently *Capreæ*, is famous for having been the retiring place of Augustus, and the residence, for several years, of Tiberius: it contains about nine thousand inhabitants, and two towns, Capri and *Ano-Capri*; the latter being situated on a vast rock, to which you ascend by above five hundred steps. The people chiefly consist of mechanics, husbandmen, and sailors; perfect equality reigns among them; nobody seems poor, but all appear industrious. Here are three physicians appointed by the king to attend the people gratis; nevertheless, their practice is very inconsiderable, the air being so particularly salubrious that scarcely any maladies visit this island. The town of Capri stands in a



beautiful and well cultivated plain, and contains the bishop's palace, with two or three convents. On the extremity of the eastern promontory are considerable remains of Roman buildings, and a most romantic prospect: here, likewise, are caverns, once dedicated to the brutal pleasures of Tiberius; subterranean roads; with such an infinity of buildings under ground, that one would imagine the whole island had once been undermined. On the opposite side of Capri are ruins of a palace and a theatre. Immense flights of quails visit this island during summer, and are caught by the inhabitants to supply the Naples market.

*Invalids should by no means think of ascending to Ano-Capri.*

#### EXCURSION TO SORRENTO.

Sorrento, anciently called Syrentum, from its enchanting situation, and perhaps the coolest and most healthy summer-abode in the southern part of Italy, is seventeen or eighteen miles from Naples; and persons wishing to go and return the same day must set out very early in the morning, it being necessary to allow four hours for rowing thither, four or five to rest the boat-

men, and four for returning. A boat thus hired will cost five or six ducats. The inn at Sorrento is so bad that travellers should take wine and a cold dinner with them : the town is small, and chiefly famous for containing the paternal mansion of the immortal Tasso, together with his bust fixed at one corner of the house, and said to be a good likeness. Here, also, are the remains of an Egyptian statue. The plain of Sorrento consists of rocks and caverns united by bridges, with orange-trees growing in every cavity ; here are no carriage-roads, except one of about three miles in length ; most of the paths being very narrow, and fenced in by high walls but good mules, asses, and *chaises-à-porteur* may be procured at reasonable prices ;\* and, with these, it is easy to ascend the mountains, which afford the finest views imaginable, and are clothed to their summits with olives, oaks, and a variety of other trees and shrubs, larger of their kind and more healthy in their appearance than in any other part of Italy. Near Sorrento, on the plain, is the village of S. Agnello, in going

\* The usual price of a mule and guide to go six or eight miles is four *carlini*, *buona-mano* inclusive—the price of a *chaise-à-porteur*, four, five, or six *carlini*, according to the distance.



to which place you pass the site of an ancient temple dedicated to Venus, where still grow myrtles so large that one could almost fancy them as old as the building. Beyond S. Agnello is Meta, another village in the plain of Sorrento ; and to the left of Sorrento lies Massa, which seems once to have been a considerable town, and where the remains of an ancient theatre may still be discovered.

## LETTER XXIII.

*Florence, March 1798.*

WISHING to see the Cascade of Terni, we took the Perugia-road from Rome hither, and found it so very interesting that I shall give you a brief account of the objects best worth notice.

The road from Rome to Perugia is through the *Porta Flaminia*, now *Porta Flumentana*. The *Ponte Molle*, or *Milvio*, corruptly so called from M. Emilius Scaurus, by whom it was built, lies in this road, about two miles from Rome, and is rendered famous by Constantine's vision.

*Civita Castellana*, supposed to be the ancient *Veii*, was the first town which attracted our attention, and is, in point of situation, particularly strong and beautiful.

*Narni*, the next town in this road, was anciently called *Nequinum*, from the obstinacy of



it's citizens, who during a siege, killed their wives and children, in order to save their provisions; and, when all these were consumed, chose rather to lay violent hands upon themselves than surrender. This place gave birth to the Emperor Nerva.

A little beyond Narni, and about a mile out of the road, are the remains of a *magnificent bridge*, supposed to have been built by Augustus over the river Nera, (anciently the Nar) for the purpose of uniting two hills. The most convenient way of seeing this stately ruin is, to let your carriage wait in the road to Terni, while you walk down the hill, at whose foot the bridge presents itself. It consists of large stones joined together without any cement or iron cramps, and their outsides cut into the form of diamonds. On the dry land, next to Narni, is one entire arch, the piers of which are above forty common paces asunder. The piers still remaining in the water prove the immense size of the arches, which were not, however, of an equal diameter. The length of this bridge is supposed to have been 850 Roman *palmi* :\* the distance between

\* A Roman palm is about eight inches.

the piers of the first arch is computed to be 100 *palmi*, and it's height 150 ; the distance between the piers of the second 180 *palmi* ; that between those of the third 150 ; and the last arch, which ends on the other side of the Nera, is 190 *palmi* in breadth.

*Terni* derives it's ancient name, *Interamna*, from the two arms of the Nera, between which it is situated. Cornelius Tacitus, and the Emperors Tacitus and Florianus, were born in this city, which contains the ruins of an amphitheatre in the Episcopal Garden, and those of a temple of the Sun, in the church of S. Salvatore. At S. Siro, in the cellars of the College, are the remains of a temple of Hercules, and in the *Casin* of the *Casa Spada*, some ruins of ancient baths.

Four miles from Terni is the famous cascade, called *Caduta delle Marmore*, and formed by the fall of the Velino, (anciently the Velinus), into the Nera. This cataract is said to have been made about the year of Rome 671, by Curius Dentatus, who, in order to drain the territory of Rieti of it's standing waters, cut channels, through which he discharged them into the Velino, and thence into the Nera, forming by these means a cascade, consisting of three leaps,

the first computed to be 300 English feet, the two others, united, between four and five hundred. Wishing to see this cataract in perfection, we set out from Terni about ten o'clock of a clear morning, and ascended the *Monte di Marmore* in calashes, till we approached the Velino, which announces itself at a considerable distance by it's thundering noise. We then walked to view the narrow pass through which it rushes down the fall of 300 feet, and afterward proceeded to a temple built on a promontory, for the purpose of contemplating the three leaps together. Here we remained till twelve o'clock: when the effect of the sun upon water, which, from the velocity of it's fall, rises into vapours, resembling millions of curled white feathers, is beautiful beyond description; indeed, there are very few celestial rainbows half so brilliant as the terrestrial ones at Terni. After having seen these, we returned to the bottom of the Monte di Marmore, and then walked, it being, I believe, impossible to ride, to view the cataract from below.

We paid for each calash two Roman crowns, and gave our guide five pauls. Persons who do not like to trust themselves in a carriage,



may ascend the Monte di Marmore upon a mule, for which the price is five pauls.

*Spoleti*, or *Spoletto*, (formerly *Spoletum*) is a very ancient city, situated on the acclivity of a mountain, and watered by the Clitumnus, celebrated in days of yore for the whiteness of the cattle which grazed near it. The citizens of Spoleto repulsed Hannibal immediately after the battle of Thrasymenus; and they still preserve a gate, called *Porta Fuga*, with an inscription in memory of this event. The Cathedral contains paintings, *bassi-rilievi*, and ancient mosaics. The Aqueduct is a beautiful gothic fabric, supported by stone arches, and, in one part, by a double arcade, said to be 300 feet high.

Between Spoleto and Foligno, a few hundred paces from *Le Vene*, is the temple of Clitumnus, now converted into a chapel, and dedicated to *S. Salvatore*. The front toward the plain is adorned with four Corinthian pillars, and pilasters; the edifice is oblong, and on the roof are the following words cut in stone; “*T. Septimius Plebeius.*”

*Foligno*, (anciently *Fulginas*) is remarkable for a charming picture, by Raphael, in the con-

vent of the Countesses of Foligno.\* The altar and fresco-paintings in the Cathedral merit notice.

Between Foligno and Perugia lies *Assisi*, (anciently *Assisium*) the birth-place of S. Francesco.† It is situated on a hill so near to the great road, that travellers may visit it with ease. The church of S. Francesco, in this city, contains several pictures of the old school, well worth notice. The convent of Franciscan nuns, called the nuns of S. Clare, likewise deserves attention; and the Church of Sa. Maria, or the *Filipini*, once a temple of Minerva, is a beautiful piece of antiquity.

*Perugia*, (anciently *Augusta Perusia*) the capital of the rich and charming province of Umbria, and once the strongest city of Etruria, contains many antiquities worth seeing, beside a considerable number of paintings by Pietro Perugino; but, exclusive of this, it is advisable for travellers to sleep here, in order to avoid passing a night at Torricella. Perugia is magnificently situated on the summit of a lofty

\* This picture was upon sale when I passed through Foligno.

† Metastasio also was born at Assisi.

mountain of the Apennine, and seems by nature, almost impregnable: such, indeed, was the strength of this city, and such the valour of it's inhabitants, that Hannibal ventured not to attack it, even after having gained the important battle of Thrasymenus: and, to this moment, the Perugians are famed for being the most daring and ferocious of the Roman people.

Between Torricella and Camoscia, at five miles distance from the former, is the miserable village of Passignano, rendered famous by the above-named victory gained near this spot by Hannibal, 217 years before Christ.

Six miles further on, is the *Ponte Sanguinetto*, situated below a village of the same name, and both so called from the effusion of Roman blood spilt there.

Between Passignano and Sanguinetto, the site of the Roman camp, and the Pass through which Hannibal came down from the heights, may be discovered.

Four miles further on is Spilonga, a small hamlet on the confines of Tuscany; and three miles from Spilonga, stands Ossaia, where, on a house in the street, is the following inscription.



*“ Nomen habet locus hic Ossaia, ab ossibus illis  
“ Quæ dolus Annibalis fudit & hasta simul.”*

“ This place bears the name of Ossaia, from the bones of those unfortunate men whom Hannibal slew here.”

Ossaia is by many writers supposed to have been the actual field of battle ; though, perhaps, it rather was the hill to which the small remains of Flaminius's troops retired ; because, thirteen miles, the reputed distance between Passignano and Ossaia, seems too large a space for the contending armies to have occupied. It is impossible to view the country between Passignano and Ossaia, without feeling the highest admiration of the military skill of Hannibal ; who contrived, on an enemy's ground, to draw that enemy into a narrow, swampy, and uncommonly foggy plain, where no army, however brave, could long have defended itself : for on three sides are heights which were possessed by the troops of Carthage ; and, on the other, is a vast unfordable lake.

On the hill above Camoscia, and within the distance of a walk, stands Cortona, (Coritus) said to be the most ancient of the twelve great cities of Etruria, and famed, in the days of Pytha-

goras, for the bodily strength of it's inhabitants and the salubrity of it's air. In the cathedral is a large antique sarcophagus, supposed to be that of the unfortunate Consul Flaminius; and representing the battle of the Lapithes with the Centaurs. Many of the churches are curious in point of architecture; and most of them contain good pictures, both of the old and new school. Several of the private houses contain valuable paintings. The ancient Etruscan walls of this city are in some places discoverable; they were formed of immense blocks of marble, without any cement whatsoever; and, in the museum of the academy, and in those which belong to the nobles of Cortona, are other Etruscan antiquities.

*Arezzo* (anciently *Aretium*) is remarkable for the extensive view from it's fortress. The museum of M. M. Bacci, contains Grecian and Etruscan antiquities; and the remains of the ancient amphitheatre are still to be seen. *Arezzo* gave birth to Petrarch.

As the subject of this letter has led me to speak of Hannibal, I will subjoin a detail of what appears to have been his route into Italy, which I have traced from an ancient map as far as Embrun upon the river Durance in Dauphiné, and

afterward founded upon the authority of Polybius, strengthened by the present appearance of the ground.

Hannibal set out in the midst of winter U. C. 536, with an army of 50,000 foot, and 9,000 horse, beside elephants, from

(Ancient names).	(Modern names).
<i>Septa</i> - - - - -	<i>Ceuta</i> , in Africa, a sea-port, and crossed to
<i>Fretum Erculeum</i>	<i>The Straits of Gibraltar</i> ; whence he probably proceeded by sea to
<i>Calpe</i> - - - - -	<i>Tariffa</i> , the <i>Pillar of Hercules</i> in Europe : then passed through the
<i>Country of the Bastuli</i>	<i>The Kingdom of Granada</i> , in Spain, to
<i>Malaca</i> - - - - -	<i>Malaga</i> ; and thence proceeded through the
<i>Country of the Bastiani</i>	<i>The Kingdom of Murcia</i> , to the camp of Spartarius, thence going to
<i>Cartago-nova</i> -	<i>Carthagera</i> , and traversing the
<i>Province of Contestanorum</i>	<i>The Kingdom of Valencia</i> to



(Ancient names).

(Modern names).

<i>Alone</i> - - - - -	<i>Alicant</i> ; at which sea-port, it seems probable that he embarked his troops, and passed up the river
<i>Sucro</i> - - - - -	<i>Segura</i> , or <i>Xucar</i> , to <i>Valencia</i> , thence proceeding along the river
<i>Iberus</i> - - - - -	<i>Ebro</i> , through the Country of the <i>The Principality of Catalo-</i> <i>Illercaones</i> <i>nia</i> , to
<i>Tarraeo</i> , or, <i>Tarrago</i>	<i>Tarragona</i> , and
<i>Cartago-Vetus</i> -	<i>Villa-Franca</i> : he then crossed the
<i>Rubicatus</i> - - -	<i>The River Lobregat</i> , pro- ceeded to, and crossed, the
<i>Gerunda</i> - - - -	<i>The River Girone</i> , and then came to
<i>Rhoda</i> - - - - -	<i>Roses</i> : though some authors assert, that he followed the course of the <i>Girone</i> to the Pyrenean mountains, and crossed thence into Gaul. From <i>Roses</i> , however, ac- cording to the map, he went to

(Ancient names).	(Modern names).
<i>Veneris Fanum</i>	<i>Port-Vendres</i> , thence to
<i>Caucoliberis</i> , or,	<i>Colioure</i> , in the Province of
<i>Illiberis</i>	<i>Volcæ Teclosages</i> , or, <i>Ros-siglione</i> ; thence he proceeded to
<i>Narbo</i> - - - - -	<i>Narbonne</i> , the country of the <i>Bebricas</i> , and thence to
<i>Agatha</i> - - - - -	<i>Agde</i> , or <i>Adge</i> , and
<i>Nemausis</i> - - -	<i>Nimes</i> ; when, passing thro' the country of the <i>Volcæ Arecomii</i> , he proceeded to the banks of the
<i>Rhodanus</i> - - -	<i>The Rhone</i> , down which river he passed to
<i>Avenio</i> - - - - -	<i>Avignon</i> ; thence traversing
The country of	<i>Provence</i> , to <i>Dauphiné</i> , the
the <i>Cassuares</i>	country of the <i>Allobroges</i> ; thence he proceeded to
<i>Augusta Tricastrinorum</i>	<i>S. Paul trois Chateaux</i> , and then went along the river
<i>Druentia</i> - - - -	<i>Durance</i> , to
<i>Embrodunus</i> - -	<i>Embrun</i> ; whence he marched to, and crossed
<i>Mons Vesulus</i> ,	<i>Mount Viso</i> , one of the great

(Ancient names).

(Modern names).

or *Visus*

Alps, said to be 9997 English feet high, but not so difficult of access as are many of those mountains; it lies almost in a direct line with Embrun, and the road to it is not strongly guarded by narrow defiles, as are many passages into Italy.—Thence he went to

*Pinarolum* - - - *Pignerol*, a city of Upper-Dauphiné, about twenty miles from Turin; thence he followed the course of the

*Padus* - - - - *Po*, then went to

*Alba-Pompeia* - *Albe*

*Dortona*, - - - - *Tortona*, and

*Tacinum* - - - - *Pavia*; crossed the river  
*Trebbia*, subdued  
*Placentia*,

*Parma*,

*Regium* - - - - *The Kingdom of Modena*,  
and



(Ancient names).	(Modern names).
<i>Mutina</i> - - - - -	<i>Modena</i> itself; then came to
<i>Fœsulæ</i> - - - - -	<i>Fiesole</i> ; thence proceeded to
<i>Aretium</i> - - - - -	<i>Arezzo</i> ; and thence to
<i>Transimene</i> - -	The lake of Perugia, or Thra- symenus.

Hannibal is supposed to have passed through Gaul to the foot of the Alps in ten days: now, it seems an impossibility that he should have reached the Fenestrelles, Cenis, St. Bernard, or St. Gothard, in so short a time. It likewise seems improbable that he should have rejected the passage of Viso, which lay directly before him, to search for some other at a greater distance; especially as his only route to that other was through narrow and dangerous defiles. He is said, by Polybius, to have passed through the country of the Allobroges, over an immense Alp, whence he saw and pointed out to his soldiers the rich and beautiful plains of Italy; after which he immediately descended into vallies watered by the Po.

All this exactly describes Viso, on the Italian side of which lie the plains of Piedmont, and

through these plains runs the Po, which actually rises at the foot of Viso. Polybius likewise says, the first city taken by Hannibal in Italy was Turin; and this too, might be, for Turin is only twenty miles distant from Pignerol.

## LETTER XXIV.

*Dresden, June 1798.*

WE began our journey from Florence hither, on the 12th of April, with a light strong German post-chaise unloaded, and a *Voiturin's* coach for our luggage; each carriage being usually drawn by three mules; and we gave for six of these animals from Florence to Hamburg, three hundred and thirty Tuscan sequins; the *Voiturin* finding supper and beds for four persons, and likewise defraying the expense of barriers, ferry-boats, guides, drivers, and mules. We paid about a couple of florins a day for our dinner, and one florin a night to the servants at inns, unless our carriages were guarded, when we usually gave two florins; and we allowed three sequins a day for the mules, whenever we chose to stop. *Buona-mano* to the drivers was not included in our bargain, and to these men, who behaved particularly well, we gave sixty sequins.



One of our party, a young lady, afflicted with weak lungs, was made alarmingly ill, by crossing the Apennine to Bologna, it being a journey of two days over these mountains, which are quite as cold as the Alps; and in passing through Germany, her sufferings were so great, that I frequently thought she would have died, owing to the stoves, which are universally substituted for fire-places; to damp beds, for there are no warming-pans, and consequently no means of drying beds in Germany;\* to the piercing air of the Alps, between Venice and Vienna; to the severity of the climate in Moravia and Bohemia; and to the excessive roughness of the roads between Prague and Dresden. Nevertheless, we endeavoured to guard against some of these inconveniences, by providing ourselves with fur travelling-caps, warm loose dresses, thick boots lined with fur, and great coats, which we were glad to put upon our beds in Moravia and Bohemia, where there are no coverlids, except small eyder-down quilts, which generally slip off ere the night be half spent. But, notwithstanding every precaution that prudence

\* Invalids, who travel through Germany, should take a small warming-pan with them.

can suggest, it seems to me impossible for invalids to attempt the journey we have just taken, without imminent risk to their lives.

Our first day's journey was to *Le Maschere*, whither we were six hours in going; the road from Florence to this place is a continual ascent, and rather rough. We passed the royal villa of Pratolino, and went near Vallombrosa. The inn at La Maschere is good, and warm, considering that it stands on the summit of a mountain of the Apennine.

Our second day's journey was to *Loiano*, whither we were nine hours in going. We found the road very hilly, but good; the inn execrably dirty, bitter cold—in short, the worst we ever met with in Italy!

Our third day's journey was to *Bologna*, which we reached in six hours. The road hither being hilly, but good, the former part of the country bold and romantic, the latter part rich and beautiful. We frequently added oxen to our mules, in passing the Apennine.

The city of Bologna (anciently Bononia Felsinia) is strikingly magnificent; its environs are charming; and, exclusive of the coats of arms being either defaced or taken down from the

outsides of palaces and public buildings, this country exhibits no marks of the ravages of war. The most interesting objects to travellers are—the Sampieri Palace, and the Neptune of Giovanni di Bologna. The former contains a most valuable gallery of pictures; among which are St. Paul reproving St. Peter, by many people called the *chef-d'œuvre* of Guido!!!! It is in his Caravaggio-style, and possesses very little poetic merit, though it's intrinsic excellence, in penciling, colouring, and expression, ranks it among the most surprising efforts of the art of painting—a ceiling, by Guercino; the subject, Hercules suffocating Antæus, drawn with all the science and strength conspicuous in the works of Annibale Caracci!!!—the woman taken in adultery, by the last-named master; which, for purity of style, simplicity of composition, and liveliness of expression, may vie with the finest productions of Raphael, while it surpasses them all in beauty of colouring!!!—a charming group of dancing cupids, by Albano!!—the infant Jesus, with the Madonna and St. Anne, by Pietro Perugino; one of his best works!—a group of children, by Algardi; and another, by one of his scholars, in marble, which is sonorous



like bell-metal. The Neptune of Giovanni di Bologna is one of our very finest pieces of modern sculpture! This city contains, in its churches and palaces, an immense number of excellent paintings by the Caracci-family, their scholars, &c. not mentioned above. In short, so many fine things remain, that those taken away by the French are scarcely missed. Here are three inns—*Il Pelegrino*, *S. Marco*, and *I tre Mori*.

After remaining one day at Bologna, we proceeded in eight hours and a half to Ferrara, through a very good road. Midway between this city and Bologna is a neat and pleasant inn, called *Il Tè*, or *Il Tèdo*, where travellers may dine or sleep. The road from Bologna hither lies through a remarkably rich country. Between *Il Tèdo* and Ferrara we crossed the Reno in a ferry.\* Ferrara is a fortified town, famous for having been the birth-place of Ariosto, who, likewise died here; and his tomb may still be seen in the Benedictine church. The water at Ferrara is extremely bad; the inn where we slept, *I tre Mori*, a good one.

\* The general price paid by *Voiturins* for ferrying over rivers and canals, is three livres; about four pauls and a half.

Our next day's journey was to Rovigo, whither we were eight hours and a half in going. Soon after quitting Ferrara, we ferried over the Po, a dangerous river after rain. We then crossed the Canal-Bianca in a ferry; and to this canal the road is good, but hence to Rovigo so bad, as to be at all times dangerous for heavy carriages, and absolutely impassable after rain. The inn at Rovigo (*S. Marco*) is clean and comfortable. We slept here, and proceeded in nine hours and a quarter to Padua, (in Italian, Padova) stopping however to dine at a village, about mid-way, called Monte-Sedici, where *La Posta* is a comfortable inn, and a good dining or sleeping place. The road to Monte-Sedici is flat, sandy, and bad after rain: but thence to Padua, good; and, though flat, pretty. Padua, the birth-place of Livy, is large, and strongly fortified, but not handsome, the University excepted, which was built by Palladio and Sansovino. We slept at the *Stella d'ora*, a very good inn; and next morning drove in six hours and a half to Mestrè, through a good road. At the inn at Mestrè (a very indifferent one) we left our mules, carriages, and what luggage we did not want, and then embarked in a gondola; which conveyed us in

less than two hours to Venice, for about thirteen pauls, *buona-mano* inclusive.\*

Venice, one of the most considerable cities in Italy, and supposed to derive it's name from the Veneti, who peopled the neighbouring coasts, is built upon piles, in the midst of shallows, called *Lagunes*, and reputed to contain one hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants.

It is scarcely possible to discover the magnificent edifices of Venice, floating, as it were, on the bosom of the deep, without exclaiming, singular and beautiful city ! of whose appearance, imagination can form no idea, because no other work of man is like thee ! Enchantment seems to have raised thy walls for the abode of the Monarch of the Ocean, when he chuses to desert his pearl-paved caves, and emerge above the surface of his watery kingdom !

The *Rialto*, the *Piazza di S. Marco*, and the churches and palaces, by Palladio, Sansavino,

\* Instead of pursuing the above-mentioned route, I would counsel invalids, should the weather prove favourable, to embark at Francolino, which is five miles from Ferrara, and go all the way to Venice by water ; a voyage of eighty miles up the Po, the Adige, the Brenta, and the *Lagunes*, which is usually performed in about twenty hours. Carriages must, however, go over-land ; but as the road is extremely bad, they go best empty.



Scamozzi, and San Michele, are deemed *chefs-d'œuvre* of architecture; but the arsenal, once so celebrated; is entirely gutted by the French: while those ships of war which they could not take away are sunk in the harbour. The lions before the gate of the arsenal are granite, and once adorned the Piræus at Athens. The famous horses of bronze gilt, with many other celebrated pieces of sculpture and painting, are transported to Paris: stupendous works, however, still remain, by Titian, Tintoret, Paul Veronese, &c. but what excites most interest at Venice is, to observe how amply and conveniently this city is supplied, not only with the necessaries, but the luxuries of life, though it possesses naturally neither soil nor fresh water.

The *Church of S. Marco* is curious, from being completely incrustated with ancient mosaic. Over the high altar are Greek paintings—the doors were brought from Constantinople, and are Corinthian brass—the pavement is mosaic.

*S. Giorgio Maggiore*, built by Palladio, in a style of grand simplicity, contains a painting by J. Bassano, of the adoration of the shepherds; which, though very dirty, merits notice, the

light from the body of the child being wonderfully managed.

*Il Redentore*, built by Palladio, is a simple, elegant, and magnificent piece of architecture; it contains a picture of the nativity, by F. Bassano, and in the Sacristy is a painting of the Madonna, our Saviour, and two angels, by G. Belino.

*I Frati* contains an assumption, by Titian, which is placed in a bad light, smoked, and dirty, but the composition appears to be extremely fine; a Madonna and infant Jesus, by the same master; (this last picture was much studied by Rubens and Vandyck) and in the Sacristy, a painting by G. Belino.

*S. Rocco* is adorned with six excellent paintings by Tintoret; and that representing S. Rocco healing the sick is particularly fine! In an arch opposite to the last-named picture is a work by Pordenone, representing Saints Christopher and Martin on horseback!

*Sa. Maria della Salute* contains the descent of the Holy Ghost, by Titian, painted when he was sixty-four years of age; and on the ceiling of the Sacristy, the death of Abel!—the sacrifice of Abraham!—and the victory of David over

Goliah!—all by the same master. S. Mark, S. Sebastian, S. Rocco, &c. are likewise by Titian, and a fine specimen of his first manner.

*I Gesuiti*, a noble church, though too much loaded with ornaments, contains an assumption, by Tintoret.

*S. Giovanni di Rialto* is adorned with a celebrated picture of the patron-saint giving alms to the poor, by Titian!!! This work abounds with portraits, executed with that truth and character which distinguish the paintings of the last-named artist; while the composition is simple, and perfectly adapted to the subject.

*Sa. Maria Maggiore* contains an interesting picture of St. John Baptist, by Titian!

*Sa. Caterina* is adorned with various paintings on the walls, representing the life of the saint, and executed with great force by Palma il Giovine. Over the high-altar is the marriage of St. Catherine, by Paolo Veronese; the composition of which is graceful, and the drawing more correct than usual with this master, but the light is too equally diffused. Here, likewise, is a picture of Tobit and the angel, supposed to be either by Titian or Santo Zago.

*Scuola della Carita* contains the presentation



of the Madonna, by Titian!!! a work full of harmony, richness, and truth; the landscape in the back-ground is very sublime; the attitudes of the priests are grand and simple; and the old woman selling eggs, in front of the picture, appears quite alive.

*Scuola de' Sarti* contains a frieze which goes round the room, and is remarkable for being the first public work of Tintoret; the subject is the life of St. Barbara; here likewise is a picture of St. John, St. Barbara, &c. by Giorgione.

*Scuola di S. Rocco* contains the largest and best works of Tintoret, who painted in this school for thirty years. The most celebrated of these works are—the annunciation—the slaughter of the Innocents—and the flight into Egypt. The composition of the first is peculiarly fine, because strictly conformable to Scripture; the blessed mother of our Redeemer being represented as the inhabitant of a humble cottage, instead of being placed in a splendid apartment, which is too frequently the practice; the furniture is wonderfully executed; and the figure of the angel replete with grace and enthusiasm. This school contains many other works of Tintoret, Titian, &c.

*Palazzo Ducale* contains, in the grand council-chamber, the largest picture in the world, executed by Tintoret, and serving as an example to shew how entirely great talents may be thrown away from want of proper attention to methodical arrangement; the whole performance exhibiting a mass of confusion, though it abounds with fine groups, and in some parts is wonderfully executed.

*Palazzo Pisani Moreta* contains Alexander with the family of Darius, by Paolo Veronese!! a picture which seems composed in defiance to classical knowledge and pure taste; but, nevertheless, so harmonious is the colouring, and so beautiful the painting, that it is impossible to contemplate this work without forgetting all it's faults, and dwelling only on it's excellencies.

*Palazzo Grimani* contains, in the Court below, a colossal statue of Marcus Agrippa, which was originally placed in the vestibule of the Pantheon, at Rome. This statue is Greek workmanship, and much admired!!—opposite to it is a colossal statue of Augustus—here, likewise, is a celebrated *basso-rilievo* of a little drunken Bacchus, and another, unfinished, of two sea horses. *Above-stairs. First room*—a colossal

statue of a Roman Consul!! and two *bassi-rilievi*!!—a bust of Vitellius!!—and another of Caracalla. *Third room*—an oval in the centre of the ceiling, by Giorgione—other parts by Gio. da Udine. *Fifth room*—a ceiling, said to be by Raphael and Gio. da Udine—an antique head of Hercules. *Sixth room*—a small picture of a Love, by Guido. *Ninth room*—a colossal statue, the pedestal of which is reckoned curious. *Tenth room*—a ceiling, by Gio. da Udine; the subject, trees and animals; the execution is fine, but the delineation of trees on a ceiling seems absurd—antique *bassi-rilievi*. *Eleventh room*—a fine table of Florentine-work. *Twelfth room* (beautiful in point of architecture, and built by Sansovino)—a fine table of touchstone—a small collection of antiquities from Pompeii, &c.; the staircase is painted by Gio. da Udine. The composition for the floors of the apartments here, and all over the Venetian state, is very pretty.

The *Library*, in the Piazza di S. Marco, has been plundered of it's most valuable contents by the French.

The best inn at Venice is Petrillo's. The water in this city is, generally speaking, but indifferent.



On the day when we quitted Venice we dined at Petrillo's, and then went in our gondola to Mestrè, where we slept; and the next morning, early, set out for Conegliano, where we arrived in nine hours and three quarters. About ten miles from Mestrè lies Treviso, to which city the road is good. Beyond Treviso we passed the Piave, on a bridge of boats;\* and after crossing the spot where one of Bonaparte's great battles was fought, proceeded, through an indifferent road, to Conegliano. Numbers of elegantly built villas, now completely gutted by the French, stand on either side of the high-way between Mestrè and Conegliano. The latter town is rather large, and *La Posta* a good inn.

Our next day's journey was to Pordenon, which we were seven hours and three quarters in reaching; the road between this place and Conegliano being bad at all times, and after rain extremely dangerous, as it lies close to the foot of the Alps, from which mountains vast torrents of water frequently descend, and inundate the adjacent country. *La Posta*, at Pordenon, is a good inn: here we slept; and next morning proceeded in nine hours to S. Tommaso. The road,

\* This river is very dangerous after rain.

as far as Spilimbergo, runs near the Alps, and through the bed of a torrent, disagreeable at all times, and unsafe after rain. From Spilimbergo we descended into the Tagliamento, a most tremendous torrent after rain, but in dry weather, fordable. It takes a full hour to travel through this water, with the assistance of oxen and guides;\* and though the weather, before we crossed, had long been dry, the different streams of which the Tagliamento is composed, were wide and rapid, insomuch as to be very disagreeable. Soon after fording this torrent, we passed a town called S. Agnello, a little beyond which is the village of S. Tommaso. The road on this side the Tagliamento is good; the inn at S. Tommaso bad.

Our next day's journey was to Ponteba, or Pontafel, whither we were twelve hours in going. We took the road by Osoppo, that being deemed the best; though even that, as far as L'Ospedaletto, is rough and dangerous, especially for the first two miles. At L'Ospedaletto, we entered a defile of the Alps, which leads to Venzone, a pretty town, embosomed in these

\* Our *Voiturin* paid, for three guides and two oxen, one sequin.

mountains ; and hence to Resiuta we found the road, which lies parallel with the bed of the Tagliamento, excellent, the views sublime, and the Alpine plants, which enamel the rocks, particularly beautiful. The inn at Resiuta is clean and comfortable ; but the water here, as in most parts of the Alps, is bad ; and many inhabitants of this country, especially women, are afflicted with immense goitrous swellings.\* At Resiuta we began to pass bridges made of wood, and covered at the top ; there are five or six of them in the Alps ; and in Germany, likewise, all the bridges are made of wood, though not all covered at the top. From Resiuta, which is somewhat above half way to Ponteba, the road still lies through defiles of the Alps, near the bed of the Tagliamento, and is good, though too narrow ; the views are very sublime.

Ponteba, the frontier-town of Carinthia, is a miserable place ; and here our luggage under-

\* I have often observed, that women who carry heavy burdens on their heads are generally afflicted with this malady, not only in the neighbourhood of the Alps, but at Sorrento, and in other situations, where the height of the mountains is, comparatively speaking, moderate ; and I am, therefore, inclined to think, that goitrous swellings may sometimes originate from a strain given to the throat by an over-burden carried on the head.



went so rigorous an examination in the open street, before we were suffered to drive to the inn, that it required Argus's eyes not to be plundered of every thing valuable our trunks contained, and Goliath's strength to unpack and re-pack, after the fatigue of a twelve hours' journey : such, indeed, is the inconvenience travellers must necessarily be exposed to at this custom-house, that I would advise nobody to pass Ponteba who can possibly go another way ; it being the great object of the custom-house officers to thiefe ; for which purpose, they endeavour to throw small parcels on the ground, under the carriages, and even examine coach-seats, writing-boxes, and letters. They seize gold and silver lace, snuff, and tobacco ; and for unmade silks, gauzes, &c., they oblige you to deposit double the worth, to be paid back, however, when you quit the Imperial territories.\* They accept no fees ; and are slower in their operations than it is possible to conceive.

After sleeping at Ponteba, where the inn is a

\* Your silks, &c. are plumbed ; you are asked, what road you purpose taking ? and you then receive an order for the money you have deposited to be returned at the custom-house on the confines.

bad one, we proceeded in ten hours and a quarter to Villach, through a wide defile of the Alps, and found the road good, and the country beautiful, every mountain being clothed to its summit with noble fir-trees. The German villages, at the foot of the mountains, however, in some measure spoil the beauty of the scene, as nothing can be more uncouth than the wooden buildings which compose them, except the fences, which are, if possible, still worse. The houses are even roofed with wood; and the consequence is, that these awkward edifices are continually burnt to the ground. The Germans seldom have a wash-hand basin in any of their country inns; and even at Villach, a large town, we could not find one. The inn we slept at, however, (its sign, *The Crown*) is clean and good; though tall people cannot sleep comfortably, either here or in any part of Germany; the beds, which are very narrow, being placed in wooden frames, or boxes, so short, that any person who happens to be above five feet high must absolutely sit up all night, supported by pillows; and this is, in fact, the way in which the Germans sleep.

With respect to provisions, we found no cause for complaint; meat, bread, and wine, (some-

what like Moselle) beer, soup and boullie, sour-crout, stewed prunes, coffee, and milk, being excellent; and water, generally speaking, good. The usual dinner-hour is twelve o'clock; at which time travellers may always find something to eat at the inns, German cookery being simple and wholesome. One requisite to a comfortable meal it is, however, very difficult to obtain—I mean clean table-linen: we were actually obliged to purchase a couple of table-cloths and six napkins on our journey, so terribly were we annoyed by the dirty linen which was produced every where but in the very large towns.

Women, in this country, seem to work harder than men; and at public-houses you generally see female servants, who not only cook the dinner, and wait at table, but even feed the horses. The peasantry have fine complexions, with a great appearance of health and strength, but their countenances seldom express good-humour, or quickness of apprehension; they dress neatly, and wear high shoes, like those of our English farmers. The women are said to be depraved in their morals.

Most of the country towns through which we



passed consist of strait streets, with a large square in their centre, adorned by an obelisk, statues of the Madonna, our Saviour, &c. The German horses are remarkably strong and handsome ; and the whole country, from Ponteba to Vienna, wears the face of wealth, more, perhaps, than any other part of Europe.

The passing through this part of Germany seems like living some hundred years ago in England ; as the dresses, customs, and manners, of the people precisely resemble those of our ancestors. Many of their implements of husbandry, also, appear similar to our's ; and their kitchens are furnished with plates, dishes, basins, and ewers of pewter, and wooden trenchers, exactly like those which may still be seen among us, in old farm-houses. The herbs and shrubs, also, resemble those of England, except that barberry-bushes are substituted for blackberries ; while the firs grow so luxuriantly, that young plants, a few inches high, literally carpet the woods.

The road from L'Ospedaletto to Villach possesses one great advantage, that of being perhaps the only approach to Italy which does not lie over the summits of the Alps. It is, indeed,

very remarkable, that although we were surrounded by these 'cloud-capt' mountains the whole of the way, we seldom, if ever, descended a hill steep enough to render a drag-chain necessary ; neither did we perceive any fault in the road, it's narrowness excepted ; but this was particularly troublesome to us, as we frequently met hundreds of artillery-waggons, and were sometimes compelled to stop a full hour while they passed.

From Villach we proceeded to Clagenfurt, in eight hours and a half, through a good road, and a finely cultivated and strikingly beautiful country, adorned with a noble sheet of water, called the Lake of Fel. The vallies are variegated with small villages and rustic churches, like those of England ; the near mountains clothed to their summits with firs and other trees, while behind them rise Alps covered with eternal snow !

Clagenfurt is a large and strongly fortified city ; the houses are tolerably neat, and the spires of the church built in the Turkish style, and covered with white metal. We slept at *The Golden Star*, which is rather a good inn, and next day proceeded, in nine hours and a

half to Friesach, through an excellent road, and a bold, finely wooded, and richly cultivated country. In the way to Friesach lies St. Veit, a handsome town. We found *The Wolf* at Friesach a good inn; and after sleeping there, drove in ten hours and a quarter to Judenburg, stopping, however, at Noumarck, which is about mid-way, to dine. We found the road to Noumarck smooth, and the country well-cultivated, though less beautiful than before; but as we approached Judenburg it became picturesque and finely wooded. We slept at *The Golden Cross and Scythe*, a clean good inn, and went next day, in nine hours and a quarter, to Leoben. Our road continued good, winding near a meandering stream called the Muhr, and our views were beautiful. Travellers usually dine about mid-way at Graubath. The *Imperial Eagle* at Leoben is a very clean comfortable inn, and the town is rather handsome, many of the houses being built with stone or brick.

Our next day's journey was through Bruck to Merzhofen, which we reached in five hours and three quarters, and therefore might easily have gone further; but hearing that the beds at the next Post were engaged, and finding the inn at



Merzhofen tolerable, we slept there, and then proceeded, in nine hours and a half, to Schottwein, passing through a good road to Merzuschlago, where we dined, and then ascended a very lofty mountain, at the foot of which lies Schottwein.\* The ascent is good, and takes up about one hour; the descent employs more than double that time, and is sharp and dangerous, the road being narrow and ill-kept, insomuch that waggons ascend on the Schottwein-side with sixteen and sometimes twenty horses. We found the country from Merzhofen to Schottwein wild, pretty, and finely wooded; and previous to our arrival at Merzuschlago we passed the town of Krieglach.

The *Post-House* at Schottwein is a tolerable inn.

Our next day's journey was to Traskirken, whither the drive took up ten hours and a quarter. After quitting Schottwein we entered an extensive plain highly cultivated; and passed through Neukirken and Neustatt, reaching the latter in about six hours and a half. Neukirken

\* From Merzuschlago we took extra-horses to the summit of this mountain, which travellers should not descend after it becomes dark.

is rather a large town, and contains good inns. Neustatt, likewise, is large, contains good inns, and is fortified. We dined here. Hence to Traskirken the road is flat and good, the country less pleasing, and not so well cultivated, as before ; to the right, however, we had a prospect of Hungary and the Danube. We found *The Stag*, at Traskirken, a very indifferent inn, the town seems rather large.

Next morning, we drove in four hours and a half to Vienna, through a flat and ill-kept road, and a country thick set with villages, and abounding with game (hares especially), but not well cultivated. On entering Vienna we were driven to the custom-house, where the officers (though apt to be troublesome to foreigners) were very civil to us. The inns of this city are by no means so good as might reasonably be expected in the capital of a great empire. Indeed, the only way of living comfortably at Vienna is, to take a private lodging, and employ a *Traiteur*.

This city, built at the confluence of the Danube and the Vienne, is small, but strongly fortified. The fauxbourgs are immense, and contain finer buildings than the city itself, in which the palaces are few, and not spacious.

Vienna, to foreign eyes, looks rather rich than handsome; being destitute of those splendid streets and squares which usually adorn the capital of a great empire. The environs, however, than which nothing can be more magnificent, make up for the deficiencies of the town.

The finest public edifices are—the *Royal Residence*; in the great chapel belonging to which are two altar-pieces, by Titian—*The Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Stephen, a fine gothic structure, adorned with an *Ecce Homo!* attributed to Correggio, and a crucifix by Donner—The *Campanile*, which was seventy-three years in building, and is much admired—The *Royal Library*, said to contain 300,000 printed volumes, and 12,000 manuscripts; always open to the public, from eight in the morning till twelve, during summer, and from nine till twelve during winter (Sundays and other holidays excepted). This Library is embellished with an ancient tomb, brought from the vicinity of Ephesus; and an Etruscan vase, much celebrated, by Winkelmann—The *Grand Arsenal*, containing immense pieces of Turkish ordnance, &c.—The *Church of St. Peter*—The *Front of the Church of St. Michel*, adorned with statues, by L. Mattielli—The *Church of the*



*Augustins*, ornamented with a high-altar-piece, by Malbertsch—The *Capuchin-Church*, which contains the burial-place of the House of Austria—and the *Church of St. Rupert*, which is the most ancient at Vienna.

The *Royal Gallery of pictures at the Belvedere* is highly worth notice. It contains, a large work, by Titian, finely executed, though not equal to those still remaining at Venice—charming paintings, by Rembrandt; particularly a portrait of himself, which, for *bravura* and truth may be denominated his *chef-d'œuvre*!!!—a fine picture by Rubens, representing an Emperor receiving pardon for some offence against the Holy-See—Jupiter and Io, by Correggio!!!! Ganymede, by the same master!!!! The former has been re-touched in the back-ground, but is, exclusive of this, pure from the pencil of Correggio—two heads, by Donner—and some excellent flower-pieces, by Van-Huysum—these pictures are on the *ground-floor*. The rooms *above-stairs*, likewise, contain paintings highly worth notice, from being the works of the very earliest masters of the Flemish and German schools. They are in excellent preservation,

possess great merit, and form a most interesting history of the progress of the art.

The Belvidere is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays: many of the pictures belonged to our unfortunate king, Charles I. It is usual to give two florins, if you see the whole collection.

The *Treasury*, and the *Cabinets of Medals and Natural-History* merit notice—the latter Cabinet is open every Monday morning. The *Cameo* of Alexander, by Pyrgoteles, is much celebrated.

The *Gallery of Pictures in the Lichtenstein Palace* contains some remarkably fine portraits by Vandyck and Rubens!—two whole-lengths, by Holbein!—a girl playing on the guitar, by M. A. Carravaggio—the sacrifice of Iphigenia, by N. Poussin—a countryman eating, by Beccafumi—a head, by Seybold, being his own portrait—a Madonna and Child, by Teniers—another, by Hanneman—flower-pieces, by Van Huysum, Trechsler, &c. &c. We gave one florin above-stairs, and two pauls to the porter below. This gallery may be seen at all times: but it is much inferior to that at the Belvidere.

*The Porcelain Manufacture merits notice.*

The *Prater* is, perhaps, the most magnificent public drive and walk in Europe. The usual time of going is after dinner. Here you may have coffee, excellent milk, beer, bread, &c.

*L'aut Garden* is a public place, near the *Prater*, somewhat like *Vauxhall*. Here, you may dine (under the shade of fine horse-chestnut trees) in the garden; or in a spacious room, with the rest of the company, every party, however, having its separate table: it is possible, likewise, to get a room to yourself. A band of music, which plays during dinner, receives from each party a paul or two. Dinner (wine excepted) costs one florin per head, and is excellently well-served. Here are billiard-tables, a dancing-room, coffee-room, &c. The waiters speak French and Italian.

*Schoenbrun* is another public garden, well worth notice, where you dine for the above-named price.

These two gardens are open for dinner-company from the first of May to the last of September; and during the rest of the year the same *Traiteur* serves, at the same price, in his own house at Vienna, where travellers may board with great comfort.



There are two remarkably good coffee-houses in this city, the *Café de Kramer*, and the *Café de Milan*. The first Christian coffee-house in Europe was opened at Vienna.

Water-drinkers would do well, while resident here, to supply themselves either at the Capuchin Convent, in the *Place-Neuve*, or at the palace of Prince Schwarzenberg.

The national dish in Germany is small chickens fried very dry, being first cut into pieces, as for a fricassee; and this dish is particularly well served by *Traiteurs*.

There are two theatres in the city of Vienna, and three in the suburbs; none of them large; but the orchestra at the opera-house is excellent, and the stage-decorations are good. It is difficult, at this theatre, for foreigners to obtain boxes. Ladies, however, may sit in the *parterre*, sending before-hand for seats. There are frequent and beautiful exhibitions of fire-works at Vienna. This city, with its fauxbourgs, is said to contain 270,000 people.

The distance from Florence hither is about nine hundred Tuscan miles; and the expense of barriers and turnpikes for one carriage five or six Tuscan sequins.

Our first day's journey from Vienna was to Stockerau, a drive of five hours and a half, through a good but sandy road. On quitting Vienna, we had a beautiful view of the Danube, together with several royal parks and gardens, which, all united, form a most enchanting scene. The Danube is immensely wide, and at the same time so clear and gentle as to be a great embellisher of every country through which it flows. The road to Stockerau traverses a vast plain, richly cultivated, and adorned with several towns. After sleeping at a clean and comfortable inn (the sign, *Our Saviour and the woman of Samaria*), we proceeded in two hours and a half to Mallebern; where, in consequence of one of our party being taken ill, we were compelled to pass the night at a bad inn. The road hither was flat and good, but sandy; the country richly cultivated, and much like the south of France.

From Mallebern we drove in six hours to Jezelsdorf, through a flat and good road, passing a *Chateau* belonging to the Emperor, and a handsome town with good inns, called Hollabrunn. The towns on this side Vienna are chiefly built of stone and brick, while the villages consist of

neat thatched cottages. The country is a rich and extensive plain, planted, near Jezelsdorf, with large numbers of vines. The water in the last-named town is bad. After dining here, we proceeded in three hours and a half to Znaim, through a good road,\* and an immense and richly cultivated plain, abounding with corn and vineyards.

Znaim, the first town of Moravia, is large, handsome, and built somewhat like an Italian city. It contains several inns. We slept at the *Three Crowns*, and found nothing to complain of, except bad water. Next day, we drove in five hours and a quarter to La Zinca, through a very rough road, and an immense plain abounding with corn. The inn at La Zinca is almost too bad even to dine at: we were, however, obliged to stop for a couple of hours, to rest the mules; after which we proceeded in three hours and a half to Schelletau, through a very rough road, and an open swampy country, rich in corn and woods of firs. Our inn here was the *Post-House*, which we found tolerably good. Next day we drove in six hours to Iglau, through a

\* We had extra-horses to ascend the hill beyond Jezelsdorf.



good road, and an open corn-country, passing Stannern and other small villages on our way. Iglau, the last city of Moravia, is handsomely built in the Italian style; and the outsides of some of the houses are embellished with curious old paintings. The square contains good inns. The spires of the churches in this country, like those of Carinthia, are chiefly covered with white metal. The dress of the female peasants is pretty; but, what looks odd to foreign eyes, the women wear short petticoats and drawers, while the men's coats reach to their shoes. Fur seems much worn by both sexes. After dining at Iglau, we proceeded in two hours and a half to Stecken, through a good road, and a country richly cultivated with corn, variegated with wood, and very pretty. The inn at Stecken is very bad; we were, however obliged to sleep there; though better accommodations may be obtained at Deutschbrodt, a drive of above two hours and a quarter further. Stecken is the first post in Bohemia.

Our next day's journey was to Czaslau, a drive of nine hours and three quarters; we dined, however, by the way, at Hauvre, where the inn is tolerable. Our road to Czaslau (the first part

excepted, which lies over a hill\*) was rough; the country rich in corn and woods of fir.—Czaslau is a handsome town, with a large square and obelisk in it's centre; the houses are chiefly white and tiled at the top; the ornaments of the belfries here, and in Moravia, are very particular, consisting of five or six spires beside a cupola, all covered with white metal. We slept at the *Post-House*, a tolerably good inn, where the master was remarkably civil and honest; for we left at this inn a pair of pistols, which were sent after us.

Our next day's journey was to Planian, a drive of six hours and a quarter, through a very passable road, and over a vast plain of corn. On our way we went near Mollin, a large town, and through Collin, which also seems considerable. There are two tolerable inns at Planian, where we slept, in consequence of illness: but ought to have proceeded to Boemischbrod, a drive of two hours and a half further. Next day, however, we reached Prague, after travelling ten hours in a good road, through a vast plain, richly cultivated, and interspersed with towns and villages,

\* We ascended this hill with extra-horses.

but not pretty. We descended almost constantly for many miles before we entered Prague.

This is one of the noblest cities in Europe, built in the Italian style, and famous for its bridge; its size, likewise, is considerable, and its fortifications are strong. The inhabitants, however, bear no proportion to the capaciousness of the city, as they do not, according to the best computations, amount to 90,000. The *University of Prague* has long been celebrated. The *Regal Palace*—The *Maison de Ville*—and the *Hôtels Lobkowitz* and *Tschernin*, are mentioned by Dutens as being worth notice, but unfortunately we had not time to see them. The immense and beautiful bridge of Prague is built over the Moldau, which runs into the Elbe.

Here are several inns; we went to that called *The Baths*, which is good, but dear. *The New Inn* and *The Lion* are well spoken of.

The Slavonian language (a dialect of the German) is spoken in Moravia and Bohemia.

From Prague, we drove in four hours and a half to Schlan, through a good road, generally up hill, and over a vast plain, tolerably cultivated with corn and hops. We dined at Schlan; (where, though the town is rather large, the inn



is indifferent) and thence proceeded, in five hours, to Budin, through a very bad road, the soil being loose and rotten: the country, however is rich in corn and game. Budin contains two inns, neither of which can be called good. Next day, we drove in five hours to Lobositz, through a rotten, deep, and (after rain) an extremely dangerous road. To ascend the hill out of Budin, it is requisite that every carriage should have extra horses (and indeed, for the whole post, extra-horses are useful); and heavy carriages should be held up by men. Immediately after quitting Budin we crossed the Elbe, and generally kept it in sight afterward till our arrival at Dresden. Lobositz contains two tolerable inns; the *Post-House*, and the *Free-Masons' Arms*, (called *L'Austeria Grande*); we slept at the latter, not being able to obtain extra-horses in order to proceed. Next morning we drove, in five hours and a half, to Aussig, through a road, bad at all times, and excessively dangerous after rain; being rocky in some places to a degree that risks breaking heavy carriages to pieces, and so rotten in others that the lightest vehicle can scarcely escape overturning, unless held up by men. And, to increase the

danger of this road, it lies close to the Elbe, on the brink of a precipice.

Travellers, whose carriages are heavy, should put their luggage into a waggon, and themselves either upon horses or into a light calash, between Lobositz and Aussig; and invalids ought not to attempt going any way but on horseback, the jolts being so violent that it requires considerable bodily strength to bear them; as a proof of which, two persons who went in carriages, at the same time with us, broke blood-vessels; while others were overturned, and nearly killed with fatigue. It is an extraordinary thing that the Emperor does not have this road mended, as it might be done in a short time, and at a small expense, especially on the banks of the Elbe, where the soil is chiefly a rock. He has, however, lately made the following road from Prague to Dresden, which is reckoned better than that we took:

From <i>Schlan</i> to <i>Teinitz</i> ,	Posts 1
<i>Postelberg</i> - - - - -	1
<i>Toplitz</i> - - - - -	2
<i>Peterswald</i> - - - - -	1½
<i>Zehist</i> - - - - -	1
DRESDEN - - - - -	1

Perhaps it might be possible to go down the Elbe from Budin to Dresden; from Aussig, it certainly might; though, in either case, it would be necessary to send forward some hours before hand, that a proper boat might be provided.

The inn at Aussig is small, but clean; and the country from Lobositz thither very romantic. After dining at Aussig, we set out for Peterswald, which we were seven hours in reaching, as the road is bad, even to be dangerous; it lies over a high mountain, to ascend which it is necessary to have oxen or extra-horses.

Peterswald is the last town in the Imperial dominions, and does not contain one good inn. But a quarter of a mile out of the town, at a hamlet called Iledorf, or Hilesdorf, there is a clean, comfortable public-house, which stands close to the high-road, on the right, the sign being the *Freemasons' Arms*. At this house we slept, and next morning, drove in eight hours to Dresden. On quitting Hilesdorf, we ascended rather a steep hill,\* and then passed a wood of firs; after which, we descended almost constantly through a rich corn-country, till our arrival at Dresden. We found the road some-

\* We were drawn up this hill by the aid of oxen.



times rough, but, generally speaking, good, the villages neat, and the people clean; and after leaving Peterswald, and bidding adieu to crucifixes and Madonnas, we did not see one beggar. We observed a comfortable looking inn, not far from Hilesdorf, and another at Berna, about ten or twelve miles from Dresden.

The dress of the Saxon peasants resembles that worn in England some hundred years since; and when we spoke English to these people they frequently understood us. The approach to Dresden announces the richness of Saxony; and at the gate of the city we found a custom-house-officer, who waited upon us to our inn; where, on being presented with a couple of florins, he examined nothing.

## LETTER XXV.

*Cuxhaven, July 1798.*

DRESDEN is a beautiful city ; said, by Dutens, to contain 130,000 inhabitants, and by Guthrie, 110,000 ; though persons resident there rate the population much lower.

The architecture of Dresden is simple, light, and elegant ; the streets are strait, wide, and clean ; the squares spacious ; the palaces, churches, and other public edifices, magnificent ; and the bridge over the Elbe (which divides the old from the new buildings) is one of the finest in Europe.

Here are, as it were, three cities—the old town, the new town, and Frederickstadt. The fortifications are immensely strong ; the environs rich and beautiful ; and the Elbe, though not clear, is broad and handsome. The Lutheran is the established religion of the country : though

the Calvinists have public meeting-houses; and the Sovereign has one Romish-church, he and his family being Roman-catholics. The people are quiet, worthy, and very civil to foreigners, who live here comfortably, at a moderate expense. Artists in general, and painters in particular, may study with great advantage at Dresden; not only on account of the precious works of genius which are submitted to their view, but because there is a tranquillity in this town, peculiarly favourable to study. Here are several inns, namely, *L'Hôtel de Pologne—L'Hôtel de Bavière—L'Hôtel de Saxe*—and the *Golden Angel*—all of which are good, and the first is perhaps the best in Europe. Private lodgings may likewise be found without difficulty.

The objects most worth a traveller's attention are—*The Picture-Gallery—The Treasury, or Jewel-Office—The Cabinet of Antiques—The Royal Library*—and *The Porcelain exhibited in the Palace of Count Brühl.*

In order to gain admittance to the four first, it is necessary to send, over-night, your name, country, and quality, to the respective directors; together with the number of persons you design bringing, and the hour at which you mean to



come. You may either go from nine till half-past ten in the morning, or from half-past ten till twelve; from two till half-past three in the afternoon, or from half-past three till five. The Porcelain-Warehouse, in the palace of Count Brühl, is open to public inspection from nine till twelve in the morning, and from two till six in the afternoon, every day, *festas* excepted. To the director of the Picture-Gallery each party pays from four florins to one ducat, and to the sweeper half a florin; which sum once given you are at liberty to go without expense afterward. To the master of the Jewel-Office every party pays four florins, and to each of his servants half a florin; which sum once given, you are at liberty to go free of expense afterward. At the public-library, you may read as much as you please, and pay nothing. *The Cabinet of Natural History, the Antique Armoury, &c.* should only be visited by persons who have time and money to spare.

*Picture-Gallery.* This immense collection, certainly the finest in Europe, contains *chef-d'œuvres*, excellently well preserved, of the best masters; in short, no one can study the Dresden gallery without becoming a real connoisseur.

Here are—the judgment of Paris—the garden of Love—Neptune calming a storm—a wild-boar-hunt—and a St. Jerome; all first-rate productions, by Rubens. Several works by Netscher (particularly a man seated, and writing), wonderful of their kind, and shewing precisely how small pictures ought to be painted. Admirable works by Teniers and Ostade, Ruysdaal, Wouverman, and Paul Potter: but among those rare efforts of genius which irresistibly arrest the attention is, the Madonna of Holbein, with our Saviour in her arms, and a little naked boy in the lower part of the picture. The countenance of the Madonna may vie with the best productions of Raphael, while the colouring would do honour to Titian. By the last-named artist here are two portraits (a burgomaster and his wife) which absolutely seem alive. The above-mentioned paintings adorn the exterior, or Flemish gallery. The interior gallery, or Italian school, contains an apotheosis of the Madonna, esteemed the finest of Raphael's easel pictures—the Madonna enthroned, holding the infant Jesus, and surrounded with saints, by Correggio, in his first manner—the Madonna enthroned, with the infant Jesus, St. George, St. John Bap-

tist, &c. by the same great master, and in the highest preservation—his Magdalene, a small recumbent figure, said to be the most faultless picture ever painted—and the nativity (called Correggio's Night), by many persons deemed the *chef-d'œuvre* of painting, though now somewhat injured by having unfortunately been washed; still, however, there remains an effect of light and shade which at once charms and astonishes.

*Other celebrated pictures in the exterior gallery are*—Luther and his wife, by J. Holbein—a child borne away by an eagle! (this picture, the work of Rembrandt, seems falsely called the rape of Ganymede)—a portrait of Rembrandt, by himself; and another of his mother, weighing gold, by him, likewise!—a Sibyl, by Angelica—a portrait of Salvator Rosa, by himself—peasants dancing, by D. Teniers—portrait of Henry VIII. of England, by J. Holbein—a girl with a lighted candle gathering grapes, by Gerard Douw!—a head of N. Poussin, by himself—Rembrandt's daughter, by Rembrandt—a small Madonna and child, &c. by Albert Durer—fruit and flowers, by A. Minjon—a landscape, by Berghem—and another, with cattle, by Ruysdaal—our Sa-



viour raising the dead, with other small but highly finished pictures, by Dieterich—a landscape, with lions, by Rubens!—a landscape, with a forest and a hunted stag, by J. Ruysdaal and A. Vandervelde!—several pictures, by N. Poussin—the annunciation, by Vanderwerf!!!—Manoah and his wife sacrificing, while the angel who announced to them the birth of Samson ascends to heaven, by Rembrandt—the repose in Egypt, by F. Bol!—the feast of Ahasuerus, by Rembrandt—a girl standing at an open window reading a letter, school of Rembrandt—a cock and hen endeavouring to oppose an eagle who has seized one of their young, by Hondekoeter!—a Claude—a landscape, by Berghem—a battle, by Wouverman!!!—a Satyr and a faun, by Rubens!—the Madonna with our Saviour, by Vandyck!—several exquisitely finished heads, by Denner and Seybold—a philosopher reading, by S. Konink!—a banker conversing with a countryman, who has brought him money, by Q. Messys—the judgment of Paris, by Vanderwerf, deemed his *chef-d'œuvre*!!—a Claude—Joseph presenting his father to Pharaoh, by F. Bol!—a head of Seybold, by himself—the Madonna, our Saviour, and St.

Anne, by J. Van Eyk, the reputed inventor of oil-colours---St. Jerome penitent, by Vandyck---a tooth-drawer, by G. Honthorst---St. Cecilia, St. Paul, &c. by Giulio Romano !---and a Vestal, by Angelica.

*Other celebrated paintings in the interior gallery are*—an *Ecce Homo*, by Guido---a recumbent Magdalene, by P. Battoni---Apollo and the Muses, by Tintoret !---a concert of Muses, by the same master !---the resurrection of our Saviour, by Paul Veronese---a woman carried off by a man, at whose feet lies another man wounded, by J. C. Procaccini---the repose in Egypt, by Trevisani---head of a man with a cap on, by Titian !---Adam and Eve driven from Paradise, by Albano !---Mars seated, by Benvenuto Garofalo---Samson combating the Philistines, by Giulio Romano---an emblematical picture, representing age and youth, by P. Liberi---a portrait, by Velasquez !---the genius of Glory, by A. Caracci !---a Madonna and child, by Guido !—the woman taken in adultery, by Tintoret—the same subject, by B. Biscaino !!—a recumbent Venus, by Titian !!!—and another, by Guido !!—Peace, by Dosso Dossi—Justice, by the same !—our Saviour in the stable, with

angels adoring him, by Albano!—our Saviour crowned with thorns, and supported by an angel, by A. Caracci!—a Bacchanalian feast, by Benvenuto Garofalo!!—a young Bacchus, by Guido!!—the presentation of the Madonna, by J. Bellino—an *Ecce Homo*, by Guido—Lot and his daughters, by Guercino!—Titian's mistress, by himself—the tribute-money, by Titian—head of our Saviour, by A. Caracci!!—a full-length figure of the Madonna holding our Saviour in her arms, Pope Sixtus V. and S. Barbe adoring, and the heads of two Cherubim below, attributed to Raphael!!!!—a candle-light, by Rubens!—a holy family (called the Madonna with the basin), by Giulio Romano—Loves dancing, and Venus above, in the clouds, by Albano!!—the blessed Virgin and our Saviour in glory, surrounded with saints and angels, and known by the name of S. Sebastian, done by Correggio in his last style!!!!—portrait of Correggio's physician, by Correggio!—portrait of Thomas Parr, when above an hundred years of age, by Van-dyck—a man tied to a stake and going to be burnt, attributed to Buonarotti—and the Madonna and our Saviour in glory, by Ramenghi, called Bagnacavallo.



*Cabinet of Drawings in Pastel*—Portrait of Raphael Mengs, by himself—of his father, by the same—and of Cupid, by the same!!—several other beautiful drawings, and some few small paintings in enamel. *This gallery is very warm.*

*Treasury, or Jewel-Office.* The most striking things here are—*Second room*—a ship of ivory, and a vase of the same, with *bassi-rilievi* representing a battle. *Third room*—a chimney-piece adorned with all the most valuable productions of Saxony, namely, china, *bassi-rilievi*, diamonds, and other precious stones, pearls, &c. *Fourth room*—superb pieces of plate, &c. *Fifth room*—fitted up with peculiar elegance, contains fine cameos—a *basso-rilievo* on the shell of a Nautilus—another large *basso-rilievo* done on one single piece of marble, and representing a youth travelling into foreign countries upon an unbridled horse; but, having Virtue for his guide, Vice flies before him. *Sixth room*—three pieces of enamel, by Mengs—antique enamel—pearls set to represent men and women about one finger high, among which a potter is much admired. *Seventh room*—a pyramid of precious stones, antique cameos, &c. in the centre of which is the head of Augustus II. and at the foot of the

column are small enamelled figures, in the respective dresses of the several European nations. This pyramid is said to have cost 100,000 crowns. *Eighth room*—an onyx, esteemed the largest in the known world---the Great Mogul seated on his throne, and celebrating his birth-day; a superb toy---an Egyptian temple, likewise a superb toy---the jewels of the crown; being a most dazzling collection of the finest brilliants imaginable---a large and beautiful green diamond, said to be unique, with several large red and yellow diamonds. This is deemed by far the richest jewel-office in Europe. *The rooms are paved with marble, and are very cold.*

*Cabinet of antique Sculpture.* The most striking things here are---a young Bacchus eating grapes—Meleager—one of the sons of Niobe, dead—an Etruscan statue of Minerva, the drapery of which is very curious—a *basso-rilievo* of Artimesia, in jasper, attributed to Lysippus—statues of two female fauns—Æsculapius and Venus, the head of the first particularly fine—statues of Vestals, found in Herculaneum by the Prince d'Elbeuf, and by far the finest things in this collection; the drapery being wonderfully executed!!!—a fragment of a gladiator, or

wrestler, going to anoint himself, by Phidias !— a curious Etruscan altar—a curious Grecian altar, with niches in it—a sarcophagus, with a dog. Here are other valuable pieces of sculpture; but as most of them have been sadly mutilated and ill-restored, artists only can appreciate their merits. *This Cabinet is cold.*

Under the apartments which contain the above-named antiques is a collection of Dresden-china, from its commencement by J. F. Bottcher, in 1701, to the present period. The inventor of this china was an apothecary's man at Berlin; and finding himself suspected of being able to make gold, he deemed it prudent to retire to Dresden; where, being ordered to prepare a powder for the transmutation of metals, he happened in the course of his studies on this occasion to discover the art of making Dresden-china. *The rooms which contain this china are extremely damp and cold; and the Custodi expects a ducat.*

There are two theatres at Dresden.

The distance from Vienna to this city is about 450 English miles; and the expense of ferries and barriers for one carriage about three Tuscan sequins. The distance from Dresden to Hamburg is about the same; and in consequence of



hearing that the road was execrably bad, and that the inns were very indifferent, we determined to dismiss our mules and go by water, in an excellent boat, with three cabins, four beds, a place behind for men-servants, and another before for baggage. Our beds, fuel, kitchen-utensils, knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups, saucers, plates, and dishes, were found by the master of the boat, who paid all the port-duties to the princes by whose territories we passed, and maintained himself and four watermen, we giving him 255 dollars of Saxony (being florins  $382\frac{1}{2}$ ), an extravagant price, as boats a very little smaller go for 125 dollars. Indeed, I would advise large families to hire a couple of these smaller boats; by which means, they would be better accommodated, and pay somewhat less than we did.\*

The Elbe is a remarkably safe river as far as Hamburg, though in some places so shallow that large boats are apt to touch ground; but this does no harm, as the bottom is a soft sand. We were seven days and a half on our passage, the wind being contrary; but with a favourable

\* It is necessary to have a couple of mattresses for each bed, and curtains to all the cabin-windows.

breeze, or indeed none at all, this voyage is usually accomplished in less than a week ; even though you cast anchor for a few hours every night, in order to avoid the noise which the boatmen constantly make while going on. We continually passed villages where bread, meat, fish, vegetables, eggs, milk, butter, and good wine were to be purchased ; and beer we took from Dresden.

The banks of the Elbe are finely wooded. The most remarkable towns we passed near were, *Meissen*, where the Dresden-china is made, and where there is a covered bridge over the Elbe ; *Torgaw*, where there is another covered bridge over the Elbe (the country from Dresden hither abounds with vineyards) ; *Wittenberg*, a handsome town, which contains an University, and is famous for having been the abode of Luther, whose tomb is in the church belonging to the castle: here, likewise is a bridge across the Elbe ; and here provisions of all kinds, beer, and wine, may be purchased better and cheaper than in any other place between Dresden and Hamburg ; *Coswick*, rather a large town, not far from which are the celebrated *Gardens of Verlitzen* ; and by landing at a place where the

boatmen pay a tax, and walking to another place where they likewise pay a tax, travellers may see these gardens without delaying their voyage; *Magdeburg*, a large and strongly fortified city, belonging to Prussia; where however, strangers cannot land without having their passport examined. We were detained here some hours, that our boatmen might pay the port-duties, which are very heavy. After quitting this city, we passed several villages belonging to Hanover, among which was *Lanenburg*, rather a large place, where, though the people look robust, there is a great appearance of poverty.

The Elbe becomes immensely broad as it approaches Hamburg, which city, supposed to contain an hundred thousand inhabitants, is built somewhat in the style of an old English country-town. The streets are strait, clean, and planted with trees close to the houses; the quay abounds with people of every nation; the port is crowded with ships; and the whole city exhibits an appearance of it's being the world's exchange. Here are no duties to pay at the custom-house. The inns at Hamburg are neither good nor cheap; but *The King of England*, *The London Hotel*, and *The St. Petersburg*,



are the most comfortable. Private lodgings may be obtained ; though, like the inns, they are bad and dear.

There are large numbers of storks on the banks of the Elbe, and in the city of Hamburg ; and what is remarkable, these birds are held in such veneration by the common people, that they would probably murder any foreigner who attempted shooting a stork.

The filial piety of this fowl has long been celebrated ; and its sagacity in other instances seems equally extraordinary, judging from the following circumstance, which occurred not long since. A wild stork was brought by a farmer into his poultry-yard, to be the companion of a tame one he had long kept there ; but the tame stork, disliking the idea of a rival, fell upon the poor stranger, and beat him so unmercifully that he was compelled to take wing, and with some difficulty got away. About four months afterward, however, he returned to the poultry-yard, recovered of his wounds, and attended by three other storks, who no sooner alighted than they fell upon the tame stork and killed him !

From Hamburg to this town we went by water in one of the boats which usually convey

passengers; each of which is large enough to accommodate five or six people, and contains beds, and a fire-place for dressing provisions. The time of embarking is regulated by the tide. We were about eighteen hours in going, and paid to our watermen (three in number) seventy marks for the boat, and four for drink-money. We found provisions for ourselves, but not for the watermen.

On arriving here, we luckily met with a packet ready to sail for Yarmouth; and therefore, ordered our boat along-side of her, and deposited our luggage with the steward before we landed; which we were obliged to do, in order to obtain from the British agent here permission to embark on board the packet; and this permission costs, for each gentleman or lady, twelve shillings and sixpence, and for each servant six shillings and sixpence. For passage-money each gentleman or lady pays three guineas, and each servant half-price. We, however, took the cabin (which contains six beds) to ourselves, and gave for it twenty-five guineas. Trunks and parcels go cost free; but for every carriage the price is seven guineas, and for every horse six. Each gentleman or lady pays one guinea for provisions

to the captain, who finds every thing, wine excepted, and each servant pays half-price. We gave, as a present, to the master of the packet a couple of guineas ; to the stewards half-a-guinea; and to the ship's company one guinea.

Ladies who make this voyage should always take the cabin to themselves, or they must necessarily be liable to great inconveniences.

The packets are generally a week in going to England ; but, owing to the prevalence of westerly winds, not so long in returning.

Cuxhaven, though a small town, contains clean inns, the best of which is Miles's Hotel.\*

\* For an account of the packets which have been established in consequence of the peace of 1814, to convey passengers to England, from Cuxhaven, and other continental sea-ports, see APPENDIX.



## APPENDIX.

## CLIMATES OF THE CONTINENT.

MY family was advised to travel over-land to Italy, and we therefore passed through France. Nice was recommended as the best winter-climate, and we consequently spent many months in that city; but experience soon convinced me that we might have adopted a more eligible plan: for long journies, over-land, are to consumptive persons dangerous experiments; not only because carriage-exercise frequently does harm, but likewise, from accommodations, all over the continent, being so very indifferent, that it is scarcely possible for an invalid to sleep at any inn, out of a great town, without suffering. I would therefore earnestly recommend to all consumptive persons—nay, to invalids in general—the going to Italy by sea, in a vessel bound for Leghorn, and passing the winter at

Pisa; which city ought, I am persuaded, in pulmonary complaints, to be decidedly preferred either to Nice, or Massa, Florence, Rome, or Naples—nay, to every place in Europe—from the beginning of October till the end of April. The marshy ground and standing water about Pisa formerly rendered the climate damp and unwholesome; but these inconveniences are now removed; and the great increase of population within the last few years has not only banished grass from the streets, but dispensed cheerfulness and health throughout this elegant city. One caution, however, it seems necessary to give invalids: “never to sit, stand, or walk, in the sun, without being defended by a parasol; always to prefer walking on the shady side of a street; and never to go out in a strong north-east wind.” The same caution, indeed, should be observed in every part of Italy.\*

From the beginning of May, till Midsummer, I would counsel consumptive persons either to reside at the baths of Pisa, or in the city of

\* Persons who are under the necessity of exposing themselves much to the sun in warm climates, ought to line the crowns of their hats with writing-paper several times doubled.

Florence : and during the great heats to seek a villa (the more spacious, the more wholesome), on those hills which lie just beneath Fiesole ; where there is a constant and sometimes a very fresh breeze from noon till sunset, insomuch, that I have sat out of doors in the shade, at mid-day, when the thermometer often rises to 85 and 90, without feeling more warmth than is easily supported ; and as the wind always abates when the sun declines, and the surrounding higher mountains of the Apennine attract the dews and noxious vapours, this situation is not liable to those strong and dangerous vicissitudes, from heat to cold, which are common in populous cities of Italy, and particularly baneful to weak lungs. Lisbon, too, as I have learnt from persons long resident there, is subject to these destructive changes ; insomuch, that but few consumptive patients have recovered the blessing of health from visiting the banks of the Tagus ; and at Nice I saw no instance of recovery from a consumption of the lungs ; neither did this appear extraordinary in a climate replete with electric fluid, and where a hot sun, and a cold, drying, and uncommonly sharp wind, are perpetually combatting with each other. Massa, in



point of climate, is the counterpart of Nice ; and Naples, from the quantity of sulphur with which it's air is impregnated, cannot be a good situation in all stages of a decline. At Naples, likewise, the wind is apt to be piercing ; but at Pisa the air is uniformly soft ; while the mountains, which rise like an amphitheatre above the city, screen it from every wind except the sea-breezes. The air of Pisa, however, is sometimes complained of, as wanting elasticity ; but may not *this very want* render it particularly salutary to weak lungs ? In short, I am persuaded by experience that the lives of many consumptive persons might be saved, were they sent by sea to Leghorn—advised to winter at Pisa—cautioned against travelling much by land—and above all things interdicted from crossing the Apennine and Alps ; which people frequently do, in order to spend the summer months in Switzerland, one of the most unequal climates of Europe.

Rome, from the beginning of October till the middle of May is (when the lungs are so far recovered as to be free from ulceration) even better in consumptive cases than Pisa.

Florence, during the height of summer, though wholesome is oppressively hot ; in au-

tumn, temperate and agreeable ; in winter, cold, damp, and liable to most destructive vicissitudes of weather ; but delightful, late in the spring. To persons who require a bracing summer-climate I would recommend Carrara ; which, from the loftiness of it's situation, from it's vicinity to the sea, and likewise from the days (owing to the height of the mountains) being shorter there than in most other parts of Italy, is nearly as cool as England.

The plain of Sorrento, likewise, is a cool, healthy, and beautiful summer-situation, for persons who wish to be within the vicinity of Naples.

*Things most requisite for an invalid (and, indeed, for every family) to be provided with, on leaving England.*

A cot, so constructed, that it may be transformed into a sofa-bed ; two leather sheets, made of sheepskin, two pillows, two blankets, two bedside carpets, sheets, pillow-cases, a *zinzalière*, or mosquito-net, made of thin gauze, a travelling-chamber-lock (these locks may always be met with in London, and are easily fixed upon

any door in less than five minutes), towels, table-cloths, napkins (strong, but not fine), pistols, knives, a pocket-knife to eat with, silver table-spoons, soup, tea, and salt-spoons, a silver or plated tea-pot, a block-tin tea-kettle, a phosphorus tinder-box, or patent pocket-light, a tea and sugar chest, a ‘soldier’s comfort’\* tea, Cayenne-pepper, ginger, nutmegs, oatmeal, portable-soup, sago, pens, pen-knives, Walkden’s ink-powder, wafers, razors, strap, and hone; needles, thread, tape, worsted, pins; saddles, side-saddles, and bridles; gauze-worsted-stockings; flannel; cork, or common double-soled shoes and boots, which are absolutely needful in order to resist the chill of brick and marble floors (elastic soles); *the London and Edinburgh Dispensatory*;† *De La Lande’s Voyage en Italie*; a thermometer, a medi-

\* This particularly useful invention for travellers may be purchased of the patentee, John Cockell, at No. 38, Haymarket, London; and of Kingdon and Sons, Ironmongers, Exeter. It answers the purpose of a night-lamp, a *chauffepied*, and a saucepan for cooking meat and vegetables, and is very little larger than a lady’s *ridicule*.

† *The Universal Dispensatory*, by Reece, is much recommended to travellers.



cine-chest, with scales, weights, a rhubarb-grater, an ounce and half-ounce measure for liquids, a small marble or glass mortar, a set of instruments for cleaning and filing teeth, tooth-brushes, James's powder, castor-oil, bark, harts-horn, sal-volatile, æther, pure opium, liquid laudanum, paregoric elixir, ipecachuanha, emetic tartar, vitriolic acid, essential oil of lavender, spirits of lavender, camomile-flowers, antimonial wine, calomel, super-carbonated kali, blistering salve, caustic, lint, opodeldoc.\*

Those persons who design to travel much in Italy should provide themselves with a strong, low-hung crane-necked English carriage, with well-seasoned corded springs, *sous-soupentes*, and iron axle-trees; strong wheels, properly corded for travelling;† two drag-chains (the one with an iron shoe, the other with a hook); two drag-staffs; a box, containing extra linch-pins, nails, and tools for repairing, mounting, and dis-

\* Families who design to spend any length of time in Italy, should likewise provide themselves with irons and an ironing-cloth.

† Some people merely wind cords round the nave of each wheel; but it is more advisable to secure the whole wheel; which may be done by attaching the cords to iron-cramps, fixed on the tire.

mounting a carriage (this box should be made in the shape of a trunk, padlocked, and slung to the iron-work of the carriage); a well; a sword-case; a very light imperial; two moderate-sized trunks, the larger to go before,\* with a padlock and chain for the smaller; lamps, and a stock of candles fitted to them. The bottom of the carriage should be pitched on the out-side. A second-hand carriage, in good condition, is preferable to a new one; and an out-side seat, for a man-servant, not suspended on the springs, but fixed to the boot, and slung upon leathers, may frequently prove useful. Every travelling-carriage should be made to lock up; and the boxes of the wheels should be brass.

Every trunk ought to have a cradle, that is, some flat smooth pieces of oak (in length the same as the inside of the trunk), about two

\* A crane-necked carriage, when loaded heavily behind, is, in some situations, liable to overturn; on perceiving which, I placed our heaviest trunk before: and, much as we have travelled, we never met with any accident. Carriages without perches, invented by Elliot and Holbrook, Westminster-road, are, in many respects, proper for the continent, though carriages with crane-necks are preferable. Wheels, made for travelling upon the continent, should neither have patent-tire, nor patent-boxes: common brass-boxes answer better than any other.

inches and a half wide, nearly half an inch thick, and cross-barred by, and quilted into, the kind of material which is used for saddle-girths, a distance of three inches being left between each piece of wood. This cradle should be strapped very tight upon the top of the trunk, (after it has been packed,) by means of straps and bucklers fastened to the bottom : and thus the contents can never be moved, by jolts, from the situation in which they were originally placed.

Every trunk should have an out-side cover of thick sail-cloth painted.

It being necessary, when you travel on the continent, to carry your own sheets, pillows, and blankets, I would advise the doubling them up daily of a convenient size ; and then placing them in your carriage, by way of cushions, making a leather sheet the *enveloppe*.

Four or five drops of essential oil of lavender distributed about a bed, will drive away either bugs or fleas for the night ; and the same quantity of vitriolic acid put into a large decanter of bad water, will make the noxious particles deposit themselves at the bottom, and render the water wholesome.

Letters of recommendation to all our minis-



ters on the Continent, are highly needful—letters to respectable Italians, likewise, are particularly useful, and frequently guard travellers from gross impositions. The English complain of being cheated in Italy: but, would they procure recommendations to men of fashion and honour, instead of trusting to language-masters, inn-keepers, and *valets-de-place*, they might find themselves much less imposed upon. The lower class of Italians always form a league to pillage travellers; thus, the language-master who hires your lodging, receives, from the landlord, a certain stipend during your stay, and this stipend never fails to be added on to your rent: the *valet-de-place*, who hires your carriage, receives his monthly fee from the jobman, while you pay dearer in consequence; nay, every artist or mechanic you employ, and every article you purchase, is, generally speaking, taxed by these people, or by your courier. Persons who go to Italy by sea, cannot, however, want this class of servant; and, indeed, I would counsel those who travel by land to dispense with so troublesome a domestic, whose place may always be supplied by a good post-book, some knowledge of French, and an honest

active man-servant, who understands the management of carriages.\*

After what has been said concerning language-masters, it seems but just to add, that there are, in Italy, several gentlemen of high respectability who teach languages; these gentlemen, however, do not, like the other class of masters, ply constantly at inns, and lay themselves out for the accommodation of travellers.

*Price of post-horses in Tuscany.*

Every draught-horse is charged at four pauls a post, unless it be a post-royal, when the price is six pauls. Every pair of horses must be driven by a postillion, whose claim is two pauls a post, but who will not be contented without four. Every saddle-horse is charged at three pauls a post, unless it be a post-royal, when the price is five pauls.

\* Persons who wish to preserve health during a long journey should avoid sitting many hours together in a carriage, by alighting at every post, and walking on while their horses are changed; and likewise by walking up steep hills.

Persons who get wetted through should take off their wet clothes as soon as possible; rub themselves with new warm flannel; and then put on dry warm linen, scented with lavender, or Hungary-water.

The only post-royal in Tuscany is out of Florence.

An English travelling-coach, if not particularly heavy laden, is suffered to go from Leghorn to Pisa (two posts) with four horses; an English post-chaise is seldom allowed to go without the same number; a calash of the country always goes with two horses.

The ostler at every post-house expects half a paul; the fee to the man who greases and waters English wheels is one paul (supposing he do not find grease); if he water them only (which should be done twice a day on long journies) the fee is half a paul.

Travellers should carry their own grease both in Italy and Germany.

The prices, and other regulations, relative to travelling post in Italy have not been altered by the late revolutions.

### *Current Coins of Tuscany.*

	English.
Gold <i>Rusponi</i> , equal to about - - - -	31s. 6d.
Gold <i>Sequin</i> - - - - -	10 6
<i>Francesconi</i> , or <i>Scudo</i> , - - - - -	5 0
Half ditto - - - - -	2 6



	English.
Three-paul piece - - - - -	1s. 6d.
Two-paul piece - - - - -	1 0
Livre - - - - -	0 9
Paul - - - - -	0 6
Half-paul - - - - -	0 3
Piece of two <i>cracie</i> , four of which make one paul.	
<i>Cracie</i> , eight of which make one paul.	
<i>Quattrini</i> , five of which make one <i>cracia</i> .	
Sols, one of which makes three <i>quattrini</i> .	

The paul-piece of Rome is current for one paul of Tuscany.

The two-paul piece of Rome is current for two pauls of Tuscany, wanting four *quattrini*.

The Spanish-dollar is usually current for nine pauls. This coin is frequently called a *pezzoduro*.

The real value of the gold *rusponi* is only sixty pauls; but in consequence of the *agio* can seldom be purchased under sixty-three. The real value of the gold sequin is only twenty pauls; but in consequence of the *agio*, it can seldom be purchased under twenty-one.

Bankers' accounts, throughout Tuscany, are kept in *pezze*, *soldi*, and *danari*, or *lire*, *soldi*, and *danari*.

Twelve *danari* make one *soldo*; twenty *soldi* make one livre; five livres and fifteen sols, or at most six livres, make the imaginary coin called a *pezze*, or piece of eight; and for every *pezze* a banker charges so many English pence, according to the exchange, when he gives cash for a bill upon London. Bankers, according to the Tuscan law, are either obliged to pay in gold, or to allow an *agio* if they pay in silver; the *agio* varies from week to week, according to the demand for gold.

The pound weight of Tuscany is divided into twelve ounces; the ounce into twenty-four deniers; and the denier into twenty four grains. The Tuscan ounce is somewhat less than the English.

The common Tuscan measure, called a *braccio*, is about twenty-two and a half English inches, two *braccia* making one ell.

Prices for inns are much the same all over Italy; namely, for a large apartment, twenty Tuscan pauls per day; for a smaller apartment, fifteen pauls; and so on in proportion. For breakfast, one livre per head;\* for dinner, six

\* As the price of coffee has been much raised upon the Continent during the last few years, the price of breakfast, whether at inns or coffee-houses, may, probably, be increased.

or eight pauls per head ; for a cold supper, one livre per head ; for every servant, three pauls per day. And with respect to *buono-mano* to attendants at inns, the waiter usually expects about one paul per day ; though persons who stay but a very short time usually give more. The cook expects a trifling present, and the chamber-maid one still more trifling.

The wages of a *valet-de-place* is four pauls per day, throughout Tuscany ; he finding himself in board, lodging, and clothes.

## LEGHORN.

The price of close carriages here is rather exorbitant ; twelve pauls being usually charged on working-days for a short airing ; and on holidays fifteen pauls, *buona-mano* inclusive ; neither are the close carriages by any means good. But there is another kind of vehicle, called a *Timonieli*, numbers of which always ply in the High-street, like our hackney-coaches ; with this difference, however, they have no settled fare. They may, nevertheless, be hired at reasonable prices : namely, for an airing to the Ardenza, five pauls ; to Lontignano, six pauls ; and to ascend



the hill, ten pauls; for going from place to place within the city, one livre; no *buona-mano* is given to the coachman.

The price of a good boat, with two watermen, to row about the harbour, or out into the Roads, is five pauls.

The price of a box at the theatre varies, according to the merit of the performers, but is usually high. The entrance paid by English travellers, exclusive of the price of a box, is three pauls for an opera, and two for a play.

Tea, coffee, sugar, mustard, foreign wines, brandy, rum, arrack, porter, Bristol-beer, and Gorgona-anchovies, may all be purchased more reasonably at Leghorn than in any other city of Italy; so likewise may soap, starch, and hair-powder, at their respective manufactures. Mecalì, in *Via-Grande*, is the best jeweller, haberdasher, linen-draper, &c.; but in this shop, as in most others on the Continent, they ask double what they take. Mecalì has a manufacture of Carrara-marble.

The expert in bargain-making may purchase silks, linen, muslin, &c. very cheap, of the Jews; but as these people commonly ask ten times as much as they take, it is difficult to deal with them.

The best Florence-silks may be bought for four pauls and a half, or at most, four pauls and six *cracie* the *braccio*.

Persons who want much English flannel should provide themselves with a stock at Leghorn; it being difficult to find this useful article of clothing in other parts of Italy.

Provisions at Leghorn are, generally speaking, good; butter and oil, however, must be excepted, as both are very indifferent. But it is easy to obviate this inconvenience, by having the *Cascina*-butter, from Pisa, and oil from Lari. There are carriers (called *Procaccini*) who go daily to the former place; and from the latter the peasants come to sell poultry, fruit, &c. at Leghorn, three or four times a week.

Invalids may be regularly supplied with good asses' milk at one *cracie* the ounce (the usual price throughout Tuscany); goats' and cows' milk may likewise be procured with ease; but in order to have the last quite genuine, it is advisable to send into the country for it; it is likewise requisite, while an ass is milking, for some trusty person to stand by, in order to prevent the infusion of hot water.\* Malta and Genoa-

\* The man who milks the ass usually carries under his

oranges, fine dates, and English potatoes, may frequently be purchased at Leghorn. There is an oyster-house near the city, and the oysters are very good, but two, three—nay, sometimes four *cracie* each. Figs and grapes in their season are abundant and excellent, particularly the white fig and small transparent white grape; the last of which, if gathered dry, put into paper-bags, and hung up, may be preserved all the winter. The best sort of dried figs is generally sold in small baskets of about one foot long and four or five inches wide. Levant-figs and Spanish raisins may frequently be purchased at Leghorn. About the month of September, plenty of fine wheat-ears (called in Italian *Becafico*) are caught daily on the plain near this town. Ortolans likewise abound in the southern parts of Italy.

A Tuscan barrel of wine contains twenty flasks, and a barrel of oil sixteen flasks.

Wood is sold by the *catastre*, the dimensions of which should be, length, *braccia* six, breadth, *braccia*  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $1\frac{3}{4}$ , height, *braccia* two.

The price of each place in the public *Timoneli*,

cloak a bottle filled with hot water; some of which he contrives to mix with the milk so expertly that it is difficult to detect him.



which goes daily from Leghorn to Pisa, is two pauls.

Boats likewise go daily by means of the canal, and the passage-money in these vessels is six *craie*, or at most one paul, for each person. The price of a boat to yourself is ten or twelve livres.

It is not advisable for travellers to hire a country-residence near Leghorn, it's environs being reckoned unwholesome.

*Arrival and Departure of Letter-Couriers.*

*Sunday at noon arrive* letters from Florence, and all the Tuscan state, Lucca, the Roman state, Venice, Mantua, Germany, &c.

*Monday morning arrives a Staffeta*, with letters for the merchants, from Milan, Mantua, Germany, Flanders, Holland, Great Britain, Piedmont, Verona, Modena, Bologna, and France, by way of Milan.

*Tuesday morning arrive* letters from Genoa, Lunigiana, Massa, Pietra-Santa, and generally those of Spain, Pisa, and Lucca.

*Wednesday morning*, from the kingdom of Naples, Rome, Siena, Florence, Lucca, and Pisa. *At three in the afternoon*, from Florence, &c.

*Thursday about noon*, from Venice, England, Holland, Flanders, Germany, &c.

*Friday morning, generally*, arrive letters from France.

*Monday evening, precisely at eight o'clock*, go letters for Florence, Siena, Rome, Naples, Sicily, Bologna, Ferrara, Verona, Milan, and all Lombardy, Germany, Lorena, Holland, Flanders, Great-Britain, and the other northern countries; Lucca and Tuscany.

*Wednesday precisely at three o'clock*, for Germany, Spain, and Portugal; *and at eight in the evening*, for Florence, Prato, Pistoja, and Lucca.

*Friday evening, precisely at eight o'clock*, for Venice, Ancona, Perugia, Germany, Flanders, Holland, Great-Britain, Florence, Bologna, Ferrara, Lunigiana, Turin, France, Lorena, Genoa, Lucca, Pisa, &c.

## PISA.

A custom-house officer follows travellers to their inn, or lodging, when they enter Pisa, and expects a fee of five pauls. A band of musicians likewise wait upon strangers at their arrival, and expects from three to five pauls.

*Best Lodging-Houses.*

*Casa Lenzi*, parte di mezzo-giorno, lung' arno, three sets of large and convenient apartments. *Casa Adami*, same situation, three sets of good rooms. *Casa Kanthaver*, same situation, one set of rooms, good, but not large. *Casa Crechi*, same situation, one set of small rooms. *Casa Rosa*, same situation, one set of good rooms. *Casa Tidi*, same situation, two sets of good apartments. *Casa Agostini*, same situation, two sets of apartments, one large, the other small. *Lenzi* has another small apartment on the quay Houses off the quay: *Casa Schippisi*, several apartments, all large. *Casa Bracci in Borgo*, one set of large apartments. *Casa Gotti*, three sets of large apartments. Many more lodging-houses may be found off the quay.

The price varies from year to year, according to the number of foreigners; but, generally speaking, the best apartments on the quay are from fifteen to twenty sequins a month, provided plate, linen, and every requisite for a family, be found by the landlord. Off the quay, lodgings are much cheaper.

The hire of linen per month is generally reck-



oned at four or five sequins for a large family ; the hire of a coach and horses, twelve or thirteen sequins per month, coachman's *buona-mano* inclusive ; the hire of a saddle-horse per month, about four sequins ; the hire of a good coach-house per month, from five to ten pauls ; the price per night for a draught-horse at livery is, throughout Tuscany, three pauls, ostler inclusive, the simple charge seldom amounting to above twenty-two *cracie* ; the price for a saddle-horse is, generally speaking, about two pauls ; the wages of a coachman per month, he finding himself in bed and board, is four sequins and a half, or five sequins. The sedan-chairs at Pisa are usually employed for conveying sick people to the hospitals ; there is, however, one kept entirely for the use of travellers, who pay four pauls for being carried to and from any part of the city. The price of a box at the theatre is ten or twelve sequins for the season, beside entrance-money. The English are obliged to pay two pauls at entrance, though the Pisans give much less. It is easy to procure a box by the night, on very moderate terms ; except during the last week of carnival, when the price is considerably augmented. The price of a dinner

from a *Traiteur* is six, seven, or eight pauls per head, according to the number of dishes; the price of breakfast per head, at a coffee-house, is four or five *cracie*; the price of dinner per head at a *Traiteur's*, wine and bread inclusive, three pauls. The wages of a regular livery-servant is from two to three sequins per month, he finding himself in bread and wine, but nothing else; of a servant out of livery, who finds his own bread and wine, four sequins per month (the Pisans, however, do not pay, above five livres per month to their servants); of a house-maid, who finds herself in bed and board, and fetches fountain-water, one livre per day; of a cook, who finds himself in bread and wine, three or four sequins per month.

It is an excellent general rule, either not to let your cook market for you, or to limit him to a certain sum for dinner, charcoal, and kitchen-fire-wood, a great article of expense in Italy: it is advisable to make interest with some person of consequence, and procure that which is sold by the sovereign, one *catastre* of whose wood is equal to one and a half of the common measure. There are different kinds of fire-wood: that called *legna dolce* is the most wholesome, though

it consumes very quick ; that called *legna forte* is usually burnt in kitchens, but may be mixed with the other for parlour-consumption, though I would not advise the burning it in bed-rooms. It is common for every vender of wood (the agents of the sovereign excepted) to cheat in the measure, either by bringing a *braccio* to measure with not so long as the law directs, or by laying the wood hollow, and thus making it appear more than it is.

The husks of olives serve for fuel, and are an excellent substitute for charcoal ; and in olive-countries very cheap.

It is necessary, in winter, for invalids to mat their rooms, in order to avoid the chill which strikes to the soles of the feet from brick and marble floors. Mats of all lengths may be purchased on the quay ; the price is half a paul the *braccio*, and every mat should be two *braccia* and a half wide.

The Pisa-market is, generally speaking, a good one ; though fresh fish can never be absolutely depended upon but on Fridays, unless it be in Lent. The best fish are—John-dories, called *Pesce di S. Pietro* ; grey and red mullets, called *trighia* ; turbot, called *rombo* ; tunnel,



called *tonno* ; lampreys, called *lampredo* ; sturgeon, called *sturione* ; *ombrina*, *pesce-cavallo*, *spada*, *dentici*, *parago*, (all five peculiar, I believe, to the Mediterranean ; soles, called *sagliola* ; Mediterranean lobsters, called *gambero di mare* ; prawns and shrimps. The fish which comes from Via Reggio is generally excellent. The tench and carp at Pisa are remarkably fine ; so likewise are the pike, and other fish of the Arno and Serchio \*. The mutton of Pistoja, which may frequently be purchased at Pisa, is excellent in point of flavour, and particularly light of digestion. The Lucca-veal, frequently sold at Pisa, is excellent. Beef and pork are very fine ; turkeys good ; capons and fowls indifferent ; hares excellent ; other game plentiful, but not always so well flavoured as in England. Wild-fowl good and plentiful. Venison may be purchased both in spring and autumn, but is reckoned best during the latter season : it is sold in a little street immediately behind *Casa Lenzi*. Wild-boar may be purchased during winter and spring. With respect

\* What Italians deem the best fish are distinguished by the appellation of *Pesce nobile* ; the taste of Englishmen, however, does not exactly agree with that of the Italians in this particular.

to garden-stuff, the cauliflowers and sallads are particularly good; but vegetables in Italy, sallad excepted, should, generally speaking, be stewed, or they may probably disagree with weak stomachs. Pisa is well supplied with grapes, figs, pears, apples, and other winter-fruits, the best of which come from Florence and Pistoja. The butter made at the royal *Cascina* is excellent. Good cow's milk and cream may be purchased at the above-named *Cascina*. The oil made at the *Certosa* is excellent, and may sometimes be purchased in small quantities—good oil may also be bought at some of the palaces; as every Tuscan nobleman sells the produce of his olive gardens and vineyards. With respect to table-wine, that of Pisa is unwholesome; but that of Florence may easily be procured by water-carriage, and is not only pleasant to the taste, but salutary to most constitutions. There are several kinds of Florence-wine; the sort usually drank as common table-beverage, costs from a paul to a paul and a half the flask.

Scales and weights are necessary articles of kitchen-furniture in Italy.

The price of a pair of horses to Leghorn and

back again in one day, is from twenty to thirty pauls.

Persons who wish to be instructed in music, drawing, and the Italian language, may procure excellent masters, upon moderate terms, at Pisa. When I last visited that city, Sig. Filippo Gherardesca was the best music-master ; Signori Tempesti, and Cioffo, were the best drawing-masters ; and Sig. Dre. Anguillesi was the best Italian master.

The common fee to medical men is a *scudo* from foreigners, though the natives give much less. Some of the English travellers give a sequin a visit to physicians.

Casa Mecherini, the great banking-house at Pisa, will supply foreigners with money ; but it is more advantageous to procure it at Leghorn.

The price of common shoes is eight pauls the pair, whether for men or women.

The price for making a man's suit of clothes about twenty pauls ; all charges inclusive.

The price for making a gown and petticoat, ten pauls, beside body-lining.



*Arrival and Departure of Letter-Couriers.*

*Sunday morning arrive* letters from Florence, and all the Tuscan State, Mantua, Flanders, Holland, Great-Britain, Germany, Trieste, Lombardy, the Roman State, Venice, Ferrara, Ancona, Bologna. Parma, Piacenza, Reggio, and Modena. *At night from* Sicily, Naples, Rome, and Siena. *On Sunday, likewise, arrives the Procaccino* of Lucca. *During summer, arrives at noon a Staffetta* from Florence, with the letters of that city ; but in winter, these letters do not arrive till the Monday morning. This *Staffetta* brings letters from Mantua, Flanders, Holland, Great-Britain, Piedmont, and Lombardy, for the Leghorn-merchants.

*Monday arrives the Ordinario* of Genoa, with letters from Turin, Lunigiana, Massa, Pontremoli, Sarzana, Pietra-santa, Spain, Portugal, and Lombardy. *In the evening arrives the Procaccino* of Lucca ; and at night a *Staffetta* from Leghorn.

*Wednesday morning early arrives a Staffetta* from Florence, with the letters of that city, Sicily, Naples, Rome, Siena, Mantua, Flan-

ders, Holland, Great-Britain, Germany, Bologna, Reggio, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Prato, Pistoja, Lombardy, and Switzerland.

*At noon the Ordinario of Genoa comes from Florence with letters. A Staffetta likewise comes from Leghorn. At noon arrive the Procaccini of Lucca and Barga. At night arrives a Staffetta from Leghorn.*

*Thursday morning arrives a Staffetta from Florence, with letters of that city, Venice, Ferrara, Bologna, Mantua, Flanders, Holland, Great-Britain, Germany, Trieste, and Lombardy, for the Leghorn-merchants.*

*Friday arrives the Ordinario of France, who sometimes brings letters from Great-Britain, Spain, Portugal, and Lombardy. In the evening arrives the Procaccino of Lucca; and at night a Staffetta from Leghorn, with letters from that city, and sometimes from France, Spain, Portugal, and Genoa.*

*Saturday arrives the Ordinario of France from Rome, and returns immediately with letters for Rome and Naples.*

*Monday goes the Ordinario of Genoa to Rome: a Staffetta to Leghorn, with letters to Genoa, and just before midnight, a Staffetta with let-*

ters for Florence, Tuscany in general, Rome, Naples, Malta, Sicily, Mantua, Bologna, Parma, Piacenza, Modena, Reggio, Turin, Milan, Pavia, Brescia, Cremona, Verona, Switzerland, Lombardy, Holland, Flanders, Great-Britain, Germany, and the northern countries in general, Ferrara, Ancona, and the Venetian-State.

*Wednesday morning, early, goes a Staffetta to Leghorn ; and at noon another. In the evening go letters for Genoa, Spain, Portugal, Turin, Nice, Massa, &c. and Lombardy. At eleven at night goes the Procaccino of Pisa, with letters for Florence, Prato, Pistoja, &c. A Procaccino likewise goes to Lucca.*

*Thursday morning early goes a Staffetta to Leghorn—likewise the Procaccini of Lucca and Barga.*

*Friday, a little before midnight, goes a Staffetta to Florence, with letters for Tuscany in general, Venice, Bologna, Ferrara, Ancona, Sinigaglia, La Marca, Reggio, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Perugia, and the Roman-State in general, Naples, Sicily, Piedmont, Genoa, Spain, Portugal, Mantua, Switzerland, Milan, Pavia, Lombardy, &c. Germany, Holland,*



Flanders, Great-Britain, Trieste, &c. *At night goes the Procaccino of Lucca.*

*Sunday morning goes the Ordinario of France.*

It is advisable to send letters to the post-office, on general-post-nights, by ten o'clock.

On Monday, the letters are franked to every place, except Rome, Siena, Florence, Leghorn, and Lucca; on Wednesday, to every place, except Genoa, and the towns on the road to that city; on Friday, to every place except Florence, Lucca, and Leghorn; on Saturday, to every place except Lucca and Leghorn. The price for franking a single letter to England is six *cracie*; the price for franking a single letter to Naples, seven *quattrini*.

The price of one place in a *Voiturin's* carriage to go from Pisa to Florence, and sleep upon the road, is one sequin; which includes *buona mano*, but not eating.

Persons going from Pisa to Florence had better not have their baggage plumbed; it being necessary either to undergo an examination, or present the custom-house-officers in the latter city with five or ten pauls, according to the quantity and quality of the luggage.

## FLORENCE.

Good private lodgings are dear, unless travellers find their own plate and linen, in which case, handsome houses may be hired for about ten sequins a month. Meggit's apartment, on the *Lung' Arno*, in the small *Palazzo Medici*, is only fit for a small family : price, about fifteen sequins per month, plate and linen inclusive. *Casa Ambrogi*, on the *Lung'-Arno*, is an excellent summer-apartment for a large family : price, from twenty to twenty-four sequins a month, with plate, linen, and the use of a kitchen. *Casa Ginorini*, in *Via Maggio* is an excellent house ; the rooms usually let (which are sufficient to accommodate rather a large family), go at about twenty-five sequins a month, plate and linen inclusive ; but if more rooms be required, the price, of course, is augmented. *Casa Sabatini*, in *Via della Nunziatina*, contains a considerable number of small rooms ; price, from twenty to twenty-five sequins a month, plate, linen and, the use of a kitchen inclusive. *Casa Berti*, near Pio's, is a good house ; price, from fifteen to sixteen sequins a month, plate, linen, the use of a kitchen, and a woman

to clean the rooms, inclusive. There is a pretty lodging for a small family in the *Piazza di Sa. Maria Novella*. The *Mattonaio*, near the *Porta Pinti*, is an excellent and a well-furnished house, capable of containing a very large family ; price by the year, without plate or linen, about one hundred sequins. Apartments for small families may be hired at four, five, six, seven, and eight sequins a month ; plate, linen, and washing of the linen inclusive. Among lodgings of this description is a pretty apartment opposite to Shneiderff's ; price, about six sequins the month. *Casa Cavallini*, near the *Ponte alla Carraia*, contains small but pretty apartments. Noble houses, unfurnished, may be hired by the year, for, comparatively speaking, nothing. Board and lodging for a single man in an Italian family used to be about fifteen crowns a month ; but since the seizure of Leghorn by the French, the price is considerably augmented.

As the Tuscans take no pains to advertise their vacant apartments, and it is, consequently, difficult to discover them, travellers would do well to apply for information at the large shops at Florence.

Price per head for breakfast, at a coffee-house,



half a paul ; price per head for dinner, at a *Traiteur's*, three pauls, bread and wine inclusive. There is a German *Traiteur* who sends a tolerable dinner to your own house, at four pauls a head.

The price of carriages is variable. Some of the inn-keepers charge very high ; namely, twenty-four pauls for the whole day ; twelve for the half day ; and by the month twenty sequins, *buona-mano* inclusive. Others charge about sixteen pauls for the whole day ; ten and a half for the half day ; and by the month about eighteen sequins, *buona-mano* inclusive. The half day is from nine in the morning till two ; or from two till twelve at night. The post-master lets out carriages by the month, week, &c. ; but the best method of hiring a carriage is by applying to some Florentine gentleman ; by which means travellers may obtain a good coach, strong horses, and a civil driver, for about fourteen sequins a month, *buona-mano* inclusive ; and by the week, &c. at proportionably reasonable prices. The best *Voiturins* (before Florence was revolutionized) were Fenzi\* and Polastri ;

\* We found Fenzi particularly honourable respecting money-matters ; we paid him, before we left Florence, the full

and the mules and drivers of the former were at that time preferable, for long journies, to those of any other *Voiturin* in Italy.

A sedan-chair to the opera-house and back again usually costs three pauls; and to pay a morning-visit somewhat less; but it is always necessary to make the bargain beforehand.

Provisions in general are good, fish excepted. Figs, peaches, water-melons, and grapes, are, in their respective seasons, excellent. Good cows' milk is difficult to obtain, as is good butter; asses' milk is excellent. There is a kind of rusk made at Florence which is very light, and good for invalids.

The wine of Florence is purchased at the palaces of the nobility: and, generally speaking, the best sort of common wine is made in the neighbourhood of Fiesole. *Leatico, Artimino, &c.* may likewise be purchased of the nobility.

The best medicines are sold by the Sovereign's Apothecary, *opposite to the column erected by Cosmo I. in the Via Romana.*

price for the hire of his mules, as far as Hamburg; but on finding we had dismissed them at Dresden, and proceeded by water, he returned us, after we had arrived in England, a quarter part of our money.

Tolerably good castor-oil is made and sold at the *Convent of the Annunziata*.

Molini, near the *Royal Gallery*, used, when last I visited Florence, to sell English books, paper, pens, pencils, ink, Reeves's colours, painting-brushes, sealing-wax, pins, needles, tooth-brushes, wax-candles for coach-lamps, tea, sago, James's powder, and a variety of other English goods; he likewise had excellent rum. Restori, near the church of *Orsanmichele*, sold many of the above-mentioned things, together with jewellery, knives, scissars, pistols, broad-cloth, and kerseymere; he frequently had coral necklaces and ear-rings to dispose of, at a low price; and what is somewhat extraordinary, these ornaments may be purchased cheaper at Florence than at Leghorn, where they are manufactured.

Florence-silks are of three qualities; one sort being eight pauls the *braccio*, another five, and the slightest three pauls. The silk of five pauls wears the best. Shoes are better made at Florence than in any other part of Italy; and the striped leather sold for ladies' shoes, is remarkably strong and pretty. The best shoemakers are Bologna and Shilini; Bologna charges eight pauls the pair for ladies' striped or plain leather



shoes, the same for men's shoes, and thirty pauls for common servants' boots. The Florentine tailors charge the same as at Pisa, as do the mantua-makers. The best milliner is Madame Le Roy, in *Via Maggio*. Fine straw hats may be purchased in the hat-shops, for ten, twelve, fifteen, and twenty pauls each, according to their quality.

Fees to medical men are much the same as at Pisa. Servants' wages, likewise, are much the same as at Pisa. As bathing in luke-warm water not only wholesome, but necessary during the great heats, it may not be amiss to insert, that excellent portable baths are easily procured, at four *cracie* per day. Persons who are obliged to transact law-business may safely apply to Sig. Bevilacqua, Notary-Public, *sulla Piazza di Sa. Croce*; this gentleman speaks French and reads English; and with regard to fees, if you go to the office of a Doctor of law, or Notary-public, he expects five pauls for affixing his seal and attestation to any papers you may wish to execute; and something more is likewise paid for other seals which it may be requisite to affix; but if the Doctor or Notary wait upon you, it is common to give ten pauls, every expense in-

clusive. Bankers at Florence give the same exchange and nearly the same *agio* as at Leghorn. Messrs. Borri & Co. are honourable in their dealings, and anxious to accommodate foreigners; so likewise are Messrs. Orsi & Co. The best Italian and French master is M. Gelli, who attends daily for four or five crowns a month.\* Sig. Angiolo Angiolini, in *Via Evangelista della Fortezza da basso, al No. 1152*, is a good drawing-master for landscapes, and attends daily for four or five crowns a month. Sig. Andrea, a German, teaches the harp daily for four or five crowns a month, and sells excellent harp-strings at two sequins the set. Other masters may be heard of by an application at the large shops. A piano-forte may be hired for a sequin a month. Travellers, who wish for a box at the *Pergola*, may generally obtain one for eight, ten, or twelve pauls, by applying to the master of one of the largest shops; unless it be on the first night of a new opera, or when there is some uncommonly fine performer, or when the theatre is illuminated. Every English traveller pays three pauls for admission at the *Pergola*, over and

\* I have lately been informed, that Mr. Gelli is banished from Florence, on account of his democratic principles.

above the expense of a box. Boxes at the *Comero* may generally be had for four or five pauls, by an application at the theatre-door about an hour before the representation commences. Every English traveller pays two pauls for admission, over and above the price of a box. Boxes at the *Teatro Nuovo* may generally be procured in the like manner, for about ten pauls.

*Arrival and Departure of Letter-Couriers.*

*Monday morning, early, arrive letters from Naples, Sicily, Rome, Siena, &c.*

*Tuesday morning, early, from Rome, Siena, Genoa, Spain, Lunigiana, Massa, Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca, Pistoja, Prato, Pescia, Volterra, San-Miniato, and San-Gimignano.*

*Wednesday before noon from Germany, Lorena, Holland, Flanders, Great-Britain, and all the northern countries; Turkey in Europe, Switzerland, &c. In the afternoon, from Venice, Ferrara, Bologna, &c.*

*Thursday morning from Leghorn, Pisa, &c.; and later in the day, from Ancona, Lucca, Pistoja, Prato, Lucignano, and Fojano.*

*Friday afternoon from Perugia, La Marca,*



Cortona, Arezzo, &c.; France, Spain, and Genoa.

*Saturday before noon from Rome, Siena, Leghorn, Pisa and Lucca; and in the afternoon from Prato and Pistoja. Late in the evening (and not till Sunday morning during winter) from Germany, Lorena, Holland, Flanders, Great-Britain, and all the northern countries; Turkey in Europe, Piedmont, &c.*

*Monday night go letters for Piedmont.*

*Tuesday at noon for Germany, Lorena, Flanders, Holland, Great-Britain, and all the northern countries; Turkey in Europe, Milan, Switzerland, Pisa, Leghorn, and Lucca, Siena, Rome, Naples, and Sicily. At night for Siena, Rome, Naples, and Sicily, Pisa, Leghorn, Lucca, Lunigiana, Massa, Sarzana, Genoa, Spain, Prato, Pistoja, S. Miniato, and S. Gimignano.*

*Wednesday, after the arrival of the German Courier, for Siena and Rome. In the afternoon for Pisa, Leghorn, Lucca, Volterra, and Pescia.*

*Thursday evening for Prato, Pistoja, Fojano, and Lucignano.*

*Friday evening for France and Genoa.*

*Saturday at noon for Germany, Lorena, Holland, Flanders, Great-Britain, and all the northern countries ; Turkey in Europe, Switzerland, &c. In the evening (and during winter on Sunday morning) to Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca, Siena, and Rome, after the arrival of the German courier. At night to Pisa, Leghorn, Lucca, Siena, Arezzo, Cortona, Perugia, La Marca, Ancona, Prato, Pistoja, Venice, Bologna, Ferrara, &c.*

Letters necessary to be franked are, for France, Spain, Flanders, Holland, Lorena, Great-Britain, Germany ; all which go beyond Venice, Mantua, Milan, or Genoa ; and all which go to Rome, Naples, and Sicily, on Tuesday night, Wednesday morning, or Saturday night.

Letters which go by the morning-courier on Tuesday and Saturday must be put into the post-office by twelve o'clock ; and those which go by the evening-courier before eight.

*Country-houses near Florence.*

*Villa di S. Francesco di Paola, near the Porta Romana, a comfortable house during the*

months of May and June, but too hot in July and August, though pleasant in September: price demanded, eighteen sequins a month, with plate and linen.

*Villa Mattei, near the Porta S. Gallo*, a very large house, usually divided into three apartments. Price for the ground-floor, which is spacious, and tolerably cool, eight or nine sequins a month, without plate or linen; the apartments above-stairs let for a lower-price, plate and linen inclusive; but these rooms are smaller and hotter than those below, though more cheerful.

*Villa del Cav. Gianfigliuzzi, near the Porta S. Gallo*, a good house, in a hot and rather a damp situation: price demanded, twenty sequins a month, with plate and linen.

*Villa Tavanti della Pietra, on the Bologna-road*, a good house, which the owner sometimes lends to foreigners.

*Villa Vitelli, at Fiesole*, healthy and cool.

*Villa Baroni, at Fiesole*, small, and in too elevated a situation for weak lungs; price, ten sequins a month, with plate and linen.

*Palazzo Bruciaro, near the Porta San Gallo*, an excellent house, in a hot situation, belonging to Sig. Vincenzo Orsi: the price, unfurnished,



may probably be six or seven sequins a month ; but with furniture, plate, and linen, perhaps, not much less than twenty.

*Villa Careggi de' Medici*, a most excellent house, in a cool, dry, and healthy situation, which likewise belongs now to Sig. Vincenzio Orsi, who asks six or seven sequins a month, without furniture.

*Villa Careggi di Riccardi*, about a quarter of a mile from Careggi de' Medici, is a charming house, in a cool, dry, and healthy situation ; it consists of one immense floor with spacious offices beneath, servants' bed-rooms up-stairs, and on it's roof a large tower, formerly the ensign of nobility, now considered merely as a prospect-room ; every ceiling and every floor is arched. This house stands upon a lawn, encircled by vineyards and olive-gardens ; the soil is gravel, the lawn falls every way, and commands a beautiful and extensive view. The water is unwholesome. The Marchese Riccardi has lately sold this villa ; but when he possessed it the rent was twenty sequins a month, with plate, linen, and every other necessary accommodation for a large family.

There are in this neighbourhood several other

villas which might be hired from Midsummer to the commencement of the vintage, as the Tuscans seldom occupy their country-houses till the end of September, when the vintage begins.

*Common price paid for Washing, without  
Ironing, in Tuscany.*

	Cracie.	Quattrini.
Large table-cloth - - - - -	2	0
Small ditto - - - - -	1	0
Napkin - - - - -	0	1
Sheets, the pair - - - - -	3	0
Towel - - - - -	0	1
Kitchen-rubber - - - - -	0	1
Kitchen-apron - - - - -	0	2
Plain shirt or shift - - - - -	1	0
Upper-petticoat - - - - -	2	0
Under-petticoat - - - - -	1	0
Stockings of cotton or thread,		
the pair - - - - -	0	2
Pocket-handkerchief - - - - -	0	1
Pockets, the pair - - - - -	0	2
Sleeping-waistcoat - - - - -	0	2
Small things in general, each - -	0	1
White gown - - - - -	2	0
Coloured gown - - - - -	4	0
Muslin apron - - - - -	0	2
Muslin handkerchief - - - - -	0	1

The price, if linen be starched and ironed, is, generally speaking, more than double.

*Price of Post-Horses in the Roman-State.*

Every draught-horse is charged at four pauls a post, unless it be a post-royal, when the price is six pauls: the only post-royal in the Roman-State is out of Rome. Every pair of horses must be driven by a postillion, whose claim is two pauls a post, but who will not be contented without four: every saddle-horse is charged at three pauls a post, unless it be a post-royal, when the price is five; every extra draught-horse is charged at three pauls a post; and to the driver it is customary to give two pauls, though he has no regular claim.

The tariff, during the Pontificate of Pius VI., directed that post-masters and postillions should be paid in *pezzi duri*, or *moneta reale*, and that every *pezzo duro* should be reckoned at ten pauls only; they were, however, taken at the current value, though travellers found it more advantageous to pay all expenses on the road with *moneta platiale*, which was purchased to great advantage in foreign states.



## ROME.

Accounts at Rome, during the Pontificate of Pius VI., were kept in *scudi* and *baiocchi*;—bankers giving so many pauls for the pound sterling, according to the exchange, which was fixed every Friday afternoon; and they always used to pay in bank-bills called *cedole*; persons wanting cash being obliged to buy it at an exorbitant price. The Romans, however, could not legally refuse to take *cedole* in payment, if the debt amounted to above one *scudo*, that is, one hundred *baiocchi*, being ten pauls in copper or *platiale*. It was always prudent to make bargains in *scudi*, rather than sequins or dollars, the two last having no fixed value, a circumstance which frequently enabled the Romans to impose upon strangers.

*Money of Rome, in 1797.*

A gold sequin, in <i>moneta platiale</i> ,	
pauls - - - - -	27 or 28
A Spanish dollar, in <i>platiale</i> pauls -	13
A Tuscan crown, in <i>platiale</i> pauls -	13, <i>ba.</i> 5
An old paul, <i>baiocchi</i> - - - - -	13
A <i>baioccho</i> , the tenth part of a paul	

*Moneta Platiale, or bad Silver ; coined by  
order of Pius VI.*

Pieces of six pauls, marked

*baiocchi* - - - - - 60

Ditto of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pauls, marked - 25

Ditto of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pauls, marked - 2 *Carlini Romani*

Do. of *baiocchi*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , marked 1 *Carlino Romano*

*Copper.*

Pieces marked, *baiocchi* - - - - - 5

Ditto marked - - - - -  $2\frac{1}{2}$

Ditto marked - - - - - 2

Ditto marked - - - - - 1

Ditto marked - - - - -  $\frac{1}{2}$

The silver of the preceding Popes has the name of *moneta reale*, from being unalloyed. A Spanish dollar, at the commencement of the year 1798, was worth ten pauls of this money, and thirty of that coined by Pius VI.

Several new coins have been struck since the Revolution.

The Roman pound weight is twelve ounces ; the *kane*, or common measure, equal to two yards and half a quarter English.

*Lodging-Houses.*

Innis's *Piazza di Spagna*. Two apartments; the lower one very good, the upper one not weather-tight; a good *remise*. Cocquelinej's *on the Corso*. Two good apartments for large families; a good kitchen and cellar, and a *remise*, both for horses and carriages. Merlo's, *in Strada Carrozza*—A convenient house, with a kitchen and *remise*, but rather noisy and cold. Zaccarias' *in Strada Condotti*—A good apartment. The Donateta, *Strada Condotti*—Fit for a small family. Villa Malta, *on the Pincian Hill*—A good house for a large family, but cold; a kitchen, *remise*, &c.

Many other lodgings are to be met with in the *Strada della Croce*, on the *Pincian Hill*, &c.

The price of lodgings, during the Pontificate of Pius VI. was not exorbitant. Margariti usually demanded about forty paper *scudi* per month for his best apartments, without linen, unless it were during the Holy Week, when the price was higher. Conquelinej demanded sixty paper *scudi* per month, without linen; but this price was reckoned exorbitant.

The best *Traiteurs* charged only eight pauls



a head for dinner, desert, bread, and wine; and this dinner usually furnished the servants of the family with as much as they could eat. The price of breakfast at a coffee-house was one paul per head; the price of dinner per head, at a *Traiteur's*, three pauls, bread and wine inclusive.

The price of a coach by the day was twelve pauls for the jobman, and four for the coachman: for the half day, six pauls for the jobman and two for the coachman. Wages of a *laquais-de-place*, from three and a half to four pauls a day, he finding himself in every thing; by the half day, two pauls and a dinner. Of a cook, four pauls per day; of a housemaid, one paul per day; of a footman out of livery, who is kept in board, bread and wine excepted, eight scudi per month; of a groom, from six to eight scudi per month, he finding himself in every thing. Wood was sold by the cart-load, which in winter usually came to about twenty pauls, without portorage, and this is six, seven, or eight pauls more, according to where the wood is carried. Bread, beef, pork, wild-boar, poultry, game, and fish, were cheap and good. The best fruit and vegetables are to be purchased in the *Piazza Navona*: the melons of Perugia are remarkably fine; so

is the Roman broccoli. The wine of Orvietto (usually sold at fifteen *baiocchi* the flask) is good, but seldom genuine: indeed, the Romans are accused of adulterating some of their white wines, with a poisonous metallic substance.\* The wines of Albano and Genzano might, during the Pontificate of Pius VI. be purchased at the Scotch college, for seven *baiocchi* the flask, or twenty-eight pauls the barrel, and are wholesome, because genuine. Spanish red wine, which is good and wholesome, may be purchased

\* A chemical preparation, invented, I believe, by Helvetius, and called *Liquor Probatorius*, is used by the Germans to discover whether white wines be adulterated. The receipt for making this test is as follows:—take of sulphuret of potash one dram; powdered crystals of tartar two drams; mix these ingredients in two ounces of distilled water, till it be completely saturated with sulphurated hydrogen-gas: the liquid is then to be filtered through blotting-paper, and kept in a well-corked bottle. Drop from ten to twenty drops of this liquid into a glass of white wine; and if the wine should only turn thick, exhibiting white clouds, and depositing nothing but a white sediment, it contains no metallic poison: if it assume a black, or even a dark reddish colour, and if it have first a sweet and afterward an astringent taste; it is adulterated with sugar of lead or some other equally poisonous preparation of that metal: if, however, the dark colour it assumes be of a bluish cast (not unlike pale ink), we may suspect the wine to contain iron in it's composition; but if it be impregnated with copper, or verdegris, it will deposit a sediment of a dark grey colour. This experiment ought to be made with a fresh-prepared test, and in the open air.

in the magazines at *Ripa Grande*, and usually costs six *scudi* the barrel, which contains sixty flasks. Spanish white wines likewise may be purchased at *Ripa Grande*. Roman wax-candles are good, and may usually be purchased for five paùls a pound at the *Fabrica* near the *Corsini Palace*. Roman tallow-candles are bad; the ordinary price is eight *baiocchi* the pound: the candles of Spoleto, when attainable, are good. Oil of the best quality is rather difficult to be obtained; that sold by the Pope, however, used to be good. Vinegar of the best sort is scarce. The best medicines, bark excepted, are to be purchased at the *Gambero*, behind the *Palazzo Raggi*; the best bark at the *Hospital of S. Spirito*: the castor-oil at the *Gambero* is excellent, the price, fifteen *baiocchi* an ounce.

Commodities most worth purchasing at Rome exclusive of works of art are, beaver-hats, muffs, skins for lining and trimming cloaks, &c., gloves, Roman pearls: silks, the prettiest being a kind of taffety one English yard wide; and black silks of this kind are peculiarly good. Roman broad-cloth, called *Casterino*, which serves tolerably well for men's coats and ladies' habits.

Good shoes and boots are made at Rome.



Long boots used to be five paper *scudi* the pair ; short boots for men three *scudi* and a half ; ladies' half-boots, of brown or black leather, fifteen pauls the pair ; ladies' shoes nine or ten pauls the pair. The general price for making a gown was a *scudo* ; for making a lady's great-coat or habit, two *scudi* ; for making a man's suit of clothes, about seventeen or eighteen pauls.

The best hatters' shops are on the *Corso*, or at *Sa. Maria in Via*. Muff-shops abound in every street ; the best glovers are on the *Corso* and in the *Piazza-Madama* ; the only maker of good Roman-pearls is Pozzi, in *Strada Papale*. Silk-shops—Bevilacqua's, on the *Corso*, and others in the *Piazza-Madama*. Broad-cloth—*Fabbrica di Panni*, a *Piazza di Venezia* ; *Fabbrica di Panni* a *Piazza di Pasquino*. The prices of hats, muffs, &c. used to vary, according to the *agio* on *moneta reale*, but were always reasonable. Plate is remarkably well and cheaply made at Rome. Valadier, near *S. Luigi di Francesi*, is reckoned the best silversmith.

There is a good ladies' shoemaker in the *Piazza di Spagna*, nearly opposite to the church of *Trinità de' Monti*. Men's shoemaker, Maestro Giacomo, *alle Muratte*. Mantua-maker

(who likewise makes habits), *Al Popolo incontro lo Scultore del Papa*. There are several good Roman tailors. Setter of necklaces, earrings, &c. Picconi, *Case Bruchate al Corso*. Good writing-paper, called *Carta del Leoncino*, may be procured on the *Corso*, at a shop which nearly fronts Antoninus's column.

Cameo-workers—Mangerotti, *Piazza di Spagna*; Londini, *Strada Laurina*; Zucceri, *all' Otto Cantoni*; Pestrini, *nello Studio di Volpato*.

Mosaic-worker—Rinaldi, *Sotto la Locando dell' Aquila Nera*.

Print-seller, Volpato. Prints are likewise sold at the *Chalcographie*, much cheaper than by Volpato. Here, the prices are printed in the catalogue, and 10 or 15 per cent. is deducted when you purchase any quantity. Drawings and coloured prints are sold by Mirri, *incontro il Palazzo Bernini*.

Sulphurs are to be purchased of the maker, by name Dolci, in *Strada Condotti*.

Bankers—Tournalonea, Aquaroni, Castelli, Romanelli.

The usual fee given by the Romans to medical men is three pauls a visit: from foreigners

physicians and dentists expect a Spanish dollar, surgeons five or six pauls ; the last, however, are usually paid when their attendance becomes needless.

The theatres at Rome, while I was in Italy, were only open during Carnival ; and the price of a box per night was three or four *scudi*, the hirer having liberty to frank as much company as it would hold.

*Arrival and Departure of Letter-Couriers  
since the Revolution.*

The number of post-offices at Rome used to be very perplexing, as every ambassador had his own ; lately, however, there has been only one post-office.

*Monday arrive* the National-Courier, the *Procacci* of the provinces, and the letters from Naples.

*Tuesday*, the *Staffetta* of Civita-Vecchia.

*Wednesday*, letters from Venice, Lower-Germany, and Dalmatia.

*Thursday*, the National-Courier and *Procacci*, and the Milan-Courier, with letters from



Lombardy, Switzerland, Germany, Great-Britain, Holland, and the northern-countries, Turin, Florence, &c. Likewise, letters from Naples.

*Friday*, letters from Genoa.

*Saturday*, from Civita-Vecchia, Tivoli, Frascati, and Palestrina.

*Tuesday* goes the Naples-courier.

*Wednesday*, the National-Courier and *Procacci*

*Friday*, the courier of Naples and Florence.

*Saturday*, the National-Courier and *Procacci*, and the letters for Milan, Venice, Turin, and Genoa.

Persons wishing to convey-luggage by water from Rome to Naples should apply to Padron Giovanni di Lucca, *a Ripa Grande*.

The best *Voiturin* is Padron Pasquale da Rapiستيello, *all Orso*. This man usually charges one sequin per day for each pair of mules, and pays the passage of rivers and mountains, but not the *buona-mano*.

The price of washing is rather more reasonable here than in Tuscany.

*Price of Post-Horses in the Neapolitan State.*

For every pair of draught-horses, the charge is eleven *carlini*; and for every saddle-horse, five *carlini* and a half; unless it be a post-royal, when both draught and saddle-horses cost half as much again. To every postillion it is customary to give four *carlini*; and to the ostler at every post half a *carlino* for each pair of horses.

An English coach or post-chaise usually goes with four horses.

In order to enter the Neapolitan territories, it is necessary to procure a passport from the Neapolitan court, or one of it's ministers. On quitting Rome for Naples it is needless to have your luggage plumbed; for on leaving Terracina, (the last town in the Roman territories) your only tax is three pauls to the custom-house-officer, who waits upon you at the inn. At Fondi, the first town in the Neapolitan dominions, six *carlini*, or at most one Spanish dollar, given at the custom-house, will generally secure your luggage from examination. At Capua your passport is signed and examined for the last time. At a small custom-house, about three miles from Naples, it is usual to stop travellers;

but nothing need be given here, though, to avoid detention, it is advisable to present the men with two or three *carlini*.

When you enter the Neapolitan territories, pay the post and expenses at inns in *pezzi-duri*.

### *Money of Naples.*

#### *Gold.*

Double ounce, in value 6 ducats, or about one pound sterling.

Piece of 40 *carlini*, 4 ducats.

Single ounce 3 ducats.

Piece of 20 *carlini*, 2 ducats.

#### *Silver.*

Spanish dollar, 129 grains.

Piece of 120 grains, marked "120."

Ditto of 100 grains, called a ducat.

Ditto of 60 grains, generally marked "60."

Ditto of 50 grains, marked with the sun and moon.

Ditto of 30 grains, marked with a Greek cross.

Ditto of 26 grains, marked with a full moon.

Ditto of 24 grains.

Ditto of 20 grains, some of which are marked "20," others with the golden fleece.



Piece of 13 grains, marked with a lion,

Ditto of 12 grains.

Ditto of 10 grains, being one *carlino*.

Ditto of five grains.

*Copper.*

Piece of 4 grains.

Ditto of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains.

Ditto of one grain.

Ditto of half a grain.

Neapolitan bankers charge so many pence for every ducat, and keep accounts in ducats and grains. The exchange with London is fixed every Monday at two in the afternoon. Papers, called bank-policies, are much used in payment, because there is generally an *agio* upon gold and silver; and when this is the case, two little portable shops are erected opposite to the royal palace; and in these shops policies are exchanged for money at a less considerable loss than when bankers change them. Foreigners should not pay their own bills at Naples, if they amount to a large sum: for a receipt given in the common way is invalid; and the only means of being certain not to pay twice over is to discharge

every debt in bank-policies, writing upon the back of each policy (in Italian) the amount of the sum paid, and for why. These policies are always filed in the respective public banks; and therefore, if payment of a bill be demanded twice over, you have only to go to the bank whence your policies were taken, and upon receiving three grains the clerks will search for and produce your receipt: but as bankers generally understand these matters better than travellers, it is advisable, at Naples, to let them settle all accounts of importance.

### NAPLES.

The Neapolitan *kane*, or measure, is equal to two yards and a quarter English; every *kane* being divided into eight palms.

The Neapolitan pound is called twelve ounces; it is not, however, above ten: but the more common weight is a *rotolo*, being thirty-three Neapolitan ounces.

### *Lodging-houses.*

The price commonly demanded for the best apartments at hotels and other lodging-houses,

frequented by the English, is from eighty to one hundred and twenty ducats per month, during winter and spring; and apartments for the night cannot easily be procured under three or four ducats. I have already mentioned, in Letter XX. the names of the best hotels; I will, however, add, that *The Albergo Reale* (a good house in a bleak situation) is liable to a stench from the drains; that the *Lione d'oro*, though small is tolerably warm; that the *Albergo di l'Emperatore* is a good house in a damp and cold situation; that the *Acquila Nera* is a tolerably good house, warmly situated for the seaside, but very dirty; that the *Crocele* is a good house, but as it stands close to the *tufo*-rock the situation must be unhealthy, and the back rooms are so damp as to be scarcely habitable; that the *Villa Imperiale*, a good house, is very near the *tufo*-rock; that the *Villa Aprile*, a good house, is so near the rock as to be extremely unwholesome; that Libotte, a wine merchant, has an excellent lodging, but the situation is exposed, and much too near the rock; and that the English *Traiteur* has a small lodging near Libotte's, and consequently unwholesome. There are several private lodging-houses on the Chiaia.



A good dinner at an hotel is usually charged at eight or ten *carlini* per head ; servants' living at three or four *carlini* per day each : breakfast is charged so high that most people find their own. The jobmen who supply strangers with carriages usually charge as follows : a coach by the month for the whole day, from fifty to sixty ducats, *buona-mano* inclusive ; by the month for the half day, from twenty-five to thirty ducats ; by the day, from twenty-four to twenty-six *carlini* ; four hours in the morning, twelve *carlini* ; four hours in the evening, twelve *carlini*. Coaches thus hired must go to Portici or Pozzuoli if required ; though if detained long the coachman will demand an extra *buona-mano*. The price of a boat per day is from ten to twelve *carlini* ; ditto of each waterman per day, four *carlini*. Wages of a *valet-de-place*, four *carlini* per day ; of a regular footman out of livery seven or eight ducats per month ; of a housemaid twelve grains per day ; of a cook, ten or twelve ducats per month. Neapolitan servants expect neither board nor lodging. Persons who wish to hire a house on the *Fouria*, or in *Largo di Castello*, should employ some Neapolitan gentleman to look out for them. The price of the

best houses in these parts of the city is not more than two hundred ducats per annum unfurnished; and the hire of good furniture does not come to more than ten ducats per month. The price of a carriage per month, when hired by a Neapolitan, seldom amounts to above forty-five ducats. Persons who have their dinner from a *Traiteur* may be served with a sufficiency for themselves and their servants at six or eight *carlini* per head. Persons who keep their own cook should not order any particular number of dishes, and pay in proportion; but on the contrary the bargain should be made thus:—"for every person so much per head, wood, charcoal, and wages to the cook inclusive." Provisions are tolerably cheap, bread excepted. The veal of Sorrento is most excellent; hog-meat in general and wild-boar in particular excellent likewise; poultry and game good; oysters good, though perhaps not so well fattened as in the days of Lucullus. Fish in general passes through so many hands that it is seldom fresh; the best sorts are *sturione*, *triglia*, *sfoglia*, *spigola dentale*, *pesce-spada*, *calamaretti*, and *cernia*. Other fish, though not distinguished by the appellation of *pesce nobile*, are very good. The fruit, whether fresh or dried, is excellent.

It is supposed that the ancients usually served their cherries, and many other fruits, in ice and iced water; and perhaps travellers would do wisely by adopting the same plan. There are two persons who usually supply foreigners with milk; the one to be preferred lives under an arch leading to the house which was Sir William Hamilton's; the other in *Strada di Chiaia*. These men likewise sell butter, usually charging for a piece which weighs little more than an ounce one *carlino*; but families wishing to be supplied with good butter at a reasonable price should employ one of the Sorrento-boatmen to bring as much as they may want, which will not cost above five or six carlini the *rotolo*. The wines in the environs of Naples are excellent, especially that of Pausilipo; a barrel, delivered in, costs twenty-five *carlini*, and runs nineteen large flasks; it improves much by keeping, and still more by a sea-voyage. This wine, usually called the common wine of Naples, is purchased at Pausilipo. The Proceda-wine, of the best kind, is deemed superior to that of Pausilipo, and sells for a higher price. The wine of Puzzuoli is very good. The wine of the plain of Capri is excellent, and costs in the island two ducats per



barrel. The wine of Ano-Capri (wholesome, but weak) is frequently passed off upon foreigners for the former. A barrel of Capri-wine delivered at Naples comes to about twenty-eight *carlini*. Each barrel contains sixty flasks. The wine of Piedimonte is of two kinds, sweet and dry; both are sold for one *carlino* the flask, as is the Lagrima. The wine of S. Eufemia is highly esteemed, and keeps for ever; it costs thirty-two *carlini* the barrel. Good Malaga may easily be procured at six ducats the *rubbio*, which measure runs about sixteen or seventeen English bottles. The wine of Syracuse may easily be procured, turns out cheap, and is remarkably fine. The oil of Capri is excellent, and usually costs about three ducats and a half the barrel, delivered in. Fire-wood is sold by the *kane*, and varies in price according to its quality; the best often costs eighteen ducats the *kane*, which contains sixty-four palms; it being a rule to have the *kane* square every way. Faggots for lighting fires are sold in the shops at one grain each; but may be purchased half as cheap again if bought of the peasants who supply the shops. Wax-candles are about five *carlini* the pound; tallow-candles, eleven grains the pound, at the *fabbrica*.

and twelve in the shops; lamp-oil six grains the *mezzo-quarto*. Common writing-paper of the country is nineteen or twenty grains the *quinterne*, which consists of twenty-four sheets. In *Strada Maggiore* there is a good circulating-library, the subscription to which is twelve *carlini* per month.

The best physicians, when I was at Naples, were Dr. Nudy and Dr. Cotugno. The operation of bleeding is not performed by a surgeon, but by persons who follow no other employment. An *ounce* is the usual fee given by foreigners to a physician; and a *pezzo-duro* to a bleeder. Medicines at Naples are bad and dear. Commodities best worth purchasing are, common silks, four palms wide, and usually about twenty-three or twenty-three and a half *carlini* the *kane*; silk called the king's, and somewhat richer than the other, three palms wide and about twenty-six *carlini* the *kane*. *Cottone e seta*, a strong warm thing, which washes and makes good common gowns or habits, three palms wide, and from eleven to fourteen *carlini* the *kane*. Ribbands, all of which are numbered, and the prices fixed according to the breadth: No. 11 is eight-penny breadth, and grains sixty-two and a half the

*kane*; No. 9 is six-penny breadth, and grains forty the *kane*; No. 6 four-penny breadth, and grains twenty-six the *kane*: No. 3 two-penny breadth, and grains ten the *kane*. Sorrento-gauzes for gowns from five to seven *carlini* the *kane*, are strong and wash nearly as well as muslin; common Sorrento-gauze for moschetto-nets is twenty-six grains the *kane*. Sorrento-silk-stockings are the strongest in Europe, and cost from eighteen to twenty-three *carlini* the pair, according to their size. Naples-soap, made at the convent of *Monte Oliveto*, is sold at one *carlino* the ounce. Common silks are sold in streets near *Largo di Castello*, which contain little else but silk and ribband-shops. At the *Sedile di Porta*, likewise there are good silk-shops. The king's silk is sold at the *Fabbrica reale in Strada Toledo*; where also are sold rich and expensive gauzes, and trimmings for court-dresses. *Cottone e Seta* is sold in streets near the silk-shops. Naples is likewise famous for it's manufactures of tortoise-shell and musical instrument-strings.

Persons who hire a box at any of the Neapolitan theatres have liberty to frank as much company as the box will contain. The price of



admittance into the *partèrre* at the theatre of S. Carlo is three *carlini* when the house is not illuminated and five when it is ; gentlemen who prefer front-seats, however, pay an extra-*carlino*. The usual price of a box in the first or second row is twenty *carlini* on a common night, and double that sum when the house is illuminated. The price of a box in the third and fourth row is from ten to fifteen *carlini*. The price of admittance into the *partèrre* at every other theatre is two *carlini*, except it be when *Punchonello* exhibits, and then the admittance is diminished to fifteen grains. But though *Punchonello* does not estimate himself so highly as other performers, his merit is such that, generally speaking, more amusement may be derived from seeing him than from attending any of the other theatres ; he usually exhibits at the *Teatro-nuovo*, and at *S. Carlino* ; his price at the former being ten or twelve *carlini* for the best boxes, and at the latter still less. When plays are represented the usual price at the *Fiorentino* is ten or twelve *carlini* for the best boxes : when operas are represented the price is considerably higher. The best method of applying for a box is to send to the theatre on the morning of the day of representation.

*Arrival and Departure of Letter-Couriers  
and Procacci.*

*Sunday arrive* letters from Italy and Germany.

*In the afternoon goes* the Courier and the *Procaccio* of Cilento.

*Monday, and every other day, Sunday excepted,* arrives and goes the courier and *Procaccio* of Salerno.

*Tuesday arrive* letters from Bari, Lecce, Foggia, Lucera, and Manfredonia. Likewise, the *Procaccio* of Melfi, Nocera, Materdomini, and Sanseverino. *In the evening go* letters to Italy, Germany, and Great-Britain.

*Wednesday arrive* the *Procacci* of Rome and Cilento. *Goes the Procaccio* of Melfi.

*Thursday arrive* letters from Spain, Italy, Germany, and France; Messina, Palermo, Malta, and Calabria; Basilicata, Sora, and Campo-basso: likewise the *Procaccio* of Bari, Lecce, Foggia, Lucera, Abruzzi, Calabria, Basilicata, Sora, and Campo-basso.

*Friday night goes the Procaccio* to Rome.

*Saturday morning arrives the Procaccio* of Nocera, Materdomini, and Sanseverino; go the *Procacci* of Bari, Lecce, Abruzzi, Foggia,

Basilicata, Sora, and Campo-basso—go the letters of Sora and Campo-basso. *At night go the Procacci* of Calabria, Nocera, Materdomini, and Sanseverino; and of Bari, Lecce, Abruzzi, Foggia, Basilicata, Sora. and Campo-basso—go, likewise, the letters of Sora, and Campo-basso. *At night go the Procacci* of Calabria and Nocera, Materdomini, Sanseverino, and Monte-Sarchio. *At night go* letters for Italy and France, Messina, Calabria, Palermo, and Malta; Bari, Tarento, Lecce, Lucera, Foggia, Basilicata, and Abruzzi.

During summer, the *Procacci* set off on the Friday night instead of the Saturday morning. On the first Saturday in every month go letters for Ragusa and Constantinople. Every letter that is franked for England pays six grains.

Washing is more expensive here than in many other cities of Italy.

### SORRENTO.

Lodging-houses may easily be procured at reasonable prices in the neighbourhood of Sorrento, but they are in general unfurnished. The



house of Don Raphael Starace, at *S. Agnello*, is however comfortably furnished, and may be hired at twenty-six ducats per month; it contains seven rooms above-stairs, a kitchen, and one bed-room below; and what is of far more importance, the master is so respectable a character as is his mother, who resides chiefly at *S. Agnello*, that foreigners, when under their protection, can never want friends. The house of Don Cristofano Spinelli, at *Ponte Maggiore*, contains comfortable apartments; this house has the advantage of being furnished. The price demanded is thirty ducats per month. Houses unfurnished go at ten, fifteen, and eighteen ducats per month. Veal, bread, butter, milk fish, fruits, and water, are all excellent in this country; and hog-meat is so remarkably fine that hogs are denominated, *the citizens of Sorrento*! Ice is cheap and plentiful; hams and bacon sell for three *carlini* the *rotolo*; butter is five or six *carlini* the *rotolo*; fine oil, of three years old, thirty-five grains the *rotolo*. Families who remove from Naples to the neighbourhood of Sorrento during the summer-season, would do well to take with them wine, vinegar, candles, soap, sugar, coffee, and medicines. Boats go

daily hence to Naples, and every Padron of a boat may be trusted to execute commissions, and bring letters and money for foreigners. The Sorrento-boats go daily at three in the morning, and again at ten. The S. Agnello and Meta-boats go more irregularly. It is much safer to embark at Sorrento than at Meta, there being a dangerous surf on the latter shore. When the weather prevents the boats from going to Naples, the boatmen will travel thither over-land and back again in seven or eight hours for one ducat. The price paid by each passenger in the common boat is ten grains. There is a tolerable physician in the neighbourhood of Sorrento, and there are several good bleeders, who never expect more, even from an English family, than a fee of five *carlini*; the natives pay only two if they are rich, and one if they are poor. The best method of conveying a family to Sorrento is to hire one of the passage-boats and embark at Naples about mid-day, at which time the wind is generally favourable. Persons who are fond of rowing upon the sea will find great amusement in examining the coast of Sorrento, and the bay of Salerno, which lies a small distance beyond Meta.

## ITALY.

## ROUTES, &amp;c.\*

*Route, en Voiturier, from Pisa to Massa and Carrara, with an English post-chaise and four horses.*

*Via-Reggio*—miles 19† Road good in summer, hours  $6\frac{1}{2}$  but very sandy. Inn appears clean; town clean, but not in a healthy situation. Between Pisa and this place you pass the Serchio (anciently Ausar) in a ferry; and unless you bargain that your *Voiturin* shall pay the expense, you will be imposed upon.

*Pietra-Santa*—miles 6 Road good, but very hours  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sandy. Near to Pietra-Santa is a marsh, the air

\* Sleeping-places are marked with a cross, thus, +.

† A Tuscan mile is supposed to be 1000 geometrical paces; a Roman mile nearly the same; that is, about 150 yards short of an English mile; and the Neapolitan mile is longer than the English by about 249 yards.



from which is very unwholesome, particularly toward sun-set. The inn at Pietra-Santa is quite at the end of the town; and may be called clean and comfortable; it is, therefore, in point of convenience, a better sleeping-place than Massa, though the air and situation of the latter town are infinitely preferable to Pietra-Santa; beside which, by going to Massa over-night, you have abundant time next day to see Carrara. The churches and convents at Pietra-Santa deserve notice. Near this town are rocks of yellow marble veined with black.

*Massa* - - - miles 7    Road very good--inn,  
hours  $1\frac{1}{4}$  *La Posta*.    The palace  
and town of Massa deserve notice.



	Posts.	Miles.	
<i>Alle Piastre</i> - - - - -	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>A. S. Marcello</i> + - - - - -	1	9	Inn neat, and pleasantly situated on a hill.
<i>Al Piano Asinatico</i> - - - - -	1	8	
<i>Al Bosco-lungo</i> (last post of Tuscany.) - - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	5	
<i>A Pieve Pelago</i> + (first post of the Modenese.) - - - - -	1	8	Inn bad.
<i>A Batigazzo</i> - - - - -	1	8	
<i>A Monte-Cenere</i> - - - - -	1	9	
<i>A Paullo</i> + - - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	
<i>Alla Serra de' Mazzoni</i> - - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	8	
<i>A S. Venanzio</i> - - - - -	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>A Formigine</i> - - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	
<i>A Modena</i> - - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	7	
		<hr/>	
		$15\frac{3}{4}$	126

The journey from Pistoja to Modena was performed with ease, by an English gentleman, during the month of November, (and without a courier to order horses,) within twenty-four hours; or, to speak more exactly, he was on the road travelling seventeen hours and a half, and stopped for changing horses three hours. The ascents are judiciously formed, the road is admirable, and so well defended from danger, that



even it's appearance is avoided, an uncommon thing in mountainous countries. The accommodations beyond Pistoja are bad.

*Route from Pisa, through Pistoja, to Florence.*

	Posts.	Miles.
<i>Da Pisa a Lucca</i> - - - -	2	14
<i>Borgo-Buggiano</i> - - - -	2	13
+ <i>Pistoja</i> - - - - -	1½	10
<i>Prato</i> - - - - -	1½	10
<i>Firenze</i> - - - - -	1½	10
	<hr/>	
	8½	57

This is an interesting and a safe road, though great part of it is very rough, and improper for invalids. For the first five miles after you quit Lucca the country is level and luxuriant, but afterward, becomes mountainous; the prospects, however, are pleasing, as the mountains are cultivated to their summits.

Pistoja is a handsome well-paved town, said to contain ten thousand inhabitants: it was famous among the antients for the defeat of Cataline; and in modern times, the factions of the Guelphs and Gibellines have rendered it no less remarkable. The situation of Pistoja is cool,

the air healthy, the country fruitful, and the provisions are cheap and good.

*The Cathedral*, a venerable gothic pile, contains several monuments worth notice; and particularly one erected to the memory of Cardinal Fertoguerra, begun by Andrea Verrochio, and finished by Lorengetti. Over the high-altar is an ascension by Bronzino; and on the walls several historical passages of scripture are represented in *basso-rilievo*. The famous Civilian Cino, is interred in this church, and his memory perpetuated by two inscriptions, over which are *bassi-rilievi* by Andrea Pisano.

*The Baptistery*, which stands in the area before the church is very spacious, and was used in the first ages of christianity for baptising Proselytes.

*Church of S. Francesco di Sala*—seven pictures, by Andrea del Sarto.

*Church of S. Prospero*—a fine library, in the anti-room of which are *bassi-rilievi*, by Cornaquioli; one of these represents the shepherds visiting our Saviour at his birth; the other, the descent from the cross.

*The Episcopal Palace* contains a statue of Leo XI.

*Prato* is a handsome town, said to contain ten thousand inhabitants.

At *Poggio-a-Cajano* is a royal palace, the foundations of which were laid by Leo X.

*Direct Road from Pisa to Florence.*

	Post.
<i>Fornacette</i> - - - - -	1
<i>Castel del Bosco</i> - - - - -	1
<i>La Scala</i> - - - - -	1
<i>Ambrogiana</i> - - - - -	1
<i>La Lastra</i> - - - - -	1
<i>Firenze</i> - - - - -	1

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Posts 6 Miles 49.

At *Casa-Bianca*, or at *La Scala*, the two half-way houses between Pisa and Florence, you may dine, or, if absolutely needful, sleep; though both these inns are bad, the former contains the best beds. The road is excellent, and not hilly; the time usually employed in going, from eight to ten hours. I would advise all travellers who take this road to go post, as there is nothing interesting to be seen by the way.



*Route, going Post, from Florence, through Perugia, to Rome.*

Posts.

*Da Firenze a Pian-*

*del Fonte* - - - - 2—Road good, but very hilly. A post-royal.

*Levane* - - - - - 2—Road good, but very hilly.

*Arezzo* + - - - - - 2—Road tolerably good. Inn good.

*Camoscia* + - - - - 2—Road tolerably good. Inn good.

*Torricella* - - - - - 2—Road bad at all times, and dangerous in rainy seasons, being close to the Lake of Perugia. Inn very bad, and so unwholesomely situated, that it is impossible to sleep at it without danger.

*Perugia* + - - - - - 2—Road very bad in wet weather. Inn tolerable.

Posts.

*Madonna degli An-**gioli* - - - - - 1—Road good, but hilly.*Foligno* + - - - - - 1—Road good: Inn tolerable.*Le Vene* - - - - - 1—Road good.*Spoleti* + - - - - - 1—Road good. Inn tolerable. Here the Post-Master is authorized to put on an extra-horse.*Strettura* - - - - - 1—Road good, but hilly. Here, likewise, the Post-Master may put on an extra-horse.*Terni* + - - - - - 1—Road good, but hilly. Inn good, but ill supplied with provisions*Narni* - - - - - 1—Road good. A pretty inn at the Vine of Narni.*Otricoli* - - - - - 1—Road good.*Borghetto* - - - - -  $\frac{3}{4}$ —Road good.*Civita-Castellana* +  $\frac{3}{4}$ —Road good, but hilly. Inn tolerable.

	Posts.	
<i>Rignano</i> - - - - -	1	{ Road good, and a constant descent. Going from Rome to Florence this is a post-royal; going to Rome you pay a post and a quarter.
<i>Castel-nuovo</i> - - - -	1	
<i>Borghettaccio</i> - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Prima-Porta</i> - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Roma</i> - - - - -	1	

Number of posts 26—miles,  $195\frac{3}{4}$ .

*Route going, en voiturier, from Rome to Florence, through Perugia, with an English Coach drawn by four Mules.*

Hours. Min.

*Da Roma a Monti-*

*rosi* - - - - - 7 0

*Civita-Castellana* + 3 30

*Vine of Narni* - - 4 20

*Terni* + - - - - - 3 30

*Spoleti* - - - - - 5 30

Between Spoleti and Folino is La Somma, a high mountain of the Apennine, to pass which we had two oxen in addition to the mules.



	Hours.	Min.	
Foligno + - - - -	4	30	
Perugia + - - - -	5	30	To ascend the mountain on which Perugia stands, we had two oxen in addition to the mules.
<i>Torricella</i> - - - -	4	30	
<i>Camoscia</i> + - - -	6	0	
Arezzo + - - - -	5	30	
<i>San-Giovanni</i> - -	6	30	
Firenze - - - - -	7	0	

Number of hours  $63\frac{1}{3}$ .

It is deemed unwholesome to travel from Florence through Perugia to Rome, from the time when the great heats set in till after the autumnal rains have fallen. This road, upon the whole, may be called a good one; and few tracts of country are more beautiful, or more interesting.

We paid, from Rome to Florence, in May 1793, forty Roman sequins, *buona-mano* inclusive, for four mules to our English coach, and three to our servants' coach, which was provided by the *voiturin*. We were four persons beside three servants; had one meal a day cost-free;

paid the waiters at inns ourselves, and gave our drivers one sequin each for good behaviour.

From Florence to Rome, two English gentlemen and one lady, with three servants, paid, for an English coach and six horses, thirty-two Tuscan sequins *buona-mano* inclusive; they had one meal a day, cost-free.

The price charged by *voiturins* for conveying goods from Florence to Rome is two Spanish dollars the hundred weight.

Specie, for some time before the French entered Rome, used to be scarce, and bore so high an *agio*, that it became prudent for travellers to take a provision from Tuscany; especially as the money of one Italian state is purchased to advantage in another, the common profit gained being five per cent. On arriving at Rome it was highly advantageous to exchange specie into *cedole*, of twenty, fifteen, ten, and five *scudi* each, when bills so small could be obtained. Spanish dollars, and new Tuscan sequins, were usually exchanged to more advantage than any other money. The late revolutions in the Roman government, have materially altered the currency, most of the *cedole*, if not all, being destroyed; nevertheless,

as it does not seem unlikely that these bills may, ere long, be revived, I have been tempted to insert the foregoing lines.

Many people get their luggage plumed at Florence in order to save examination on the frontiers of Tuscany ; four or five pauls, however, are always sufficient to prevent the custom-house-officers from being troublesome, either at Spilonga, the frontier-village in the Perugia-road, or at Redicofani, the frontier-town in the Siena-road.

During the Pontificate of Pius VI, it was necessary, on leaving Florence for Rome, to have, beside a passport, a *lascia passare* for the entrance of the Roman-state, and another for the *Porto del Popolo* ; the two last of which were easily procured by an application to any banker at Rome, and not only exempted travellers from being examined at the custom-house, but likewise precluded all possibility of their being stopped by, or compelled to fee custom-house officers. Whether it may still be possible to obtain this kind of *lascia passare* I know not ; but if it be, I would advise travellers on no consideration to enter Rome without one.



*Route, going Post, from Florence, through  
Siena, to Rome.*

Posts.

*Da Firenze a S.*

*Cassiano* - - - - 1—A post-royal. The Florence post-master is authorised to put on an extra-horse to S. Cassiano, the additional price of which is three pauls.

*Tavarnelle* - - - - 1—An extra-horse to Poggibonsi; (do. from Tavarnelle to S. Cassiano.)

*Poggibonsi* - - - - 1

*Castiglioncello* - - 1—An extra-horse to Siena.

*Siena* + - - - - 1—On entering Siena you leave the keys of your trunks at the gate, and pay one livre, for which they are brought to the opposite gate, and delivered up when you pass through.

Posts.

*Montarone* - - - - 1*Buonconvento* - - - 1

*Torrennieri* - - - - 1—An extra-horse to Poderina; (do. from Poderina to Torrenieri.)

*Poderina* - - - - - 1

*Ricorsi* - - - - - 1—An extra-horse to Redicofani

*Redicofani*+ - - - 1—The last town in the Tuscan dominions.—An extra-horse to Ponte Centino: (from Ponte Centino to Redicofani, a post and a half is charged.)

*Ponte-Centino* - - 1

*Acqua-Pendente* - 1—The first considerable town in the Roman-State.—Here your first *lascia passare* used to be demanded; and, if you happened not to have one, your baggage underwent a very unpleasant examination.

	Posts.	
<i>S. Lorenzo</i> - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Bolsena</i> - - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	—An extra-horse to Monte-Fiascone.
<i>Monte-Fiascone</i> - -	1	
<i>Viterbo</i> + - - - -	1	—An extra-horse to the mountain.
<i>Alla Montagna</i> - -	$\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Ronciglione</i> - - - -	1	
<i>Monte-Rossi</i> - - - -	1	
<i>Baccano</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Storta</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Roma</i> - - - - -	1	—Here, at the <i>Porta del Popolo</i> , your second <i>lascia passare</i> used to be demanded.

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No. of Posts - - - -  $22\frac{1}{4}$ —Miles, according to the post-books, 164.

It is deemed unwholesome to travel from Florence, through Siena, to Rome, from the time when the great heats commence till after the autumnal rains have fallen.



*Route, en voiturier, from Florence, through Siena, to Rome, with an English coach and five mules.*

	Hours.	
<i>Poggibonzi</i> - - - -	8	Road indifferent, and very hilly; country pretty; inn bad, though it contains several beds.
<i>Siena</i> - - - - -	4½	Road indifferent; country beautiful. The <i>Albergo</i> is an excellent inn. <i>Il Sole</i> , and <i>I tre Re</i> good. Take wine and water from Siena for the rest of your journey; both being excellent here, and unwholesome in most of the succeeding towns. It is likewise worth while to take fruit from Siena.
<i>Buon-Convento</i> +	6	Road heavy and indifferent; country bar-

## Hours.

ren; inn very bad; opposite to it, however, there is a house in which the landlord has two good beds.

*La Scala* - - - - - 5 Road rough and hilly; inn only fit for an hour's bait.

*Redicofani* + - - - 6 Road very hilly and indiffer-ent; inn *The Post-house*, large and good, but cold from it's situation, which is near the summit of the mountain. Hence to *Acqua-Pendente* the road lies through the bed of a torrent, and is sometimes dangerous; it is advisable, therefore, not to pass immediately after heavy rain.

*Acqua-Pendente* - 5 Approach beautiful; inn very bad.

Hours.

*S. Lorenzo Nuovo* +3 Road indifferent; inn small, but clean; if you want water replenish your bottles here. This village is remarkably uniform, clean, and pretty; it was built by Pius VI. that the inhabitants of the country below might remove hither in order to avoid the pestilential air of the Lake of Bolsena. The town of Bolsena is only one post from *S. Lorenzo-Nuovo*, and contains an inn where travellers may sleep; though, on account of its proximity to the lake, it is deemed an unwholesome resting-place. Draw up the windows of your car-



## Hours.

riage when you quit  
S. Lorenzo Nuovo,  
and exclude the out-  
ward air while you  
pass the lake.

- Viterbo + - - - - 8 Road tolerable; *Albergo reale*, a good inn, whither, however, the *voiturins* will not take you, unless so ordered.
- Ronciglione* - - - 5 Road very rough and bad. Inn bad, but nevertheless, it is prudent to sleep here during summer; neither Monti-Rosi nor Boccano being safe sleeping-places in hot weather; especially the latter, which was once a lake. The country between Viterbo and Ronciglione is well wooded.

	Hours.	
<i>Boccano</i> + - - - -	3	Road indifferent, inn good.
<i>Roma</i> - - - - -	5	Road good, but rough, being chiefly ancient pavement.

Number of hours -  $58\frac{1}{2}$

Persons who wish to spend half a day at Siena, may divide their journey as follows :—

	Hours.	
<i>Poggibonzi</i> + - - -	8	
<i>Siena</i> + - - - - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$	By an application made at Siena to the Marquis Chigi, you may sleep at his castle, at San Quirico; for the inn is execrable, and can only furnish travellers with a dinner, which the waiter makes no difficulty in bringing to the castle.

<i>San Quirico</i> + - -	$7\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Redicofani</i> - - - -	6
<i>S. Lorenzo-Nuovo</i> +	$2\frac{3}{4}$

	Hours.
Viterbo - - - - -	6
<i>Monte-Rossi</i> + - -	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Roma - - - - -	$8\frac{1}{2}$

In October 1796, we paid for five mules to draw our English coach, and three to draw our servants' coach, which last was provided by the *voiturin*, forty-eight Tuscan sequins. We were three persons beside two servants; we had two meals a day, cost-free, and, in the above sum, *buona-mano*, and every expense, except gratuities to waiters at inns, was included. We gave our drivers one sequin each for good behaviour.

In April, 1793, we paid, for the same number of mules, &c. only thirty-two sequins: this last bargain, however, was made with Roman *voiturins* who were returning to Rome.

Persons who happen to remain upon the road one night longer than the time specified in their agreement, are usually charged as follows by the Tuscan *voiturins*.

Supper and bed for each gentleman or lady, from four to five pauls; and for each servant, from two to three pauls. Mules, each pair, from seven pauls and a half to one *scudo*. Persons



who pay for their own dinner on the road, and desire to be served *a le mercantile*, are charged four pauls a head. One sequin per day is the usual price for the hire and keep of one pair of horses, or mules ; and five or six pauls per day the usual *buona-mano* to drivers.

*The common Form in which Agreements are drawn up with Voiturins.*

Col presente foglio da valere come se fosse pubblica scrittura mi obbligo, io qui sottoscritto, di somministrare al Sig. N. N. \*\*\* buoni cavalli per attaccarli ad una carrozza da servire a \*\*\* Signori col di loro equipaggio, e di più, un altra carrozza di mia proprietà, con altri \*\*\* buoni cavalli pr. condurre le Persone di Servizio de' sud<sup>ti</sup>. Signori con il di loro corrispondente equipaggio, da Firenze a Roma, co' seguenti patti e condizioni cioè.

I<sup>mo</sup>. Di dover partire la mattina nell' ora che sara' conveniente ai Signori N. N.

II<sup>do</sup>. Di dovere io pensare in tutto al viaggio a far le spese del pranzo la mattina e cena la sera tanto pe' sud<sup>ti</sup>. Signori che alla Gente di Ser-

vizio con dar loro buona tavola a tenore dell' uso.

III<sup>to</sup>. Di esser tenuto a supplire alle spese di alloggio si pe' Signori che pr. la Gente di Servizio, con assegnar loro \*\*\*\* stanze libere dovendo quelle destinate pe' Servitori esser nello stesso piano e contigue a quelle de' Padroni con fornirle di lumi e fuoco si alle une che alle altre ogni qualvoltage ne faranno le richieste.

IV<sup>to</sup>. Che le spese di passi scafe montagne, &c. debbano andare a carico di me qui sottoscritto, tanto pr. le Persone che pr. la roba.

V<sup>to</sup>. Che dovendo aggiungersi de' cavalli quando il bisogno lo richèdera, dovrà benanche andare a carico mio si per trasporto dell' enunciate Persone che per il di loro equipaggio.

Eper l'adempimento di quanto mi sono di sopra obbligato il prelodato Sig. N. N. sarà tenuto di corrispondermi la somma di zecchini \*\*\*\* Romani, o moneta d'argento equivalente compresa la buona-mano a tutt' i Postiglioni la quale dovrà andare a carico mio; e nel caso il sud<sup>o</sup> Sig. N. N. volesse trattenersi in qualche luogo sarà egli obbligato pagarmi paoli \*\*\*\*.

per ogni giornata intiera e paoli \*\*\*\* per ogni mezza giornata.

E per l'osservanza degli espressi patti obbligo me, i miei credi e suscessari, beni tutti stabili, e mobili, presenti e futuri.

Presenti i testimonj Sig. N. N. e Sig. N. N.  
Firenze \*\*\* 1798.

Jo N. N. mi obbligo come sopra.

Jo N. N. Testimonio. }

Jo N. N. Testimonio. }

La sud<sup>a</sup> firma è di propria mano del sud<sup>a</sup> N. N. il quale si è obbligato come sopra presenti i Testimonj Sig. N. N. e N. N. ed in sede pr. io Notaro N. N. da Firenze di chiesto ho segnato.

N.B. When the journey is a long one, it may perhaps be more prudent not to comprise the *buona-mano* in the agreement.

*Route, going post, from Rome to Naples.*

Torre - - - - -	Posts. 1	A post-royal: pay the amount, <i>buona-mano</i> to postillions excepted, to the post-master
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## Posts.

at Rome; the people at Torre being so worthless that it is scarcely possible to have any thing to do with them without a dispute.—Take especial care that nothing is stolen from the outside of your carriage at this place.

*Albano* - - - - - 1 A good inn. Road from Rome hither excellent; but so bad from Albano to Gienzano, that an extra-horse is frequently put on.

*Gienzano* - - - - - 1 Road hence to Veletria so bad that one or two extra-horses are frequently put on.

*Veletri* - - - - - 1 A bad inn, where it is, however, possible to sleep; road hence to Terracina, over the

Posts.

Pontine Marshes, excellent. It is not prudent to pass these marshes early in the morning or late at night; and before you set out, eat a piece of bread, drink a glass of wine, and sprinkle your carriage with thieves' vinegar. Do not go to sleep while upon them; and on no consideration drink the water of the marshes. Allow five hours for travelling over this unwholesome tract of country.

*Case-Fondate* - - 1  $\frac{1}{4}$

*Sarmonetta* - - -  $\frac{3}{4}$

*Case-Nuove* - - - 1

*Piperno* - - - -  $\frac{3}{4}$

*Maruti* - - - - 1

*Terracina* + - - - 1 Two good inns. At the better of the two the

## Posts.

prices are extravagant,  
a *pezzo-duro* per head  
being charged for din-  
ner, and a sequin per  
head for supper and  
beds.

*Fondi* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  A bad inn; where it is,  
however, possible to  
sleep.

*Itri* - - - - - 1

*Molo-di-Gaeta* - - 1 An excellent inn.

*Carigliano* - - - 1 Here you pass the river  
of this name in a ferry:  
the stated price for  
every carriage is five  
carlini.

*S. Agado* - - - - - 1 A bad inn: where it is,  
however, possible to  
sleep.

*Francolisi* - - - - 1

*Capua* - - - - - 1 If you have a servant on  
horseback, let him go  
before to get your  
passport examined and  
signed, otherwise you  
may be kept here for  
an hour.



	Posts.	
<i>Versa</i> - - - - -	1	
Napoli - - - - -	1	The whole of the road in the Neapolitan State is good.

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No. of posts - - - - 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ --miles, 155—time, with  
an English coach and four horses, from 28 to  
29 hours.

Persons in robust health, who go post from Rome to Naples, may, by setting out very early the first morning, reach Terracina at night; and, again, by setting out very early on the second morning, they may reach Naples at night. If, however, ill-health, short days, or any other cause, should compel travellers to sleep two nights on the road, the best plan would be to drive the first day to Albano, (which takes up about two hours) see Albano and it's environs, sleep there—set out very early the second day, drive to Molo di Gaeta (which takes up about sixteen hours); and, by pursuing this plan, travellers pass the Pontine Marshes at the wholesomest time, namely, between nine in the morning and three in the afternoon; set out early on the third day, and drive to Naples, which takes up ten or eleven hours.

*Route from Rome to Naples, en voiturier, with  
an English coach and six mules.*

Veletri + - - - - -	hours	8
Terracina - - - - -		10
Fondi + - - - - -		3
S. Agado + - - - - -		10
Capua - - - - -		5
Naples - - - - -		5

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Number of hours 41

We paid sixty Spanish dollars for ten mules, that is, six to our own coach, and four to another carriage with four places, found by the *voiturin*, *buona-mano* to postillions not inclusive—we likewise paid one dollar per head for supper and beds for ourselves; three pauls per head for ditto, for servants; and two pauls per head for servants' dinner. The usual *buona-mano* to each postillion is three or four dollars. At Terracina, the *voiturins* pay one dollar for every gentleman or lady's supper and bed, and five pauls for every servant's ditto—but if travellers pay for themselves, the price is double, as has been already mentioned.

*Route, going post, from Naples to Rome.*

Apply to the Roman government for a *las-cia-passare* for Terracina; and, at the same time request to have another lodged for you at the gate of *S. Giovanni di Laterano*, at Rome. Send to your minister at Naples to procure a licence for as many draught and saddle-horses as you want; otherwise you cannot obtain them—take a passport from your own minister, and another from the court of Naples.

Posts.

<i>Versa</i> - - - - -	1	A post-royal. Should you be stopped at the <i>Dogana</i> , about three miles from Naples, give nothing, but order your postillions to proceed.
<i>Capua</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Francolisi</i> - - - -	1	
<i>S. Agado</i> - - - -	1	
<i>Carigliano</i> - - - -	1	
<i>Molo-di-Gaeta</i> - -	1	
<i>Itri</i> - - - - -	1	Two extra-horses from



Posts.

the inn to the top of  
the hill above Molo-  
di-Gaeta, two *carlini*.

*Fondi* - - - - - 1 One extra-horse from  
Itri to the top of the  
hill, two *carlini*.

*Terracina* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  If you have a *lascia-pas-*  
*sare*, pay nothing at  
the custom-house.

*Maruti* - - - - - 1

*Piperno* - - - - - 1

*Case Nuove* - - - 1

*Sarmonetta* - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

*Case-Fondate* - - 1

*Veletri* - - - - - 1 Two extra-horses to Gi-  
enzano.

*Gienzano* - - - - 1 One extra-horse to Al-  
bano.

*Albano* - - - - - 1

*Torre* - - - - - 1

*Roma* - - - - - 1

*Route, going post, from Switzerland to Turin.*

*Carouge to Eluiset*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  By sending to the post-  
master at Carouge,

Post.

and ordering his horses to fetch you from Geneva, you save the expense of hiring horses at Secheron, and still pay only one post and a half.

*Frangy* - - - - 1½

*Mionnaz* - - - - 1

*Rumilly* + - - - - 1

*Aix-les-Bains* - - 1½

*Chambéry* - - - - 1¼ Here we got the *Bol-  
letonne*, mentioned in  
Letter II. renewed.

*Montmèlian* - - - 1½

*Mal-taverne* - - - 1

*Aiguebelle* + - - - 1

*Erpierre* - - - - 1

*La Chambre* - - - 1

*St. Jean de Mau-*

*rienne* - - - - 1

*St. Michel* - - - - 1½

*St. André* - - - - 1½

*Modane* + - - - -

We slept here, though the post is further on and gave ten livres extra for so doing.

Posts.

<i>Villardodin</i> - - -	1
<i>Bramens</i> - - - -	1
<i>Lanslebourg</i> - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Tavernettes</i> - - -	1
<i>Novalesa</i> + - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$

If you travel with a Courier, he is obliged to ride post over Cenis. We set out very early from Modane, wishing to arrive before mid-day at the foot of the mountain.

<i>Susa</i> - - - - -	1
<i>Giaconera</i> - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
<i>S. Ambrogio</i> - - -	1
<i>Rivoli</i> - - - - -	1
<i>Torino</i> + - - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$

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Number of posts - 29

Number of hours -  $49\frac{1}{2}$

*Route, going post, from Turin, over the Maritime Alps, to Nice.*

<i>Da Torino a Carignano</i> - -	Posts	$1\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Racconigi</i> - -		$1\frac{1}{2}$



<i>Da Torino a Savigliano</i> - -	Posts	1
<i>Centallo</i> - - -		1½
<i>Coni</i> - - - - -		1
<i>Borgo S. Dalmazzo</i>		1
<i>Limone</i> - - -		1
<i>Tenda</i> - - - -		2
<i>Breglio</i> - - -		1½
<i>Sospello</i> - - -		1½
<i>Scareno</i> - - -		1½
<i>Nizza</i> - - - -		1½

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Number of Posts - - 16½

Persons going this road should take wine with them, either from Turin or Geneva.

*Route, going post, from Turin to Genoa.*

	Posts.	
<i>Truffarello</i> - - -	1	A post-royal.
<i>Poirino</i> - - - - -	1	After hard rain it is more advisable to go by Casal to Alessandria.
<i>S. Michel</i> - - - -	1	
<i>Cabagniole</i> - - - -	1	
<i>Asti</i> - - - - - - -	1	Hence to Alessandria the road is sandy.

	Posts.	
<i>Annone</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Felissano</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Alessandria</i> - - -	1	Hence to Novi the road is tolerably good, but narrow.
<i>Novi</i> - - - - -	2	Hence to Voltaggio the road is rough. The inn at Novi is a good one.
<i>Voltaggio</i> - - - -	2	Here an extra-horse is added for the passage of the Bochetta, which is very fatiguing. The fortress of Gavi is re- markable, on account of it's situation.
<i>Campo-Marone</i> -	2	<i>La Rosa</i> is a good inn. The road hence to Ge- noa is excellent, and runs through the beautiful valley of Polcevera.
<i>Genoa</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
	<hr/>	
	$15\frac{1}{2}$	

By setting out very early in the morning

from Turin, you may reach Alessandria on the first day, and Genoa on the second.

*Route, going post, from Florence through  
Bologna, Venice, Vienna, Prague, and  
Dresden, to Hamburg.*

	Posts.	
<i>Fonte-buona</i> - - -	1	
<i>Cafagiolo</i> - - - -	1	
<i>Monte Carelli</i> - - -	1	
<i>Covigliaja</i> - - - -	1	
<i>Filicaje</i> - - - - -	1	Between Lojano and Pianora you pass a bridge thrown over the Savena, and pay one paul for every two-wheeled chaise; and two pauls for ev- ery carriage with four wheels.
<i>Lojano</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Pianoro</i> - - - - -	1½	
<i>Bologna</i> - - - - -	1½	
<i>S. Giorgio</i> - - - -	1½	You pass a bridge thrown over the Na- viglio, and pay the above-named toll.



Posts.

*Cento* - - - - - 1 You pass the Reno in  
a ferry, between Cen-  
to and S. Carlo.

*S. Carlo* - - - - - 1

*Ferrara* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  You pass the Po in a  
ferry, between Fer-  
rara and Rovigo.

*Rovigo* - - - - - 1

*Monselese* - - - - - 2

*Padova* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

*Dolo* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

*Fusina* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

From Fusina to Venice you go by water,  
and the distance is five miles: from Venice you  
return by water to Mestre.

*Treviso* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

*Conegliano* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

*Salice* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

*Portonon*, or *Pordonone*  $1\frac{1}{2}$ \*

\* If you take the Clagenfurt-road, go from Portonon to  
S. Paternion, in order to reach which place you must cross  
the Tagliamento, and then proceed to

*Villach* - - - - - Posts  $1\frac{1}{2}$

*Velden* - - - - - 1

*Clagenfurt* - - - - - 1

*S. Veit* - - - - - 1

*Friesach* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

	Posts.	
<i>Codroipo</i> - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Udine</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Nogarezo</i> - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Goertz</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Czerenieza</i> - - - -	1	
<i>Wippach</i> - - - -	1	
<i>Prewald</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Adelsberg</i> - - - -	1	See Route from Vienna to Trieste.
<i>Lasse</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Ober-Laybach</i> - -	1	(There is another road to Ober-Laybach.)
<i>Laybach</i> - - - - -	1	See Route from Vienna to Trieste.
<i>Potpetsch</i> - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>S. Oswald</i> - - - -	1	
<i>Tranz</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	The post-map says, only one post.

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	Posts.
<i>Neumarck</i> - - - - -	1
<i>Unsmarck</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Judenberg</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Knittelfeld</i> - - - - -	1
<i>Graubath</i> - - - - -	1
<i>Leoben</i> - - - - -	1
<i>Bruck</i> - - - - -	1

Posts.

*Cilly* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Ganowitz* - - - - - 1*Feistritz* - - - - - 1

*Mahrburg* - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  One post only, by the  
map. See route from  
Vienna to Trieste.

*Ehrenhaussen* - - 1*Lebring* - - - - - 1*Kahlsdorff* - - - - 1

*Gratz* - - - - - 1 See route from Vienna  
to Trieste.

*Pegau* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Rettelstein* - - - - 1*Bruck on the Muhr* 1*Moerzhofen* - - - - 1*Krieglach* - - - - - 1

*Moerzuschlag* - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  One post only, by the  
map.

*Schottwein* - - - - - 1*Neukirchen* - - - - - 1*Neustadt* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Draskirchen* - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Vienna* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$ *Enzersdorf* - - - - 1*Stockerau* - - - - - 1



Posts.

<i>Mallebern</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Hollabrunn</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Jezelsdorf</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Znaym</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Freinersdorf</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Budwitz</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Schelletau</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Stannern</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Iglau</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Steken</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Deutschbrodt</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Steinsdorff</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Jenikau</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Czaslau</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Collin</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Planian</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Böhm-brod</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Bichowitz</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Prague</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Sarzedokluk</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Schlan</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Teinitz</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Postelberg</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Toplitz</i>	- - - - -	2
<i>Peterswald</i>	- - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Posts.	
<i>Zehist</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Dresden</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Meissen</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Stauchitz</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>Hubertsberg, or</i>		
<i>Wermsdorff</i> - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>Wurtzen</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Leipzig</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	See route from Ham-
		burg to Leipzig.
<i>Landsberg</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
<i>Cöthen</i> - - - - -	2	
<i>Kalbe</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Magdeburg</i> - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Burgstall</i> - - - - -	2	
<i>Stendal</i> - - - - -	2	
<i>Osterburg</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Arendsee</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Lenzen</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Lubten</i> - - - - -	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>Boitzenburg</i> - - - -	2	
<i>Escheburg</i> - - - - -	2	
<i>Hamburg</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	

*Route, going post, from Florence, through  
Mantua, to Cuxhaven.*

	Posts.	
<i>Fonte-buona</i> - - -	1	
<i>Cafagiolo</i> - - -	1	
<i>Monte-Carelli</i> - -	1	
<i>Covigliajo</i> - - -	1	
<i>Filicaje</i> - - - -	1	
<i>Lojano</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Pianoro</i> - - - - -	1½	
<i>Bologna</i> - - - - -	1½	Best inn, <i>The Pelegrino.</i>
<i>Samoggia</i> - - - -	1½	
<i>Modena*</i> - - - - -	1½	
<i>Carpi</i> - - - - -	1¾	
<i>Novi</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>S. Benedetto</i> - - -	1	
<i>Mantova</i> - - - -	1½	<i>The Post.</i>
<i>Roverbella</i> - - -	1	
<i>Verona</i> - - - - -	2½	<i>The due Tore. The Amphitheatre at Ve- rona highly merits notice.</i>
<i>Volarni</i> - - - - -	1½	

\* From Modena to Parma is only 4 posts ; and persons who have leisure would do well to visit the last-named city, which still contains, *in the Cupola of it's Cathedral*, a famous work by Correggio. *The great Theatre* is an immense and beautiful edifice.



Posts.

<i>Beri</i>	- - - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>Ala</i>	- - - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>Roveredo</i>	- - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	<i>The Rosa.</i>
<i>Acqua-viva</i>	- - -	1	
<i>Trento</i>	- - - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	<i>The Europa. The Châ- teau, the Cathedral, and the Churches of Sa. Maria Maggiore and of the ci-devant Jesuits merit notice.</i>
<i>Salurn</i>	- - - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
<i>Neumarck</i>	- - -	1	
<i>Branzol</i>	- - - - -	1	
<i>Botzen</i>	- - - - -	1	<i>The Post.</i>
<i>Teutschen</i>	- - -	1	
<i>Colman</i>	- - - - -	1	
<i>Brixen</i>	- - - - -	1	
<i>Ober-Mittewald</i>	-	1	
<i>Storzingen</i>	- - -	1	
<i>Brenner</i>	- - -	1	
<i>Steinach</i>	- - - - -	1	
<i>Schönberg</i>	- - -	1	
<i>Inspruck*</i>	- - -	1	<i>The Aquila d'ora. This</i>

\* You may likewise go from Inspruck to

<i>Dirschenback</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Barnwis</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Nazareith</i>	- - - - -	1

## Posts.

town contains 10,000 people. *The Church de la Cour ; the Parochial Church of St. Jacques; the Château; and the Churches of St. Nicolas, St. Sebastian, the Capuchins, and the ci-devant Jesuits, merit notice, as does the Collegial Chapel,*

<i>Zirl</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Delfs</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Meining</i>	- - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Nazareith</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Lermos</i>	- - - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Reith</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Fuesen</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Saumeister</i>	- - - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Schwæbbruck</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Schwabdissen</i>	- - - - -	1
<i>Hurlach</i>	- - - - -	1

Posts.

Augsburg - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *The tre Mori.* See  
route from Frankfort  
to Augsburg.

*Meitlingen* - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

*Donauwert* - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

*Nordlingen* - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

*Dunckelspuhl* - - - 1

*Creilsheim* - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

*Blaufelden* - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

*Mergentheim* - - - 1

*Bischofsheim* - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

Wurtzburg - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Hôtel de Franconia.*—  
See route from Vi-  
enna to Ostend.

*Carlstadt* - (German  
miles) - - - - 3\*

*Hamelburg* - - - 3

*Bruckenhau* - - - 3

*Fulda* - - - - 4

*Hünefeld* - - - 2

*Vacha* - - - - 3

*Berka* - - - - 2

\* In Upper and Lower Saxony, Brandenburg, Hesse, &c. you are charged by the mile, and not by the post. Five English miles make about one German mile, and two German miles one post.



	Posts.	
<i>Eisenach</i> - - -	2	
<i>Liderbach</i> - - -	2	
<i>Bischhausen</i> - -	2	
<i>Helsen</i> - - - -	3	
<i>Cassel</i> - - - -	1½	<i>Hôtel d'Angleterre.</i> — See route from Frank- fort to Munster.
<i>Munden</i> - - - -	2	
<i>Gottingen</i> - - -	3	See route from Han- over to Gottingen.
<i>Nordheim</i> - - -	2	
<i>Eimbek</i> - - - -	2	
<i>Bruggen</i> - - - -	3	
<i>Dia-Wiese</i> - - -	2	
<i>Hanover</i> - - - -	2	See route from Bruns- wick to Hanover.
<i>Hanstade</i> - - -	2	
<i>Hademsdorf</i> - -	2½	
<i>Walsrode</i> - - -	2	
<i>Rotenburg</i> - - -	3	
<i>Closter-Seeven</i> -	3	
<i>Bremervährde</i> -	3	
<i>Bederkesa</i> - - -	3	
<i>Nauenwald</i> - -	1½	
<i>Cuxhaven</i> - - -	2½	

Prices, per packet, established in consequence of the Peace of 1814, to sail between Harwich and Cuxhaven.

Cabin, or whole passenger .....£7 9 0

Half-passenger ..... 4 10 6

Carriage, (the charge for shipping

it being paid by the owner) ... 12 12 0

Harwich-packets sail to Cuxhaven every Wednesday, and Saturday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, weather permitting; and return twice a week, if possible.

Best inns at Harwich—*The three Cups*, and *The White Hart*.

Agent for the packets, Anthony Cox, Esq.

*Route, going post, from Venice, through Milan to Turin.*

Padua	- - - - -	Posts.	From Venice to Padua,
			you go by water in
			about ten hours.

<i>La Slesega</i>	- - -	1	The country from Padua
			hither is charming.

Vicenza	- - - -	1	This city contains <i>the</i>
			<i>Olympic Theatre</i> —
			called the <i>chef-d'œu-</i>

Posts.

ure of Palladio, and is adorned with several palaces by the same architect. In the Church of *S. Micheli* is a St. Augustin by Tintoret; and in that of the *Dominicans* an adoration of the Magi, by Paul Veronese.— Best inns, the *Cap-pello Rosso*, and the *Scudo di Francia*.— The environs of *Vi-cenza* merit notice. The country from *La Slesega* hither is beautiful, and continues so all the way to *Verona*.

*Monte-Bello* - - - 1

*Caldiero* - - - - 1½

*Verona* - - - - 1    Beside the amphitheatre already mentioned, there are several Roman antiquities in this



Posts.

city. The venerable *Church of S. Nazaro* merits notice, as do two fine *Sarcophagi in the Grotto of S. Giovanni in Valle*, and the statues and paintings of the *Palazzo Bevilacqua*. The petrified fish found in Mount Bolca near Verona are very curious.

*Castel Nuovo* - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Immediately after quitting Verona you find the road sandy; but this inconvenience is soon forgotten in the contemplation of vines hanging in festoons from the trees, rich pasturages, embellished by the Mincio, and the luxuriant banks of the Lake of Garda, whose waters resemble

Posts.

a little sea, and contain a fish, called the Carpione, deemed particularly good both by ancient and modern epicures. The lake of Garda is in great measure surrounded by the Alps.

*Desenzano* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$

*Ponte di S. Marco* 1

*Brescia* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  This city is famous for its manufacture of fire-arms. *The Church of La Pace* contains two pictures by Battoni. *The Casa Martinigo* was built by Palladio. *The Casa Barbisoni* contains paintings, and the celebrated *Dip-tych* of Boëtius. *The Church of Sa. Afre* is adorned with pictures

Posts.

which merit notice.  
 The *Vin Santo* of  
 Brescia is delicious.  
 Best inn, *Il Torre*.  
 On quitting this city  
 you drive through an  
 extensive and beau-  
 tiful plain.

*Ospitaletto* - - - - 1

*Palazzolo* - - - - 1½

*Cavernago* - - - - 1

*Bergamo* - - - - 1 Best inn, *The Phoenix*.

*Vaprio* - - - - 1½ You pass the Adda, and  
 meet with a trouble-  
 some custom-house.

*Colombarolo* - - - 1 The country hence to  
 Milan is beautiful.

*Milan* - - - - - 1½ This city (in Italian  
 22½ Milano), is said to  
 contain from 120,000,  
 to 140,000 people: it's  
 cathedral, one of the  
 largest and finest in  
 Italy, is adorned with



Posts.

a famous statue of St. Bartholomew, by Agrati. The roof of the church commands a magnificent view; and the subterranean chapel of S. Carlo Borromeo merits notice. *The Church of St. Mark* is one of the finest at Milan, and that of *S. Fedele* is decorated with six stupendous columns of red granite. *Casa Aresa* contains good pictures, as does *the Arch-episcopal Residence*. The *portico* belonging to *the Church of S. Lorenzo* is antique. *The Theatre* merits notice, as do *the Ambrosian Library*, and *the Mu-*

Posts.

*seum di Sattala.\**

Best inns, *I tre Re*  
and the *Albergo reale*.  
From Milan you may  
easily make an ex-  
cursion to Pavia, which  
is only seven leagues  
distant, and to the Bor-  
romeo Islands, which  
are fifteen leagues dis-  
tant, and *highly* worth  
the attention of every  
traveller who delights  
in beautiful and ro-  
mantic scenery.

*S. Pietro l'Olmo* - 1 You ferry over the  
Tessin, which is some-  
times dangerous.

*Buffalora* - - - - 1

*Novara* - - - - - 1

*Vercelli* - - - - -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Before you enter this  
town you ford the Sesia.

\* Though the manuscript-collection of the works of Leonardo da Vinci, accompanied with drawings, and a considerable number of other valuable manuscripts and pictures have been taken from the Ambrosian Library, by the French, a considerable number still remain.

	Posts.	
<i>S. Germano</i> - - -	1	
<i>Ziano</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
<i>Chivasco</i> - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Eight miles from this place you pass the Doria Baltea on a <i>Pont-volant.</i>
<i>Settimo</i> - - - - -	1	
<i>Turin</i> - - - - -	1	
	<hr/>	
	$10\frac{1}{2}$	

Persons who wish to proceed through France to England, may go from Turin to Chambéry, and thence, by the Pont-Beauvoisin, to Paris.

*Price of Post-horses in Piedmont and Savoy.*

For every pair of draught-horses the charge is five Piedmontese livres;\* for every saddle-horse, two livres; and to each postillion, travellers usually give about one livre and a half per post.

*Established prices for the passage of Cenis.*

*First season*, namely, from the first of May to the last of October, inclusive—For every

\* A Piedmontese livre is about one shilling English.



porter from Lanslebourg to Novalesa, and *vice versa*, three livres—from Novalesa to La Grand Croix, one livre ten sols—from Novalesa to La Ramasse, £2.—from Lanslebourg to La Ramasse, £1. 5.—from Lanslebourg to La Grand Croix, £1. 12. 6. *Second season*, namely, from the first of November to the last of April, inclusive—from Lanslebourg to Novalesa, and *vice versa*, three livres ten sols—from Novalesa to La Grand Croix, £1. 15.—from Novalesa to La Ramasse, £2. 5.—from Lanslebourg to La Ramasse, £1. 10.—from Lanslebourg to La Grand Croix, £2. Price of the *Traineaux*-Guides—from La Grand Croix to La Ramasse, and *vice versa*, the mule inclusive, £2.—for the man who directs the *traineau* from La Ramasse to Lanslebourg, £1. Price of every saddle-mule and guide, from Lanslebourg to Novalesa, and *vice versa*, during the first season, £2. 10.—during the second season, £3. Price of every porter-mule (not carrying more than fourteen *rubbi* of Piedmont), from Lanslebourg to Novalesa, and *vice versa*, first season, £3.—second season, £3. 10. Mules carrying between fourteen and sixteen *rubbi*, first season, £3. 10.—second season, £4. The muleteers are included in these

charges. Price of mounting or dismounting a carriage with four wheels, £2. 10. the Director of the Mountain being bound to replace every thing that is either lost or broken. It is customary for every traveller who is carried in a chair over Cenis, to give the porters about three livres as a *buona-mano*.

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## SWITZERLAND.

[N.B. Dejean, from Geneva, has, in consequence of the Peace of 1814, resumed his usual journey to London, by way of Paris, Calais, &c. with good coaches to carry passengers to any part of Switzerland.

Further particulars may be known by an application at No. 33, Haymarket, London.]

### PASSAGE OF ST. GOTHARD.

This is one of the most frequented routes from Switzerland into Italy; and the journey from Altorf to Bellinzone is easily accomplished in three days, whether on foot or on horseback; neither can this passage be called dangerous at any season except while the snow is melting;

that is, while the *avalanches* are most liable to fall.

On the first day you go from Altorf to *l'Hopital*: the *Pfaffen-Sprung*, the *Cascade*, the *Devil's Bridge*, the *Schöllenen*, the *Urner-loch*, and the beautiful prospect presented by the *Valley of Urseline*, are the objects best worth a traveller's attention. From the village of *L'Hopital* you proceed to the *Hospice des Capucins*, where the apartments and beds are clean and comfortable, and where travellers meet with a hospitable reception. On going away, you leave in your plate a few pieces of silver to contribute toward the support of this useful establishment.

The summit of *St. Gothard* is a small plain encompassed by lofty rocks, and the height of this alp is supposed to be 6790 feet above the level of the *Mediterranean sea*.

The second day you go to *Grand-Péage* (*Gross-Zollhaus*), where the inn is a good one. The views are, if possible, more picturesque on this side of the mountain than between Altorf and *L'Hopital*.

The third day you reach *Bellinzzone*.

This route is much embellished by the river *Tessin*, the forests of firs, the pasturages, the pretty



hamlets placed here and there in elevated situations, and the vines, poplars, chesnut, walnut, and fig trees, which continually present themselves to view.

From Bellinzone, you may proceed to *Milan* by the *Lake of Como*, or visit the *Lake Maggiore*.

#### PASSAGE OF THE GRAND ST. BERNARD.

Persons who wish to go the shortest way from French Switzerland into Italy, usually cross the *Grand St. Bernard*. Carriages can only go as far as St. Pierre.

From *Martigny* to *l'Hospice* is about nine leagues. At *Liddes* (where the ascent begins to grow steep), travellers commonly stop to see the collection of minerals and antique medals belonging to the *Curé* of Arbeley. The medals were chiefly found on St. Bernard. From *Liddes* to *St. Pierre* is one league. This country is remarkable for deep hollows bordered with rocks; into which hollows, the Drance precipitates itself with such violence as to exhibit a scene, by many people preferred to the fall of the Rhine at Schaffhausen. From St. Pierre to *L'Hospice* is three leagues; and every step,

as you approach the summit of the mountain, increases the steepness of the road and the wildness of the prospects.

About a league beyond St. Pierre you begin to travel upon snow, which is so hard that a horse's hoof scarcely makes any impression on it. This road lies through two vallies, the first being called *Les enfers des Foireuses*, the second *La Vallée de la Combe*; between which spot and L'Hospice, the quantity of snow decreases. L'Hospice, supposed to be 8074 feet above the level of the Mediterranean sea, is the most elevated of all human habitations in the old world; and some benevolent monks of the Augustin order live here constantly, for the purpose of accommodating and succouring travellers; many of whom owe their preservation to these humane Ecclesiastics, who make a practice of searching out every unfortunate person lost in the snow-storms, or buried by the *avalanches*; and in this search they are greatly assisted by large dogs, who scent travellers at a considerable distance, and, spite of impenetrable fogs and clouds of snow, are always able to discover and pursue the right road. These useful animals, being trained for the purpose, carry in baskets

fastened to their necks, cordials and eatables calculated to revive those persons who are nearly frozen to death. Every traveller is most courteously received at L'Hospice, and the sick are provided with good medical and chirurgical assistance, without distinction of rank, sex, country, or religion; neither is any recompence expected for all this hospitality; though persons who possess the means, seldom fail to leave a testimony of their gratitude in the poor's-box belonging to the church. Travellers should, if possible, find time to ascend the *Col de Ténèbres* (which is not a very fatiguing excursion), in order to see a fine view of *Mont-Blanc*. The valley wherein L'Hospice stands, is long, narrow, and terminated by a small lake, on the extremity of which the convent is erected. Near this place there formerly was a temple of Jupiter. From L'Hospice you descend in six or seven hours to *Aoste*, which contains several monuments of antiquity; and from *Aoste*, you may either go to *Turin* or *Milan*.

#### PASSAGE OF SPLUGEN.

Persons travelling from Suabia, or the country



of the Grisons, to Venice, will find this the shortest route; though nobody should attempt to cross the Mountain of Splugen at the season of the *avalanches*; and, at all seasons, great caution should be used, in dangerous places, not to agitate the air, even by speaking in a loud voice.\*

The road as far as *Coire* is good; but carriages can proceed no further; you must then go in a *chaise-à-porteur*, on horseback, or in a *traineau*. This passage is infinitely more fatiguing than that of St. Gothard; the wildness and sublimity of the prospects, however, compensate for every difficulty, and present to the astonished traveller, the *inferno* of Dante, and the chaos of Milton. From *Coire*, you proceed through a road called *Via Mala*, to *Splugen*, passing in your way the *Paten Bruche*, where, from the bridge, you look into an abyss which the rays of the sun never enlightened; and at the same time, listen to the tremendous roaring of the Rhine, which forms in this place a circular basin, whence it issues, like a silver thread, out of a narrow passage in the rocks. After quitting

\* When there is such an accumulation of snow that the stones or pointed rocks on the summits of the Alps are covered, the fall of the *avalanches* may be expected hourly.

Splugen you go to *Schamserthal*, one of the most romantic vallies of the Alps. In the *Rheinwald*, or Forest of the Rhine, are firs of so uncommon a magnitude, that one of them is said to measure 25 ells round the trunk; and the fall of the Rhine in this forest exhibits, perhaps the sublimest object in nature; which, while it fills the spectator with awe, affords him the extraordinary pleasure of contemplating scenes in the creation that even a pencil, masterly as Salvator Rosa's, could not imitate. The road from Splugen, onward, is frequently so narrow that it is necessary to send a guide before, in order to stop the beasts of burden (coming from the opposite side of the mountain) in places where it is possible to pass them; and to avoid these unpleasant rencounters, and at the same time escape the wind which rises about mid-day, I would counsel travellers to leave Splugen at two or three in the morning. In order to pass the mountain, you lie down at full length in a *traineau* drawn by an ox, with your head next to the pole, because the ascent is so steep that your feet would otherwise be considerably higher than the rest of your body. It takes a couple of hours to reach the summit. In descending

on the opposite side, called *the Cardinal*, you pass terrific precipices; at the bottom of which runs the Lyra, with an impetuosity that seems to increase every moment. You next arrive at the melancholy *Valley of St. Jacques*, and proceed, amid broken rocks and fallen mountains (in rude confusion piled upon each other, like the disjointed fragments of a demolished world), till, at length, the hills of *Chiavenna*, covered with peach and almond trees, gradually present themselves to view, and unite, with the balmy zephyrs of Italy, to make you forget the fatigue you have recently encountered.

You embark at *La Riva*, and continue your journey either by *Como* or *Bergamo*.

Near Chiavenna is the *Bourg de Pleurs*, completely buried by a fallen mountain; a calamity which has changed a country once the seat of industry, ease, and cheerfulness, into a gloomy desert.\*

\* There is another passage, namely, that of *Simplon*, which leads from *Haut Vallais* and *German Switzerland* to *Milan*; but, though short, the road is so inconvenient, and even dangerous, that I would not counsel travellers to go this way.



## EXCURSION FROM GENEVA TO MONT-BLANC.

*First Day.*

Set out early in the morning for *Salenche*, either in a close carriage, or a Swiss cabriolet: the road is excellent, the country rich and beautiful. About mid-way stands the town of *Bonneville*, where you bait your horses at *Les trois Maures*, in the market-place; after which you pass a stone bridge five hundred feet long, thrown over the *Arve*, and proceed to *Cluse*, a place chiefly inhabited by watchmakers. You then cross *the Valley of Maglans*, which affords a great variety of scenery, and pass close to the *Nant d'Arpennas*, a noble cascade in rainy seasons. After proceeding about three quarters of a league further, you are presented with a fine view of *Mont-Blanc*, which continues to exhibit it's awful and stupendous beauties all the way to *Salenche*. This is an old town in a picturesque situation. Drive to the house of the *Sieur Genêt*, who furnishes horses and mules for the continuation of your journey. The windows of this inn command a view of *Mont-Blanc*. *L'antre de la Frasse*, situated at a small distance from *Salenche*, is worthy notice. Provided you

design returning through this town to Geneva, leave your carriage and horses here, and give your *Voiturin* orders to wait ; but if you purpose taking any other route, send them back to Geneva. The usual price charged by Swiss *Voiturins* is a *gros écu* per day, for every horse.

### *Second Day.*

From Salenche to *Chamouni* is a journey of about eight hours ; which can only be performed on foot, on horseback, or in a *char-à-banc*. The *Sieur Genêt*, or a man named *Maxime*, usually accompanies travellers to *Chamouni* in quality of *Voiturin*. Half a league from Salenche, you pass the *Nant Sauvage*, a dangerous torrent after rain. The road is, generally speaking, rough, but safe, and the views are wild and picturesque. You cross a plain which formerly was a lake, and go through several hamlets and villages which, in times of civil discord, afforded shelter to the ancient Romans. *The Lake of Chede*, situated at a little distance from the road, is small, but pretty ; and serves to reflect on it's bosom, the majestic summits of *Mont Blanc*, which is easily distinguished from it's neighbours

by being the only triple-headed monster among them. After passing the Arve, on the *Pont de Chevres*, you enter a little valley, through a narrow road at the edge of a precipice, and are presented with a fine fall of the Arve, and many other romantic landscapes. Few travellers, however, pursue the route of the *Pont des Chevres*, in going to Chamouni, there being a better path on the heights, which leads to the fertile *Valley of Servoz*, where one cannot behold without shuddering, the ruins of an Alp which, in its fall, menaced this luxuriant spot with total destruction; insomuch that all the inhabitants fled, though not time enough to prevent some of their children from being crushed to death; and the dust produced by rocks precipitated violently against each other, induced people at first to imagine that this terrific crash of nature proceeded from the eruption of a volcano. In the neighbourhood of Servos are lead-mines veined with silver. On quitting this village, you are presented with a magnificent landscape, formed by the new buildings of the miners, the ruins of an ancient castle, and the wild appearance of the Alps. You now discover from the heights your road traverses, the singular and wonderful val-



ley of Chamouni, whose verdant clothing is beautifully contrasted with cloud-capped mountains silvered by eternal snow; gloomy forests, chiefly composed of firs; cottages and hamlets scattered here and there; and rocks of reddish porphyry and granite, interspersed with glaciers of a dazzling whiteness, whence rise sea-green pyramids of ice, which, when illuminated by the sun, exhibit a prospect more easy to imagine than describe.

At a considerable distance from the Bourg of Chamouni, you are met by persons who offer to conduct you to *Montanvert*, &c.; and, to rid yourself of their importunities, it is advisable to mention the name of some well-known guide, adding, that he is the one recommended to you. From every part of the valley of Chamouni, you are presented with a view of *Mont-Blanc*. This gigantic Alp, primeval with a world whose several changes it has quietly witnessed, is said by Monsieur de Luc to be 15302 $\frac{3}{4}$  English feet; and by Monsieur de Saussure, 17700 Paris feet, above the level of the Mediterranean sea; while the crust of snow on its summits and sides is supposed to be above 400 feet deep. The first persons who ever reached the

top of this stupendous mountain, were Jacques Balmat of Chamouni, and Dr. Paccard: they went in the year 1786; and, in 1787, were followed by M. de Saussure, and an English gentleman. The botanist and mineralogist may find ample amusement in this valley, which is likewise famous for excellent honey, sold at Chamouni in little barrels that cost one *écu* each. Chamouni contains two inns, both of which are good, though that of Madame Couteran is generally preferred to the other.

### *Third Day.*

In order to visit the *Mer de Glace* of *Montanvert*, and the *Source of the Arvêron*, two objects infinitely better worth seeing than any others which present themselves in this excursion, it is necessary to engage careful and judicious guides:—they expect a *gros écu* per day, each. Lombard, called *Le grand Jorasse*, and Pierre Blamat, were reckoned, some years since, two of the best. Other guides were Cachat, *le Géant*; Tournier, *l'Oiseau*; Blamat, *le Mont-Blanc*; Blamat, *des Dames*; and Charlet, *le Mercure*. It is likewise necessary to hire a porter to carry cold provisions and wine

for yourself and your guides. Ladies frequently perform great part of this day's journey in *chaises-à-porteur*; for each of which it is requisite to have six chairmen: but good walkers had much better trust to their feet, taking the precaution to wear thick soled half-boots with flat heels. It being a work of full three hours to ascend *the Montanvert*, and then descend to the *Mer de Glace*, you should set out from Chamouni at seven in the morning on a mule, which carries you about one league and a quarter. The road lies through forests of firs, which exhibit traces of ancient *avalanches*, enormous blocks of granite, and large trees laid prostrate. You then enter a narrow and rugged path called *le Chemin des Crystalliers*; where you dismount, and send your mule back to Chamouni, giving orders that she may meet you on your return *at the Source of the Arvêron*. The view near a little fountain called *le Caillet*, is worth notice; so great being the height you have now attained, that the Arve in the plain beneath appears like a thread; the Bourg, like card-houses; and the fields and meadows, like the squares of a chess-board, or beds in a flower-garden embellished with a thousand different shades of green. After



passing this fountain you find the path grow excessively steep and rugged, though not dangerous. You next reach the *Hôpital de Blair*, built by an English gentleman of that name; and a few paces further you discover the *Mer de Glace*, of which I cannot, perhaps, give a better idea than by comparing it to a tempestuous ocean whose towering waves have been suddenly rendered motionless by an All-powerful Hand, and converted into solid masses of crystal. You now descend for a full quarter of an hour, through a path bordered by Rhododendrun, in order to reach the margin of this sea; and if you venture to walk upon it's surface, take especial care to avoid the cracks and chasms with which it abounds: the colour these chasms assume, is a beautiful sea-green; and the waves of this frozen ocean which, from the top of Montanvert, appear like furrows in a corn-field, are now discovered to be hillocks from twenty to forty feet high. The *Mer de Glace* is eight leagues in length, and one in breadth; and on it's margin rise pyramidical rocks, called *needles*, whose summits are lost in the clouds; they likewise are denominated, *the Court* of their august Sovereign *Mont-Blanc*, who glitters on the opposite side

in stately repose, and being far more elevated than her attendants, veils in the heavens, which she seems to prop, a part of her sublime and majestic beauties. The six *needles* which you see from Montanvert, are those of *Midi, Dru, Bouchard, Moine, Tacul*, and *Charmeaux*; and the six *Glaciers* which descend from *Mont-Blanc* into the valley of Chamouni, are those of *Gruaz, Tacconnaz, Bossons, Montanvert, Argentiere*, and *La Tour*. From the *Mer de Glace* you re-ascend the Montanvert, and dine at *l'Hôpital de Blair*, or *La pierre des Anglais* (an immense block of granite), so called from two English gentlemen, Messrs. Windham and Pockock, who, in 1741, made it their dinner-table, after they had penetrated, without a guide, into these then unknown regions. Hence you descend to *the Source of the Arvêron*, through the *Chemin des Chevres*,—a short, but abominably rugged path; on traversing which, it is not uncommon to behold *avalanches* fall from the surrounding mountains, and pyramids of ice tumble with a tremendous crash and roll to the bottom of the Glacier of Montanvert, at whose foot is the Source of the Arvêron. The *Voûte de Glace* that renders this spot so famous, resembles a

grotto of a stupendous height and magnitude; the partition walls of which, seem cased with the finest pier-glass; and the eye, deceived by this illusion, thinks it discovers a long suite of chambers. Small rain pours down from every part, and forms, if I may so express myself, an aquatic hall ( in colour like the purest ether ); from the extremity of which, issues the river Arvéron, and rushing between blocks of granite and gigantic stones, unites itself at the distance of half a league with the Arve. Here you remount your mule, and proceed back to Chamouni.

The inhabitants of this country are well-looking, sensible, frank-hearted, and remarkably courageous; and many of the guides understand something of natural history, and astronomy. The woods are peopled with rabbits, white hares, martens, and ermines; the rocks, with marmots and the amiable chamois. These last-named animals live together in flocks, and generally frequent vallies where no sportsman can penetrate; while a few are constantly detached from the main body as scouts, and others perform the duty of centinels. The agility and intrepidity with which the chamois leaps from precipice to precipice, and scales rocks almost perpendicular,



should teach the boldest Alpine-traveller not to be vain of his achievements.

Persons who wish to vary their route back to Geneva, may go by the *Col de Balme*, from whose summit the Vallais, the Rhône, the large and small St. Bernard, the passages of Cenis and Simplon, St. Gothard, and the Alps of Berne and Unterwalde, are all discoverable : while the sublimity of this extensive view is greatly heightened by a near prospect of *Mont Blanc* and its majestic *needles*.

I would, however, rather counsel travellers to return by *Six*, and *Thonon*; whence it is easy to embark upon the lake, and proceed to Geneva.

## GERMANY.

### *Money of the Imperial Territories.*

Sovrane - - - - - pauls  $67\frac{1}{2}$

Ducat - - - - - florins  $4\frac{1}{2}$

Crown, or piece of florins 2, and  
kräutzers 16

Piece of kräutzers - - - - - 34

Ditto of ditto - - - - - 18

Ditto of ditto - - - - - 17

Piece of one paul, or kräutzers - - - -	12
Ditto of kräutzers - - - - -	10
Ditto of ditto - - - - -	5
Ditto of one gros, or kräutzers - - - -	3
Ditto of kräutzers - - - - -	1

An imperial sequin, and a ducat, generally are synonymous: sometimes, however, an imperial sequin is only four florins and thirty kräutzers;—other sequins pass for four florins and twenty-eight kräutzers. The convention-dollar passes for two florins throughout Germany.

Bankers' accounts are kept in florins. It is generally difficult to procure much gold, or silver, without paying an agio for it; but the Vienna bank-bills, many of which are as small as five florins each, pass current every where throughout the imperial territories, and are always readily changed into silver.

### *Price of Post-horses in Germany.*

Every draught-horse, throughout Hungary and Bohemia, is charged at forty-five kräutzers a post; in other parts of the imperial dominions, at sixty kräutzers, being one florin a post. Every postillion in Hungary, Sclavonia, Bannat, and

Transylvania, has a right to fifteen kräutzers a post driving only two horses; twenty-two, driving three; and thirty, driving four. Every postillion in Bohemia and Austria has a right to seventeen kräutzers a post, driving only two horses; twenty-four, driving three; and thirty-four, driving four. It is, however, customary to give from forty to forty-five kräutzers to every driver of one pair of horses, fifty to every driver of three horses, and sixty to every driver of four.

In Hungary, Slavonia, Bannat, and Transylvania, the price for greasing wheels, if grease be found by the traveller, is four kräutzers per carriage; if not, twelve kräutzers. In Bohemia and Austria the price is six kräutzers per carriage, if grease be found by the traveller, and fourteen if it be not. Carriages are generally greased at every post.

In Germany allow near four hours for every post; in the Low-Countries two.\*

The best money for travellers to take from Tuscany into Germany, is *sovrans*, which may usually be purchased in a German-shop near the post-office at Florence, and in many other shops,

\* Post-masters, in the imperial territories, are obliged to take Vienna bank-bills.



for sixty-two or sixty-three pauls each, and sometimes for less. ( Every *sovran*e at Venice and throughout the imperial dominions, is worth sixty-seven pauls and a half. ) Imperial sequins, which cost twenty-one pauls at Florence, and are worth twenty-three at Venice. Dutch sequins, which likewise cost twenty one pauls, and are worth twenty-three at Venice. Spanish dollars, which cost nine and a half pauls at Florence, and are worth ten and a quarter at Venice. Roman and Tuscan sequins are worth twenty-three pauls each at Venice, and *Francesconi* go for ten pauls and a half.

Note, that the paul at Venice is called a *livre*, and divided into twenty *sols*. The imperial paul is divided into twelve *kräutzers*. The florin is equal in value to about two shillings English.

Travellers going from Tuscany to Hamburg, should have their baggage plumbed at Florence, and pay five pauls. At the gate of Bologna a present of five pauls is expected. At Ferrara, on quitting the town, travellers usually give five pauls; and on crossing the Canal-Bianca five pauls.

## VENICE.

The best apartments at Petrillo's, and other inns, are fifteen or sixteen livres a day ; and dinner is usually charged at eight pauls a head.

The price of a gondola, *buona-mano* inclusive, is ten livres a day ; each gondola has two rowers, and contains four persons, who may be just as well secured from weather as in a coach ; these boats being most conveniently fitted up with glasses, Venetian, and other blinds ; they likewise are furnished with elegant lanterns at night. The wages of a *Valet-de-place* is five or six livres per day.

The articles best worth purchasing at Venice, are—gold chains, sold by weight according to the price of gold ; ( in payment for these chains a *souvane*, when I was at Venice, went for sixty-eight pauls and a half.) Wax candles, which usually sell for between three and four livres the pound—Mocha-coffee—chocolate—paste made of melon seeds, for washing the skin—glass—books—and maps.

*Departure of Letter-Couriers.*

At Venice, every nation has it's separate post-office. The English courier goes on Wednesday and Friday evening—the couriers of other countries on Saturday evening.

## VIENNA.

The pound weight at Vienna is eighteen ounces. The common measure, called a *braccio*, is somewhat longer than that of Florence.

At *The White Bull* we paid for six rooms, and dinner for three persons, bread, wine, and beer not inclusive, twelve florins per day—for linen, bread, beer, and table wine,\* six florins per day—for a job-carriage two florins and a half per day, giving a small present to the coachman when we quitted Vienna—for a *Valet-de-place* one florin per day, though I am told the price ought not to exceed thirty-four kräutzers.

\* Travellers should endeavour to procure old Austrian wine, which is much more wholesome than are the common wines of Hungary. It is said the Germans frequently put some poisonous metallic substance into their white wines, particularly those of the Rhine.



There are in this city excellent hackney-coaches, at so much an hour, and good sedan-chairs, into which the sick cannot be admitted. There likewise are several good physicians and surgeons ; and among the former a gentleman, by name Del Carro, who studied at Edinburgh, and speaks English.

The shops at Vienna are richly furnished. The articles best worth purchasing seem to be, eyder-down, black lace, furs, Bohemian kerseymere, and men's cloth. Eyder-down is usually sold at nine florins the pound. Broad black lace is from three to five pauls the *braccio*. Kerseymere, if dyed in grain, three florins and three quarters the *braccio*—if not, three florins and one quarter.

The usual price in the *partèrre* at the opera-house is one florin ; but, upon extraordinary occasions two—the usual price of a box, one ducat, but, upon extraordinary occasions, two.

I would counsel travellers to part with their *voiturins* at Vienna, and thence go post to Dresden ; the post-masters between the above-named cities being so spiteful to the *voiturins*, that the latter can neither procure extra-horses nor any other necessary accommodation on the road.

*Arrival and Departure of Letter-Couriers.*

*Monday morning*, arrives the post from Italy, Spain, France, and Great-Britain.

*Tuesday morning*, from Saxony, and the northern countries.

*Thursday morning*, from Italy.

*Saturday morning*, from Saxony.

*Monday evening*, at three o'clock, goes the post to Italy.

*Wednesday evening*, to Saxony and the northern countries, Spain, France, and Great-Britain.

*Thursday evening*, to Italy.

*Saturday evening*, to Spain, France, and Great-Britain.

The posts of the imperial dominions in Germany arrive and depart daily.

A *Diligence* goes to Presburg at eight o'clock every morning; another to Italy at half past seven every Monday morning; and another to Prague and Dresden at nine o'clock every Tuesday morning.

## PRAGUE.

The articles best worth purchasing here are, Silesia lawns, and other linen—Bohemian lustres, and other glass.

The wages of a *Valet-de-place* is thirty-four krützers a day; and the price of a job-coach, two florins and thirty krützers a day.

There are good hackney-coaches in this city.

## DRESDEN.

*Money of Saxony.*

Ducat - - - - - worth florins  $4\frac{1}{2}$

Crown, or convention-dollar - - florins 2

Florin - - - - - worth gros 16

Half-florin - - - - - gros 8

Quarter-florin - - - - - gros 4

Two gros-piece, marked 12, that number making one dollar.\*

One gros-piece, marked 24, that number making one dollar.

Half-gros-piece, marked 48, that number making one dollar.

\* These are not convention-dollars, but those in which accounts are kept.



Piece of three pfennings.

Piece of one pfenning.

Bankers' accounts are kept in dollars and gros, the former being an imaginary coin, worth one florin and a half.

Spanish dollars do not pass here,

The pound-weight of Dresden is sixteen ounces—the *aune*, or common measure, two feet—and the foot twelve inches.

The best apartment at the *Hôtel de Pologne* lets at one ducat per day—those of a smaller size are, of course, more reasonable. Dinner is commonly charged at one florin per head, though travellers may be tolerably served at twelve gros.

The wages of a *Valet-de-place* is one florin a day.

The best *Traiteurs* are Plan, in the *Wilische Gasse*, who gives a good dinner at eight gros per head—and Geyer, in the same street, who keeps a *Table d'Hôte*, at eight gros per head. Vogel, in the *Scheffelgasse*, likewise is a good *Traiteur*, and keeps a lodging-house.

Persons who have their dinner from a *Traiteur* should order it at twelve o'clock, that being the usual dinner-hour.

A carriage for the whole day is about three

florins—for the half day, two florins and four gros.

The price of a sedan chair in the Old Town is two gros for going to any part of it, and two for returning ; in the new town exactly double ; and the chairmen charge one gros for every quarter of an hour when they are kept waiting.

Wine of the country is usually charged at ten gros a bottle, and bottled beer at two gros and six pfennings.

The articles best worth purchasing in this city, are, black and white thread-lace, and macaroni :—the two first may be had of the makers—the last of Bertoli, at his Italian manufacture.

### *Arrival and Departure of Letter-Couriers.*

*Sunday afternoon*, arrive letters from Vienna, Prague, &c. ; and likewise from Great-Britain, France, Holland, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Flanders, Hanover, Brunswick, &c.

*Tuesday morning*, from Italy, the Tyrol, Switzerland, &c.

*Wednesday afternoon*, from Vienna, Prague, &c.

*Thursday afternoon*, from Holland, Flanders, Hamburg, &c.

*Sunday morning, at eight o'clock,* the post goes to Hamburg with letters for Great-Britain, &c.

*Monday afternoon, at three o'clock,* to Holland, and Flanders; *and at six,* to Prague, Vienna, &c. Venice, Italy, and Switzerland.

*Wednesday, at noon,* to Holland, France, Denmark, &c.

*Friday, at one in the afternoon,* to Prague, Vienna, &c.

Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, the *Diligence* goes to Hamburg—and on Wednesday morning, at the same hour, to Prague and Vienna.

Letters must be sent to the post one hour, and parcels two hours, before the courier sets out. Letters for Great-Britain pay eight gros each.

## HAMBURG.

### *Money of Hamburg.*

Accounts are kept in marks and schillings; a mark being from sixteen to eighteen pence English, according to the exchange; and a schilling the sixteenth part of a mark.



Convention-dollars do not pass for quite two florins at Hamburg, no money being current but that of Hamburg and Denmark.

The pound-weight is sixteen ounces.

Hamburg contains an excellent French *Traiteur*, who sends out dinner at all prices. We paid a crown a head for dinner without wine, and six marks a day for our lodging. The common price for dinner at an inn is two marks a head.

Claret is good and cheap, being usually sold at two marks a bottle.

Almost every article of commerce may be purchased at Hamburg; but though exempt from port duties, things in general are dear, cambric excepted.

## PRUSSIAN DOMINIONS.

Persons, who travel post, pay 8 gros a German mile\* for every horse, and usually give 4 to every postillion. At Berlin a mile more than the actual distance is charged, it being a post-royal. At every post 4 gros is the fee to the

\* In all the following pages, relative to Germany, by a *mile*, is meant a *German mile*.

*Wagenmeister*, or superintendant of the post-carriages. Postillions are enjoined, by Government, not to be above one hour and a quarter in going a mile, if the road be good; and one hour and a half if it be otherwise; they are likewise enjoined not to be above one hour in greasing the wheels of a carriage and changing the horses. Post-masters are directed to put, to a light carriage, with one person and one trunk, two horses; with two persons, three horses; and with four persons, four horses. To a carriage with two places (though only one be occupied), three horses, and four horses if there be three or four persons in the carriage; and to a carriage with four places, if it convey above five persons, six horses and two postillions. Every servant who goes on the outside is reckoned in this computation. Persons who wish for the horses appropriated to couriers must apply for an order from Government; these horses are charged at 12 gros a mile, and the postillions are obliged to drive at the rate of one mile an hour.\*

\* On quitting Berlin, travellers should have a passport from Government, which the *Wagenmeister* commonly procures. Travellers should likewise have their trunks plumbed.

## HESSE.

Persons who travel post pay 8 gros a mile, whether they take common post-horses, or those appropriated to couriers. With respect to *Trink-geld*, or drink-money, if the post be two miles and a half or three miles in length, it is usual to give 8 gros to the postillion, provided he drive three or four horses, and 10 gros if there be six horses and two postillions. If the post be one mile and a half, or two miles in length, it is usual to give 6 gros to the postillion, provided he drive three or four horses, and 8 gros provided he drive six. The *Wagenmeister* cannot demand above 2 gros.

## SAXONY.

Persons who travel post pay 8 gros a mile for every horse, and the same per post to every postillion. Couriers, whether in chaises or on horseback, pay 12 gros a mile.

## BRUNSWICK.

Persons who travel post pay 8 gros a mile for every horse.



## HANOVER.

Persons who travel post pay  $7\frac{1}{2}$  gros a mile for every horse, and 6 gros a post to the postilion, unless he drive four horses, when the fee is 8 gros; and if he drive six, the fee is 16 gros, except a post be longer than common, when something more is given. The fee to the *Wagenmeister* is from 3 to 6 gros. In the Hanoverian territories the old Louis, or Pistole, goes for only 4 crowns 16 gros, in paying the post or the tolls; but passes for 5 crowns in paying for grease, drink-money, and expenses at inns.

The roads in the north of Germany are, generally speaking, bad; and the *mélange* of territories is an obstacle to their improvement; moreover, the distances from place to place are not determined with precision, and the post-masters sometimes exact. In many parts of Lower-Germany there is no established post. In Holstein you pay three schillings for greasing the wheels of a carriage; in the territories of Mecklenburg, a marc: and the same at Hamburg; and at Lubeck, when you enter an inn, the waiter is prohibited from taking your baggage out of your carriage, this office belonging to a man called Litzenbruder, whose claim is at least 12 schillings.

There is a kind of carriage, half open, and containing four persons, to which, if it be not encumbered with much baggage, post-masters have no right to put more than two horses, except in the Hanoverian territories. This carriage is called a *Wienerwagen*.

The noble rivers which embellish Germany render it easy and pleasant to travel by water; as there are, on many of these rivers, *Marktschiffs* (a sort of *Coche d'eau*), which go regularly from city to city; private vessels may likewise be procured. The voyage from *Frankfort on the Mein* to *Cologne* is delightful, as is that from *Ratisbon* to *Vienna*.\*

*Route from Hamburg to Berlin.*

1½ *Escheburg*.

2 *Boitzenburg*.

1½ *Lubthen*.

2¼ *Lenzen*. - - - This town is charmingly situated. You ferry over the *Elbe*.

1½ *Perleberg*.

\* A *Coche d'eau*, or water-*Diligence*, goes every Sunday from *Ratisbon*, and arrives at *Vienna* in three days, or three and a half. The passage-money for a gentleman or lady is a ducat; and for a servant, a convention-dollar.

- 1 *Kleezke.*
- 1½ *Kyritz.*
- 2 *Fehrbellin.*
- 2 *Boetzo.*
- 1½ *Berlin.*

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16¼ *Posts.*

Berlin contains 151,000 people, including the garrison. The objects best worth notice in this city are, *The Château royal—Monbijou—The Royal Stables—The Arsenal*, deemed the finest building of it's kind in Europe ; in the court are twenty-one masks, representing Death, by Schluter ; the statue of Frederic I. is by Schluter and Jacobi—*The Opera-House—The buildings of the royal Library and the royal Academy—The royal Library—The Hôtel de Ville—The Bank—The Governor's Palace—L'Hôtel des Cadets—L'Hôtel des Invalides—La Charité—The Cosernes—The German Theatre—The Palace of Prince Henry—of the Prince royal—of the Margrave of Anspach—of Prince Louis of Prussia—of Prince Sacken—of Count Schulenburg, &c.—The Church of St. Hedewige—The Cathedral—The new Churches on the Place des gens d'armes—The Church belonging to the*



*Garrison*, containing four pictures by Rode, which represent the death of four great Prussian warriors—*The church of St. Peter*—*The church of S. Mary*, and it's fine gothic tower—*The church of St. Nicholas*, remarkable for it's antiquity, paintings, and sculpture, and likewise for the monument of Puffendorf. *The Parochial church*—*The church of S. Sophia*, &c. *The church of S. Dorothee*, famous for the monument of Count de Mark. *The Place de Guillaume*, ornamented with statues of four great warriors. The colossal and equestrian statue of the Grand-Elector Frederick-William, deemed the *chef-d'œuvre* of Schluter. *The Pont-royal*—and the superb gate of *Brandenberg*. *The Porcelain-Manufacture*—*Public and private Libraries*, almost without number, beside the royal one already mentioned. *The royal cabinets of pictures*, &c.—and *The cabinets of M M. Bauer, Bernoulli, Cesar, Chodowiechy, Concialini, Daum, Ephraim, Baron de Heinitz, d'Itzig, de Meil, Möhsen, Count de Neale, de Nelker, Oelrichs, Rode, Roloff, Schutze, &c.* with a variety of literary and charitable establishments.

There is an Italian opera at Berlin, to which people are admitted gratis (foreigners are placed

in the second and third row of boxes). There likewise are a buffa-opera and a German theatre; —price for each place in the first row of boxes, 16 gros—in the second, 12 gros—in the *parquet*, 12 gros—in the amphitheatre, 8 gros—and in the gallery, 4 gros. The *Théâtre de société*, at M. de Hagen's, M. Kunze's academy of music, the clubs called *Ressources*, and the fishery at Stralau, on the 24th of August, serve to diversify the amusements of this city.

Here are three classes of inns, in the first of which may be placed *the Ville de Paris—L'Aigle d'or—La Ville de Rome—Le Cerf d'or—L'Hôtel de Russie—L'Hôtel Etranger—Le Roi d'Angleterre—and Le Roi de Portugal*. A tariff, exhibiting the prices at these inns (which are fixed by government), is open to the inspection of every traveller. Ready-furnished lodgings are advertised in the newspapers; the rent of one room in a good situation is from 4 to 6 crowns per month. The principal promenades are, *under the linden-trees—The Place de Guillaume—The Place de Doehnhof—The Park—The Place called Le Cercle—Bellevue*, where are the bust of Prince Henry of Russia, by Houdon; the monument of the Baroness de Bielefeld; the Pavilion, &c.

*The Garden of the Royal School—The Coffee and Lemonade Gardens, &c.*

*Charlottenburg—Schoenhausen—the Mineral Waters of Friedrichsbrunnen, the charming village of Bucholz—and The plantations of M. de Burgsdorff at Tegel, are worth notice.*

Persons who like water-parties, may go in boats to Treptow, Charlottenburg, &c.

The wages of a *Valet-de-place* at Berlin, is 12 gros a day, provided he be kept no longer than eight o'clock in the evening; and 16 if he remain beyond that hour. The price of a job-coach is two crowns a day; and the fare in a hackney-coach, 6 or 8 gros, according to the distance. Rager, who keeps a *Table d'Hôte*, charges 12 gros per head; the *Traiteur* belonging to the English house, 8 gros per head; and the *Traiteur* of the Ritteracademie, 6 gros per head.

*Route from Hamburg to Leipsic.*

$7\frac{1}{4}$  *Lenzen.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Arendsee.*

1 *Osterburg.*



1½ *Stendal.* The Cathedral of *St. Nicholas* and the public School of the *ci-devant Franciscan Convent*, merit notice.

1½ *Burgstall.*

1 *Magdeburg.* This city contains 36,000 people. Inns—*L'Auberge d'Allmer*; and *Le Roi de Prusse.*

1 *Salze.*

1 *Halbe.*

1½ *Coethen.*

1 *Zoerbig.*

1 *Landsberg.*

1½ *Leipsic.*

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20¾ *Posts.*

This town is supposed to contain from 32 to 34,000 people. The objects best worth notice are, *The Pleissenbourg--The Paulinum--The College of the Princes* and *The red College--The ancient Arsenal--The Hôtel de Ville--The Cour d'Auerbach*, in fair-time—*The Exchange--The College of St Thomas--The Manège--The Theatre--The Churches of St. Nicholas and S. Thomas--The house of M. Muller*, which contains thirteen

ceilings, by Oeser—*The Esplanade*, with the statue of the Elector—*The Libraries* belonging to the city, the University, the churches and schools of St. Nicholas and St. Thomas, &c. *The cabinets of natural history of Link, Stieglitz, Bose and Leske—M. Huber's collection of prints—Pictures, Prints, &c. to be sold at Mr. Rost's; The paintings of M.M. Winkler and Oeser—The collection of the société économique, and The Botanical Garden.* The promenades are numerous and pleasant. The prices at the German theatre are, for a box in the first row, 4 crowns; in the second, 3 crowns; in the third, 8 bons-gros; and for a place in the *parterre*, 6 bons-gros unless it be fair-time, when something more is paid. The best inns are, *L'Hôtel de Saxe, L'Hôtel de Baviere*, and *L'Ange Bleu*. The three fairs are held at Christmas, Easter, and Michaelmas; and at these fairs as many books are said to be sold yearly as amount to 500,000 Rixdollars.

The price of a front room, fuel inclusive, at an inn, is one florin a day; and of a back room, eight bons-gros. The wages of a *Valet-de-place* is one florin a day, unless it be fair-time, when he expects a crown. Job-carriages and

hacks may always be met with before the gates of St. Pierre and Grimma.\*

*Route from Leipsic to Dresden.*

Posts.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Wurzen* - - - *The Cathedral* merits notice.

1 *Wernsdorff*.

1 *Stauchiz*.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Meissen* - - - Best inn, *Le Soleil d'or*.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Dresden*.

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$6\frac{1}{4}$

*Route from Leipsic through Gotha to Frankfort  
on the Mein.*

Posts.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Rippach* - - - Between Rippach and Naumburg, you pass the Weissenfels, where *the Castle* and its *Church* merit notice.  
Near Lutzen (a small town

\* Leipsic will henceforth be memorable for having given it's name to the most important modern battle ever fought—a battle in which nearly half a million of men, commanded by three Emperours, a King, and an Heir-Apparent to a throne, were engaged, during little less than a hundred hours !! They fought in a circle that embraced above fifteen miles.



about two miles from Leipzig) is the spot on which Gustavus Adolphus perished. A large stone marks the place where this hero's body was found. Charles XII. being in the neighbourhood of Lutzen, went to visit the field of battle, little thinking, perhaps, that treachery would soon destroy his life, as it did that of his glorious model, Gustavus.

1½ Naumburg - *The Cathedral* merits notice. Best inns, the *Post-house*, and the *Cheval*. The wine of this city resembles Burgundy.

1 *Auerstedt* - - Between Naumburg and Auerstedt, you pass the mountain of Koesen.

1 *Buttelstedt*.

1½ Erfurt - - - This city is embellished with an University. Wiemar is only 3 miles from Erfurt.

1½ *Gotha* - - - This city contains 11,000 people. *The Château—The great Terrace—The Arsenal—The churches called Kloster and Neumarkts—Kirchen—and The English Garden*, merit notice ; as do *The great public Library and that of the Duke—The royal collection of paintings, prints, &c. and The Gymnasium.* Best inns, *The Nègre,* and *The Grélot d'Argent.* The road to *Gotha* is execrable in wet weather.

1½ *Eisenach* - - *A la Klemme, chez Mad. Kuhn* is a good inn. *The Castle of Wartbourg*, which stands half ruined on the top of a hill, once served as an asylum to Luther.

1 *Berka* - - - A bad road.

1 *Vach* - - - - *Pavè.*

1½ *Hunefeld.*

1 *Fulde* - - - This city contains 12,000

people. The objects best worth notice, are, *The Château—The Cathedral--The churches of St. Boniface and St. Michel—The convent of St. Sauveur—The Benedictin and Franciscan Convents—and The Porcelain Manufacture—The Library belonging to the University—and The cabinet of paintings belonging to M. de Bibra*, likewise deserve attention. The famous baths of Bruckenuau are near Fulde. Best inns, *The Post-house, Au Cigne*. The wine of St. John's mountain is much celebrated, and sold in sealed bottles out of the Prince Bishop's cellar.

1 *Neuhof.*

$\frac{3}{4}$  *Schlichtern.*

1 *Saalmunster.*

1 *Gelnhausen* - *Au Soleil*, a good inn,



1½ *Hanau* - - - - A pretty town. *The*  
*Castle* merits notice.

1 *Frankfort* - - -

20¼ *Posts.*

Frankfort contains 43,000 inhabitants, beside 6,800 jews, who live detached from the rest of the people. The objects best worth notice are, *The Cathedral and the Conclave d'élection—The church of St. Catherine—The convent des Prédicateurs*, containing a celebrated assumption, by Albert Durer—*The Hôtel de Ville—The Teutonic Palace—The Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis—The Exchange—The Arsenals—The Foundry—The Elector's Palace—The Malta-Palace—The Hôtel de Dieu—The Maison de force—The Hospital of St. Esprit—The Theatre—and the Bridge over the Mein.* Here are many cabinets worth notice, especially that of *Ettling*. Inns, *La Maison rouge* (one of the best in Europe)—*L'Empereur Romain—Le Cigne blanc*, &c. Frankfort-fair is held twice a year; namely, at Easter and about the month of August.

*Route from Leipsic to Brunswick.* $1\frac{1}{4}$  *Groskugel.*

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Halle - - - Inns, *L'anneau d'or*---*Prince royal de Prusse*---*Lion d'or.*  
*The Cathedral, the University,* and many other things merit notice.

 $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Coennern.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Aschersleben.* *The church of St. Etienne*---  
*The public School*--and *The ruins of the Château d'Ascanie,* merit notice.

1 *Quedlinburg* *The Château*---*The Library,* &c. merit notice. Here is a fine promenade called *Le Bruhl.*

1 *Halberstadt.* $1\frac{1}{4}$  *Roklum.* $1\frac{3}{4}$  Brunswick.

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 11 Posts.

Brunswick contains 28,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth attention in this city are, *The Castle,* called *Grauen Hof*—*The new Hôtel de*

*Ville*---*The Most-Haus*, in the square before which is an antique statue of a lion---*The Buildings of Carolinum*---*The Opera-House*---*The Hospital*---*The Cathedral*---*The Foundling-Hospital*---*The Manufacture of Hochgraët*---*The House of M. de Veltheim*---*The buildings of the Fabrique of the Brothers Gravenhorst*---*The Fountain in the Place de Hagenmarkt*---*The church of St. Nicholas*, which contains two good pictures---*The churches of St. Catherine and St. André*---*The old Hôtel de Ville*---*The royal collection of Natural History, paintings, &c.*---*The Carolinum Library*---and the cabinets of *Natural History of M.M. Bruckmann and Gravenhorst*.

Brunswick is famous for it's beer, called *Mumme*. Best inn, *L'Hôtel d'Angleterre*. At *Wolfenbittel*, near this city, is a valuable *Library*; and at the *Château de Salzdahlum* a celebrated collection of *Pictures*.

### *Route from Brunswick to Hanover.*

1½ *Peine*.

1 *Sehnde*,

1 *Hanover*.

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3½ *Posts*.



This city contains 16,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are, *The church belonging to the Château--The Opera-House--The royal Stables---The Maison des états---The Arsenal---The Mint---The Palace of M. de Busch ----The Cannon-Foundery----The Monument of Werlhof in the public burial-ground--The monument of Leibnitz---The royal Library---six private Libraries--The Count de Walmoden's cabinet of Antiques,&c. and The cabinets of Natural History belonging to M. M. André, Muller, Lampen, Cunzel, &c.* The principal promenades are, *The Countess of Yarmouth's Garden--Ellernried wood, Count Walmoden's Garden, and the drive to Herrnhausen and Mont-Brillant.* Best inns, *La Taverne de Londres---Prince d'Eutin---and La Maison de Strelitz.*

*Route from Hanover to Gottingen.*

- |    |                     |           |  |
|----|---------------------|-----------|--|
| 1  | <i>Tiedenwiesen</i> | - -       | This route is rendered pleasant by the goodness of the road. |
| 1  | <i>Bruggen</i>      | - - - -   |  |
| 1½ | <i>Eimbeck</i>      | - - - - - |  |
| 1  | <i>Nordheim</i>     | - - - -   | A famous organ in the parochial church.                      |

1 Gottingen - - - -

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5½ Posts.

Gottingen contains 7 or 8,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are; *The six churches---The buildings of the University--The Observatory---The Lying-in Hospital---The Anatomical Theatre---The Botanical Garden---and The Manège---The Library belonging to the University*, which contains above 120,000 volumes, and is deemed the best in Germany—many other libraries and literary institutions. Inns, *A la Couronne---Au Roi de Prusse---Aux Princes d'Angleterre*. The environs of Gottingen are interesting; and especially so is the excursion to Harz.

*Route from Leipsic to Danzick.*

3 Torgau - - - - - *In the great Church is the tomb of Luther's wife.*

1½ Herzberg - - -

1 Hohenbuckau -

1 Luckau - - - -

1 Lubben - - - -

1½ *Liberosa* - - - -

1 *Beeskau* - - - -

1 *Muhlrose* - - - -

1 Frankfort sur

l'Oder - - - - This city contains 12,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are; *The Churches of St. Mary and St. Nicholas---The Chartreuse---The Hôtel de Ville---The Casernes--L'Hôtel - Dieu---The Bridge---The Monument of Prince Léopold of Brunswick, who was drowned in the Oder by attempting to save the lives of others---and The monument of Kleist, the poet. Here is a University. Inns, Les trois Couronnes--L'aigle noir---Le soleil d'or.*



$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Custrin</i>	- - - -	
1	<i>Neudam</i>	- - -	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Soldin</i>	- - - - -	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Pyritz</i>	- - - - -	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Stargard</i>	- - - -	Inn, <i>Lest trois Couronnes</i> , near the post-house. <i>The Church of S. Mary</i> merits notice.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Neugard</i>	- - - -	
1	<i>Platho</i>	- - -	
1	<i>Pinnau</i>	- - -	
1	<i>Neugasthof</i>	- - -	
1	<i>Coerlin</i>	- - -	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Coeslin</i>	- - - - -	
$2\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Schlawe</i>	- - - - -	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Stolpe</i>	- - - -	Famous for the amber found in it's vicinity.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Lunow</i>	- - - -	
$1\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Wuzkow</i>	- - - -	
$2\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Dunenmorse</i>	- - -	
$2\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Danzick</i>	- - -	

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$37\frac{3}{4}$  Posts.

This city contains 48,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are, *The Exchange—The Cathedral*, which is one of the finest churches in

Europe—*The ci-devant Jesuits' College*---*The Lutheran College*--*The Hôtel de Ville*---*The Cour des Nobles*---*The Arsenal*---*The Junker-Garten*---*Libraries, Cabinets of Natural History*---*Pictures belonging to M. M. Schwarz, Rothenburg, Schoppenhauer, Muhl, Polter, and Rosenberg.*  
*Inns, La Maison Anglaise*---*Koenigsberg*---*Le trois Nègres.*

*Route from Frankfort on the Mein to Augsburg.*

1 *Hanau* - - - - *Philippsruhe* and the  
*Baths of Wilhelmsbad*  
 in this neighbourhood  
 merit notice.

$\frac{3}{4}$  *Dettingen* - - - *Memorable for the bat-*  
*tle of 1743.*

$\frac{3}{4}$  *Aschaffenburg* -

1 *Obernburg* - - -

1 *Miltenburg* - - -

1 *Hundheim* - - -

1 *Bischofsheim* - -

1 *Mergentheim* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Blaufelden* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Crailsheim* - - - *Famous for it's China-*  
*Manufacture and Mi-*  
*neral Waters.*

1 *Dunkelsbuhl* - - - Here is a fine picture in the Carmelite Church.

1½ *Nördlingen* - - - In the Great Church is a crucifix, attributed to Buonarroti, and an excellent painting by Albert Durer.

1½ *Donauwörth* - -

1½ *Meidingen* - - -

1½ *Augsburg* - - -

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18 Posts.

Augsburg contains 36,000 people. The objects best worth notice are, *The Cathedral*, which contains 24 chapels, and a celebrated resurrection by Zoll—*The Abbey of St. Ulric*—*The church of St. Arnne*—*The Hôtel de Liebert*—*The Hôtel de Koepf*—*The houses of M. M. Herzog, Bergmuller, Willer, and Benz*, which contain antique paintings in fresco—*The Hôtel de Ville*—*The Tower of Perlach*—*The Arsenal*—*The House of Correction*—*La Fuggerey*—*The cidedant Jesuits' College*—*The Gate called Einlass*—*The public Fountains*—*The Cabinets of painting of M. M. de Reischach, Obweaver, Bi*



oley, Veith, Stetten, Gunther, Fachman, Halder, Goeritz, and Provino—The *Libraries* belonging to the Cathedral and St. Ulric; the latter possesses the drawings and sketches of Albert Durer. Augsburg contains some remains of *Roman Antiquities*. *Aux trois Maures* has been already mentioned as the best inn—*L'agneau blanc*, in the Fauxbourg, is likewise a good one.

*Route from Augsburg to Constance, Schaffhausen, and Basle.*

1½	Schwabmunchen	
1½	Mindelheim	- -
1½	Memmingen	- - Inn, <i>Le Boeuf blanc</i> .
1½	Wurzach	- - - -
½	Wolfek	- - - - A pleasant road.
½	Ravensberg	- - - -
1	Stadele	- - - - The first view of the Lake of Constance is beautiful.
1	Moersburg	- - -
1½	Constance	- - - - You cross the Lake. To four watermen for con- veying your carriage,

your baggage, and yourself, to Constance you commonly pay about three florins and a half, and 30 krützers for drink-money. The best inn at Constance is *L'aigle d'or*. *The Cathedral* is a fine building, it's doors merit notice. Strangers should visit the *Island of Meinau*.

1 Zell - - - - -

$\frac{1}{2}$  Singen - - - - -

Near this place, on the summit of a rock originally volcanic, is *the Castle of Hoentwiel*, belonging to the Duke of Wirtemberg; it now serves as a state-prison.

1 Schaffhausen - -

Best inn, *La Couronne*. *The Bridge* merits notice; it was constructed by a common

carpenter, named Grubenmann. *The two public Libraries and The Cabinet of M. Amman* likewise deserve attention. About one league from Schaffhausen, on the way to Zurich, is the celebrated *fall of the Rhine*; and travellers who wish to see the terrestrial rainbows, which this wonderful Cataract exhibits, should visit it before nine o'clock in the morning.

2 *Waldshut* - - - -

1 *Laufenburg* - - Another fall of the Rhine, but not equal in beauty to that of Schaffhausen.

1½ *Rheinfelden* - - The *Gwilt* is worthy of it's name. Between Rheinfelden and Basle



you pass Augst, where  
there are remains of  
Roman antiquities.

1 Basle - - - - -

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18½ Posts.

Basle is said to contain 15,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice in this city are; *The Arsenal—The Bridge* over the Rhine—*The Cathedral*, a Gothic edifice, which contains some antiquities, and the tomb of Erasmus—*The Hôtel de Ville*, which contains a hall painted by Holbein—*The houses of M. M. Burckardt and Sarrasin—The Botanical Garden—The Dance of Death* on the walls of a burial-ground, supposed to have been done by a pupil of Holbein's—*The Public Library*, which contains paintings by Holbein, antiquities, natural-history, &c. Basle is embellished with a University. Inns, *Aux trois Rois—A la Cicogne*. There is a singular custom in this city, that of setting all the clocks one hour too fast.

*Route from Augsburg to Ratisbon.*

1½ Aicha - - - - - The ruins of the two  
castles of Wittelsbach,

from which family  
descend the Electors  
of Bavaria, render this  
small town remarkable

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Waidhosen* . . . .

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Geisenfeld* . . . .

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Neustadt* . . . .

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Saal* . . . . .

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Ratisbon* . . . .

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$8\frac{1}{2}$  Posts.

Ratisbon contains 22,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice in this city are; *The Church of the Holy Trinity—The Cathedral—The Abbey of St. Emmeran—The ci-devant Jesuits' College—The Bridge over the Danube—The Hôtel de Ville—The Library of the Prince de Thurn et Taxis*, which is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten till twelve in the morning, and from two till five in the afternoon; persons who wish to see it on other days must apply to the librarian—*The Town Library—The Library and Cabinet of the Abbey of St. Emmeran, &c.* The best inn is, *Les trois Heaumes*.

*Route from Ratisbon to Munich.*

- 1 *Eglossheim* - - -
- 1 *Buchhausen* - -
- 1 *Ergolspach* - - -
- 1½ *Landshut* - - - - The objects best worth  
notice in this town  
are; *The Electoral  
Palace—The Gothic  
Tower belonging to  
the church of St. Mar-  
tin—The Church of  
St. Job—The Church  
belonging to the Do-  
minican Convent--The  
Abbey of Seeligenthal  
—and the Maison de  
Ville.*
- 1½ *Mospurg* - - - -
- 1 *Freysing* - - - - The objects best worth  
notice in this town  
are: *The Cathedral--  
The Benedictin Church  
—The Chapel and Cu-  
pola of St. Pierre—  
The Abbey of Wey-*



*hen-Stephan—and the Collegiate Church of St. Veit—The Lyceum of the Benedictines, and the Jesuits' College. Inns, A la Charrue—Aux sept glands.*

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Garching* - - - -

$\frac{3}{4}$  *Munich* - - - -

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$8\frac{1}{2}$  Posts.

Munich contains 48,000 inhabitants. *The Château*, though unpromising on the outside, is magnificent within, and contains a cabinet adorned by one hundred and thirty miniatures, each of which is valued at 200 old Louis d'ors. The bed of Charles VII. is immensely rich, and the tapestry representing the exploits of Otto de Wittelsbach, the great stair-case, the picture-gallery, the chapel, which contains a fine painting attributed to Buonarotti, and the altar which the unfortunate Queen Mary of Scotland used in her prison, the organ (a remarkably good one), the treasury, and the antiquary, all merit notice; as do *The vieille Cour—The Palais de Guil.*

*laume—The Arsenal—The Church de Notre Dame*, which is embellished with good pictures—*The Church of the Theatins*, which contains a good picture by Sandrat representing the plague at Naples—*The Church of the English Nuns*, who educate young women gratis—*The Augustin-Church*, where there is a fine picture by Tintoret, most provokingly cut in two for the convenience of the candle-snuffer—*The ci-devant Jesuits' Collège—The Church belonging to the Knights of Malta—The Church of St. Pierre*, adorned with good pictures—*The Franciscan Convent*, which contains a good copy of Buonarroti's last judgment—*The Military Garden—The house appropriated to pious exercises—L'Hôpital de St. Esprit—The Libraries of the Elector, the Theatins, and the Academy of Sciences—The Electoral Gallery of pictures—The Electoral Cabinets of Medals and Natural History—The Cabinet of Natural History* belonging to the Academy—and *The pictures and statues at Nympheburg*.

There are several pleasant promenades round the city    Inns, *L'aigle, Le Cheval blanc*, &c.

*Route from Ratisbon to Prague.*

1	<i>Kurn</i>	- - - - -	
1	<i>Nietenau</i>	- - - - -	
1	<i>Neukirchen</i>	- -	
1	<i>Roez</i>	- - - - -	
1	<i>Waldmunchen</i>	-	
1	<i>Klentsch</i>	- - - -	
1	<i>Temiz</i>	- - - - -	
1	<i>Storkau</i>	- - - -	
1	<i>Staab</i>	- - - - -	
1	<i>Pilsen</i>	- - - - -	Best inn, <i>La croix d'or.</i>
1	<i>Rockizau</i>	- - - -	
1	<i>Mauth</i>	- - - - -	
1	<i>Czernowitz</i>	- - -	
1	<i>Zditz</i>	- - - - -	
1	<i>Beraun</i>	- - - - -	
$\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Dusnik</i>	- - - -	
1	<i>Prague</i>	- - - - -	

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$16\frac{3}{4}$  Posts.

*Route from Vienna, through Ratisbon and Bruxelles, to Ostend.*

1	<i>Burgersdorf</i>	- -
1	<i>Sighartzkirchen</i>	



1 *Perschling* - - -

1 *St. Poelten* - - -

1½ *Moelk* - - - - - *The Abbey here is well worth seeing.*

1½ *Kemmelbach* - -

1 *Amstetten* - - -

1½ *Strenberg* - - -

1 *Ems* - - - - -

1½ *Linz* - - - - - *The last post in Lower-Austria. This town contains 20,000 inhabitants. Best inn, *L'aigle noir*. The women of Linz are celebrated for their beauty*

1½ *Efferding* - - - *The first post of Upper-Austria.*

1½ *Bayerbach* - - -

1 *Sicharding* - - -

1 *Sharding* - - - -

1 *Passau* - - - - - *A fine town. The Cathedral and it's organ, the Château, the Library de Lamberg, and the prospect from the Garden of the*

*Convent de Mariahilf*  
deserve notice.

2 *Vilzhofen* - - - The first post in Ba-  
varia.

2 *Platling* - - -

2 *Straubing* - - - The Collegiate Church,  
the ci-devant Jesuits' College, and the Car-  
melite Convent, which  
contains the tomb of  
Duke Albert, merit  
notice, as does the Ab-  
bey of Ober Altaich,  
which is in the vicin-  
ity of Straubing.

1½ *Psader* - - -

1½ *Ratisbon* - - -

1¼ *Schambach* - - -

1 *Teiswang* - - -

1 *Theining* - - -

1 *Postbauer* - - -

1 *Feucht* - - -

1 *Nuremberg* - - This city contains 30,000  
people. Objects best  
worth notice---The  
Church of St. Mar-

*guerite*—*The church of St. Sébalde*—*The church of St. Egide*, containing a picture by Vandyck—*The church belonging to the New Hospital*—*The church of St. Catherine*—*The Cathedral of St. Laurence*, adorned with fine painted glass—*The chapel of St. Anne*—*The church of St. Claire*, where there is a painting upon glass, executed in 1278—*The chapel de Mendel*, which contains several good pictures—*The chapel Holzschouherienne du St. Sepulcre*—*The Château Imperial*, adorned with many valuable pictures (the person who shews the *Château* expects a florin)—*The Hôtel de Ville*, adorned with good pictures (The Guardian, or *Costodi*, expects 2 kopfstucks)—*The*



*Bridges*—*The Arsenal*, which contains two cannon, dated 1499—*The Rothschmid Mühle*, or copper-mills—several libraries, &c. Best inns, *Le cheval rouge* and *Le coq rouge*.

1 *Farnbach* -

1 *Emskirchen*

1 *Langenfeld* *Post-House* a good inn.

1 *Bossenheim* -

1½ *Kitzingen* -

1 *Wurtzburg* The road from Nuremberg hither is excellent. Wurtzburg contains 16,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are; *The Château*, remarkable for its staircase—*The Citadel*, in the centre of which is an ancient temple—*The Arsenal*—*The chapel of St. Mary*—*The Cathedral*—*The church belonging to the Chapitre de Neumunster*—*The Chapitre de*

*Haug*—*The Great Hospital*—*The Convent de St. Benoît*—*The Picture-Gallery belonging to the Prince-Bishop*, containing a *Magdalen* by *Fesel*—*The Library belonging to the University*—*The Cabinet of Pictures*, and *the Museum of M. Oberthur*—and *the collection of landscapes, &c. belonging to the Père Gardien des Franciscains.*—*Best inns, La Cour de Franconie*—*A la Poste*—*Au Cygne.* The most celebrated wines of *Franconia* grow near *Wurtzburg*, namely, the *Vin de Leiste*, the *Vin de Stein*, called *Vin du St. Esprit*, and the *Vin de Calmus.*

1 *Remlingen* -

1 *Esselbach* -

1½ *Rohrbrunn*

1 *Besenbach* -

$1\frac{3}{4}$  Göttingen -

1 Hannau -

1 Frankfort sur le Mein

1 Koenigstein

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Wierges - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Limburg - -

1 Walnerod -

1 Freylingen

1 Gulroth - -

1 Weyerbusch

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Ukerot - - -

1 Siegburg - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Cologne - -

This city contains 50,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are; *The Cathedral*—*The church of 11,000 virgins*--*The church of the Maccabées*—*The Chapître de St. Géréon*—*The Archiepiscopal Seminary*—*The Hôtel de Ville*—*The Arsenal*—*The two Palaces of the Electors*—*The Palace du Nonce*—*The Hiero - solonitamite-chapel*, which contains a



celebrated painting—*The Maison Hongroise*, and several hospitals—*The Cathedral-Library*, and several others. *M. de Merle's Cabinet of paintings and medals*—*M. le Chanoine Wallraf's collection of Natural History*, &c. Cologne is paved with basalte. Best inn, *Au S. Esprit*.

1½ *Bergen* - -

1½ *Linnig* - - -

1 *Gangelt* - -

1½ *Reckem* -

1½ *Tongern* -

1½ *St. Trond* -

2 *Tirlemont* -

2 *Louvain* - - This town contains 40,000 people. Inn, *L'Hôtel de Cologne*.

1½ *Cortenbergh*

2 *Bruxelles* - This city is supposed to contain 80,000 inhabitants—The objects best worth notice are; *The Hôtel de*

*Ville*, and it's *Gothic Tower*  
—*The Salle des Spectacles*  
--*The Arsenal*--*The church*  
*of S. Michel*—*The Place de*  
*S. Michel*—*The churches*  
*of S. Gudule, the Grand*  
*Béguinage, the Augustins,*  
*and Caudenberg*—--*The*  
*Hôtel d'Arenberg*, which  
contained not long since *an*  
*antique head*, by some  
persons supposed to belong  
to the celebrated groupe of  
Laocoon, now at Paris—  
*The Palace of the Viceroy*,  
which contains the public  
library, rich in finely illu-  
minated MSS.—*The Ca-*  
*puchin-church*—*The ci-de-*  
*vant Jesuits' church*—*The*  
*Park*—*The Place de Sab-*  
*lon*—and *The Canal*. *The*  
*Hôtel de Bellevue* is a good  
inn, and there are several  
others. Provisions, lodg-  
ings, &c. are very reason-  
able at Bruxelles.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Asche* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Alost* - - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Quadregt* -

1 *Gand* - - -

2 *Alteren* - -

2 *Bruges* - -

2 *Ostende* - - *The Hôtel de Ville*, and some pictures by Flemish masters, which adorn the churches, merit notice.

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### 87 Posts.

Packets have been established since the Peace of 1814, to sail every Tuesday and Friday, weather permitting, from Colchester to Ostend; and the common passage is about twelve hours.

Vessels usually sail twice a week from Ostend to Harwich; and the common passage with a fair wind, is about twenty hours. Packets likewise sail from Ostend to Margate, and the common passage is about twelve hours.

*Route from Frankfort on the Mein, through  
Cassel to Munster.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Friedberg*

1 *Butzbach* -



- 1 *Giessen* - - This University was founded in 1607. *The Library—The Pædagogium—The Château—The Arsenal—and The church of St. Pancrace*, merit notice.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Marburg* - - Inn, *The Post-House*. *The Library belonging to the University* here is a fine one.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Holzdorf* -
- 1 *Jessberg* - -
- 1 *Wabern* - -
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Cassel* - - - This city contains 18,450 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are; *The Château--The Palace--The statue of the last Landgrave, in the Place de Frederic—The Arsenal—The Catholic-church—The reformed church, and the statue of the Landgrave Charles—The Palace of Prince George—The Opera-House—The Museum—*

*Fredericien--and The Pictures in the hall of the Academy of Painting.—*  
 Best inns, beside the *Hôtel d'Angleterre* (already mentioned) *Chez Maupin—A Stockholm—A l'Aigle.*

1 *Westuffeln -*

1 *Offendorf -*

1 *Lichtenau -*

1 Paderborn - *The Cathedral—The ci-devant Jesuits' church—and The University, merit notice. The source of the river Pader is in the middle of the town.*

1½ *Rittberg - -*

2 *Warensdorff*

2½ Munster - This city contains 25,000 people. *The church of St. Lambert—The Bishop's Palace—The Cathedral—and The chapel of Bernard de Galen, merit notice.*

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18¼ Posts.

*Voyage, on the Rhine, from Mayence to  
Coblence.*

Leave Mayence toward evening, and go to Mittelheim, or Langenwinkel. (Next morning about half an hour before sun-rise, walk to Johannisberg, and from the balcony of the castle you will see one of the finest views imaginable.) From Langenwinkel you will be about an hour in going to Geisenheim, at which place disembark, and visit Neiderwald, a garden belonging to the Count d'Ostein, embellished with uncommonly fine prospects. From Geisenheim you will be four hours in reaching St. Goær; sleep at this last-named place, rise at four o'clock the next morning, and by eight you may reach Coblence to breakfast.

Two boats, one to convey your carriage, the other for yourself, usually cost about three carolins (72 French livres); and for 5 carolins the watermen convey you to Cologne, provided you do not choose to stop at Coblence. The best inns at Coblence are, *Le Roi des Romains*, and *The Post-House*: the objects best worth notice are, *The collegial church of St. Castor* and the *Fort of Ehrenbreitstein*, originally a Roman work.



*Excursion from Gottingen to Harz.*

Behind Kattlenburg rise the first hills which belong to the chain of Harz. Osterode—This town contains 4,000 inhabitants. Klausthal—Inn, *La Couronne*. This town contains 10,000 people. The richest mines are *La Caroline*, which is 105 fathoms deep, and *La Dorothee*, which is 102. The *Georgestollen* is a remarkable work. At Lüdwiger Rechenhaus is a curious collection of all the machines employed in the mines. Two miles from Klausthal is the ancient imperial city of Goslar, which has only 7000 inhabitants, though it contains from 14 to 1500 houses. This city is celebrated for its excellent beer, called *Gose*, of which there are seven kinds; that most esteemed is called *Beste-Krug*. Half a league from this city is the *Rammelsberg* the most ancient of the mines of Harz. On the road which leads from Isenburg to Brocken, not far from the *Château de Stappelnburg*, is a beautiful prospect; and from the summit of *Brocken* you discover a plain seventy leagues in extent, and containing five millions of people. From Brocken you go to Elbingerode, in order to see the famous *Grotto* called *Baumanshöhle*.

The Stalactites which adorn this grotto, beautiful and various as they are, do not interest travellers so much as the petrified human bones, supposed to be antediluvian. St. Andreasburg—Hence was taken a famous piece of silver, weighing 80 pounds, lately removed from the museum of Gottingen. Here ends the excursion to Harz, which may easily be accomplished in twelve or fourteen days.

#### CELEBRATED GERMAN BATHS.

##### *Carlsbad.*

This place contains about 3000 people, and several lodging-houses, namely; *La belle Reine*—*Le Faisan*—*Les trois degrés*—*L'Agneau d'or*, &c. The price of apartments varies according to the number of persons who frequent the baths, but a good apartment with several beds seldom lets for more than ten florins a week. Weishaupt, who is deemed the best *Traiteur*, charges 8 gros a head for dinner. At the *Salle de Bohême*, and the *Salle de Saxe*, breakfast, either of coffee or chocolate, is charged at half a kopfstuck, and 12 kräutzers. For loading or unloading a travelling-carriage, the

price is 1 goulden. To the *valet-de-place* who goes round with your visiting-tickets, when you arrive and when you depart, the fee is 2 goulden. For reading the gazettes during a whole season you pay 1 goulden. To the drawers of water at each spring 1 or 2 kopfstucks at going away. To the waiters at the *Salle de Bohême* and the *Salle de Saxe*, at least 1 goulden a head at going away. The entrance-money at the balls is 1 goulden; and to the physician whom you consult while using the baths it is customary to make a present of 4 or 5 ducats when his attendance is over. Doctors Becher, Mitterbacher, and Graber, are the most celebrated medical men at Carlsbad. The roads in this neighbourhood are abominable.

### *Pyrmont.*

The season at Pyrmont commences about the end of June. The new lodging-house at the baths is a good one, and the price of each apartment marked over the door. There are many other lodging-houses. Dinner costs from 8 to 16 gros a head. The public amusements here are numerous and various.



*Spa.*

The season at Spa commences about the end of May. Here are lodgings of all descriptions, from 3 livres to 3 Louis a day. Saddle-horses usually cost 2 or 3 escalins for the morning, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  for the whole day. The lowest price of two draught-horses, without a carriage, is 5 or 6 escalins to go to the waters, or a crown for the whole day; and the lowest price of a carriage, without horses, 4 escalins for the day and 2 for the half-day. Spa is one of the gayest places in Europe.

*Route from Vienna to Carlsbad, through Eger  
and Zwoda.*

- 1 Enzersdorf
- 1 Stockerau -
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  Weikersdorf
- 1 Meisau - -
- 1 Horn - - -
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  Göffritz - -
- 1 Schwarzenau
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  Schrems - -
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  Schwarzbach

1½ *Wittingau* -

1½ *Budweiss* -

2 *Moldauthein*

2 *Pisek* - - -

1 *Strakonitz* -

1 *Horazdiowitz*

1½ *Grünberg* -

2 *Pilsen* - - -

2 *Miess* - - -

1 *Tschernoschin*

1 *Plan* - - - -

1 *Sandau* -

1 *Eger* - - -

1½ *Zwoda* - - -

1½ *Carlsbad* - - The road by Eger and Zwoda to Carlsbad is deemed better than any other.

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### 32½ Posts

#### *Route from Hanover to Pyrmont.*

1½ *Springe* - -

1 *Hameln* - - A very strong place.

1 *Pyrmont* - - *Le Chariot de Poste* goes from Hanover to Pyrmont during the months of June

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3½ Posts.

July, and August.

*Route from Hamburg to Pyrmont.*

$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Haarburg</i>	-	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Tostedt</i>	- -	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Rotenburg</i>	-	
1	<i>Ottersberg</i>	-	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Brême</i>	- - -	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Bassum</i>	- -	
1	<i>Barenburg</i>		
1	<i>Ucht</i>	- - - -	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Minden</i>	- -	<i>La Ville de Berlin</i> is a good inn.
1	<i>Rinteln</i>	- -	This town contains a cele- brated University.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Pyrmont</i>	- -	

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$13\frac{1}{2}$  Posts.

*Route from Bruxelles, through Aix-la-Chapelle  
and Liege, to Spa.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Cortenber</i>	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Louvain</i>	- -
2	<i>Tirlemont</i>	-
2	<i>St. Trond</i>	-
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Tongres</i>	- -
$1\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Reckheim</i>	-



$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Sittart* - - -

1 *Geilenkirchen*

1 *Juliers* - - Best inn, *La Cour Impériale*.  
From Juliers to Cologne  
is two posts and a half.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Aix-la-Chapelle* This city contains 24,000  
people. *The Cathedral*,  
wherein is the tomb of  
Charlemagne—*The Hôtel*  
*de Ville*—*The Baths*—and  
*The ci-devant Jesuits'*  
*College*, are the objects  
best worth notice. Inns,  
*La Cour de Hollande*—  
*La Ville de Clèves*—*Le*  
*Dragon d'or*, &c. From  
Aix-la-Chapelle to Maes-  
tricht is three miles,

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Batisse* - -

1 *Liege* - - - This city contains 82,000 in-  
17 $\frac{1}{2}$  Posts. habitants. *The Citadel*  
commands a magnificent  
prospect—*The Palace of*  
*the Prince - Bishop*—*The*  
*Hôtel des Etats*—*The Hô-*  
*tel de Ville*--*The Fountain*

*in the Grande Place—The Cathedral de St. Lambert, and several other churches —The Quay on the banks of the Meuse—and the Bridge over that river, all merit notice. From the top of the Chartreux-church there is a fine prospect. The promenade called Coronmeuse is a charming one. Inns, L'aigle noir—La Cour de Londres, &c.*

Spa, miles 3.

*Route from Vienna to Baaden.*

1 Neudorf - -

1 Baaden - - This place is celebrated for its mineral waters.

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2 Posts.

*Route from Vienna to Presburg.*

1 Schwechat -

1 Fischament

1 Regelsbrunn

1 *Deusch-Altenburg* Here you enter Hungary.

1 *Presburg* - -

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5 *Posts.*

*Presburg* contains 28,000 inhabitants. *The Parochial church* is adorned with an equestrian statue of St. Martin, by Donner—and in the *Chapel d'Esterhasz* is another statue by the same artist. *The Governor's Palace—The Chancellerie-royale—The Palace du Commandement general—The Theatre—The Public Granaries—and The Caserne*, all merit notice; as do the *Château-royal—The Palace de Bathiany—The Maison de Wachtler—The Cupola of the church of St. Elizabeth—The Libraries and Cabinets of Natural History of Count d'Erdoedy and Mr. de Somsitz—and a Collection of wry faces by Mr. Messerschmidt.* The public amusements consist of operas, German plays, concerts, and balls. *The Château de Lanschitz*, near *Presburg*, is well worth seeing, as is the *Château d'Esterhasz*.

*Route from Deusch-Altenburg to Belgrade.*

1 *Kittsee* - - - A royal Château.

1 *Rackendorf*



- 1 *Wieselburg*
- 1 *Hochstrass*
- 1 *Raab* - - - This city contains 13,000 people. *The Cathedral* is magnificent; and *The ci-devant Jesuits' College* is a fine building.
- 1 *Goeny* - - -
- 1 *Ais* - - - -
- 1 *Comorra* - - *The ci-devant Jesuits' church* merits notice.
- 1 *Nessmuhl* - This place is famed for it's excellent white wines.
- 1 *Neudorf* - -
- 1 *Dorogli* - -
- 1½ *Voeroeswar*
- 1½ *Ofen* - - - -
- 1 *Teteny* - -
- 1½ *Eresin* - -
- 1 *Adony* - -
- 1 *Pentele* - - -
- 1½ *Foeldwar* -
- 2 *Paks* - - -
- 2 *Tolna* - - -
- 1 *Szeczard* - - This place is famous for it's wines, which are superiour to Burgundy.

- $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Pattaszek* -  
 1 *Szecsoe* - - -  
 1 *Mohacs* - -  
 2 *Barnoyavar*  
 1 *Laskafeld* - Here you enter Slavonia.  
 1 *Essegg* - - Some remains of the ancient  
                     *City of Mursa* may be dis-  
                     covered here.  
 1 *Verra* - - -  
 1 *Vukovar* - -  
 1 *Oapotovac*  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Illok* - - - -  
 1 *Szuszek* - -  
 1 *Czerrevics* -  
 2 *Peterwardien*  
 1 *Carlovicz-Unterleg*  
 1 *Pecska* - -  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Banofza* -  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Semlin* - - Here is a health-office, for  
                     visiting and purifying the  
                     merchandise and letters  
                     which come from Turkey.

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#### 46 Posts.

- Belgrade - To go from Semlin hither  
                     takes up one hour and a  
                     half.

*Route from Presburg to Kaschau and Tokay.*

- 1 *Csekles* - -
- 1 *Sarfoë* - -
- 1 *Tyrnau* - - This town, adorned with  
                                   nine large towers, and a  
                                   great many churches, makes  
                                   a handsome figure at a dis-  
                                   tance. *The Cathedral—*  
                                   *The Episcopal Palace—*  
                                   *The Palace of Mr. de*  
                                   *Schwarz—and The Aca-*  
                                   *demy des Nobles, merit*  
                                   *notice.*
- 1½ *Freystaedtl*
- 1 *Rippyni* - -
- 1 *Nitra-Tapolcsau*
- 1 *Nitra-Sombokret*
- 1 *Vestenics* -
- 1 *Baymozs* - There are hot-baths here.
- 1 *Rudna* - -
- 1 *Thurocz-Sombrokret*
- 1 *Nolscova* -
- 1½ *Rosenberg* - *The Mineral Waters, and*  
                                   *The College here are cele-*  
                                   *brated.*



1 *Pertendorf*

1 *Okolisna* -

1 *Vihodna* - -

1 *Lusivna* -

1 *Horka* - - -

1 *Leutschau* - *The Hôtel de Ville* is a handsome building: but the town is ill supplied with water.

1 *Biaczovez* -

1½ *Berthod* - -

1 *Eperies* - - *Finely situated, and famous for it's wines.*

1 *Lemesau* - -

1 *Kaschau* - - *A strong town. The Governor's house is a handsome building. The Baths of Kaschau are celebrated, but the air is unhealthy.*

1 *Szinne* - - -

1 *Wilmann* -

1½ *Tallya* - - - *Famous for it's wines.*

2 *Tokay* - - - *On the mountain of S. Thérèse, and in the vineyard*

31 *Posts.* *of Szarwasch, grow the best wines of Tokay, which, in*

stomach-complaints, have been found more efficacious than any medicine whatsoever.

Hungary abounds in excellent fruit, beef, wild-fowl, and venison; and the wines are so good, and at the same time so strong, that to foreigners, they sometimes prove dangerous. In Gallicia and the Bukovine, it is necessary to carry your own provisions when you travel, as little beside straw can be found at the inns.

*Route from Vienna to Trieste.*

- 1 *Neudorf* - -
- 1 *Gunselsdorf*
- 1 *Neustadt* - -
- 1 *Neukirchen*
- 1 *Schottwein* -
- 1½ *Moerzuschlag*
- 1 *Krieglach* -
- 1 *Moerzhofen*
- 1 *Bruck* - - -
- 1 *Rettelstein* -
- 1 *Peggau* - -
- 1 *Gratz* - - - This town, the capital of Sti-

ria, contains 35,000 inhabitants. Inns, *The Laempelwirth*—*The Couronne d'Hongrie*, &c. *The Imperial Château*—*The Maison des Etats*—*The church de la Cour*—*The church of St. Catherine*—*The parochial church*, the high-altar of which is painted by Tintoret—*The ci-devant Jesuits' College*—and *The two Columns and Convent in the Fauxbourg of Muer* are the objects best worth notice at Gratz. The promenades in and about this town are pleasant.

1 *Kalsdorf* -

1 *Lebring* - -

1 *Ehrenhausen*

1½ *Mahrburg* - The most populous town in  
Stiria, Gratz excepted.

1 *Feistritz* - -

1 *Ganowitz* -

1½ *Cilly* - - -



1½ *Franz* - - -

1 *St. Oswald*

1 *Potpetsch* -

1½ *Laybach* - *The Cathedral of St. Nicholas*  
merits notice; as does *The*  
*ci-devant Jesuits' College*,  
and *The Hôtel de Ville—*  
*The Palace of Count d'Au-*  
*ersperg—and The church*  
*of St. Pierre in the Faux-*  
*bourg.*

1 *Ober-Laybach*

1 *Lasse* - - -

1 *Adelsberg* - There is a famous grotto here  
and another, called the  
*Grotto of St. Madelaine*, at  
a small distance from this  
town. The lake of *Zirk-*  
*nitz* is only four leagues  
from *Adelsberg*.

1 *Präwald* - -

1 *Sessana* - -

1 *Trieste\** - -

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32 Posts.

\* From Trieste to Fiume is 5 posts.

Trieste contains 18,000 people. The objects best worth notice in this city are ; *The Mole*—*The two Lazarets*—*The Foundling-Hospital*---*The Palazzo*---*The Cathedral*---*The ci-devant Jesuits' church*--*The church of St. Antoine*---and the *Roman Antiquities*. Best inns, *La Grande Auberge*---*L'aigle noir*.

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## PORTUGAL.

*Expense of going in a Packet from Falmouth to Lisbon.*

Every cabin-passenger pays for passage and board, wine, tea, and sugar inclusive, twenty-three pounds. Every steerage-passenger fourteen pounds. Female servants pay as cabin-passengers. Children, under twelve months of age, go free of charge; under four years of age pay as steerage; and above four years of age as cabin-passengers.

Lisbon-packets generally sail on Saturdays: the accommodations on board these vessels are excellent. I would not, however, advise passengers to use the sheets, blankets, and pillows,

belonging to the packet, but to provide plenty of their own; and this, not only to secure themselves from infection, but likewise, because blankets and pillows are particularly needful at Lisbon. Invalids who go to Portugal should wear very warm clothing, and live in an apartment which fronts the south.

*Money of Portugal.*

A Ree.

10 Rees equal to a half Vintin.

20 Rees - - - a Vintin; in English £ *s. d.*  
money about - 0 0 1

5 Vintins - - a Testoon - - - - - 0 0 6

4 Testoons - a Crusade of Exchange 0 2 3

24 Vintins - - a new Crusade - - - - 0 2 8

10 Testoons - a Milree - - - - - 0 5 7

48 Testoons - a Moidore - - - - - 1 7 0

64 Testoons - a Joanesse - - - - - 1 16 0

Accounts in Portugal are kept in Rees.

LISBON.

Best hotels, Williams's and Bulinore's—the latter has fire-places; the former has not; but the warmth of it's situation compensates for this deficiency.



Lisbon, anciently *Olisippo*, and in Portuguese *Lisboa*, is said to contain 200,000 souls. The objects best worth notice in this city and its environs are—*The Royal Residence—The Exchange—The India-House—The Arsenal* (these edifices decorate the *Piaça do Commercio*)—*The equestrian statue of the late King—The patriarchal church—The church of St. Roque—The new Convent of Franciscan-Nuns*, adorned with paintings by Pompeo Battoni—*The streets called Augusta—The Quays—The celebrated aquæduct of Alcantara*, which consists of thirty-five arches, the largest being 249 feet wide, and 332 feet high : this magnificent structure is of white marble, and was built in 1748!!!—*The Museum and Botanical Garden at the Ajuda—Two antique statues in the garden belonging to the palace of Belem—The Convent of Brancanas*, which contains a picture of the Madonna, finely executed, but whether by Raphael, Titian, or Guido, is not known—*The Cork-Convent, on the summit of Cape Roque—Cintra*, where there is a good inn, and the ruins of a Moorish palace ; (Cintra is deemed the best summer residence in the environs of Lisbon, but during winter and spring, its excessive humidity renders it unwhole-

some\*) The *Penka verde* at Cintra merits notice. The water at Lisbon is excellent; as are the beef, fish, vegetables, fruit, and asses' milk. An eligible lodging, however small, can seldom be obtained under eight pounds, English, per month—and a lady or gentleman can seldom board with a Portuguese family under seven shillings a day, lodging not inclusive. Fire-wood is dear at Lisbon. The garden of the Convent *das Necessitades*, situated at the foot of Buenos-Aires, affords an agreeable promenade. The public amusements of this city are, the Italian opera, the Portuguese theatre, bull-fights, and assemblies at the houses of the English merchants.

### *Price of Draught-Horses, &c.*

Draught-horses, or mules, in Portugal, are charged at 100 Rees a league: the common mode of travelling is *en voiturier*. Travellers who go from Lisbon to any other part of the kingdom must solicit from the chief-magistrate of the quarter in which they lodge a passport, containing the name of the traveller, the number of his horses, mules, and servants, with a per-

\* Many persons prefer Bellas to Cintra; because it is more quiet and less liable to fogs, than the last named place.

mission to carry fire-arms. Persons going to Spain must likewise apply for a passport from the Spanish ambassador at Lisbon. This last-named passport, if presented to Spanish custom-house-officers, and accompanied by a fee, prevents any examination of baggage.

*Route from Lisbon to Oporto.*

Distance, 80 hours.

- |                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1st Day, <i>Alveria</i>  | About half-way you pass           |
| <i>Castenhera</i>        | the Tagus in a ferry—             |
|                          | The road lies between             |
|                          | hedges of aloes & olives.         |
| 2d Day, <i>Otta</i>      | A sandy plain abounding           |
| <i>Tagarro</i>           | with Indian figs.                 |
| 3d Day, <i>Venta</i>     | These <i>Ventas</i> are inns, es- |
|                          | tablished by order of             |
|                          | government, at 4 or 5             |
|                          | miles distance from each          |
|                          | other. Government like-           |
|                          | wise regulates the char-          |
|                          | ges at these inns, by             |
|                          | means of a tariff, which          |
|                          | is always exposed to pub-         |
|                          | lic view.                         |
| 4th Day, <i>Alcobaca</i> | Here is a royal Convent.          |



- 5th Day, *Leyria* Travellers may stop during this day's journey at the *Convent of Batalba*, which has a fine Gothic church. The road is good, the country adorned with plantations of olives and forests of cork-trees.
- 6th Day, *Pombal*  
*Pondes* Travellers should visit a *Moorish castle* on a hill near this village.
- 7th Day, *Coimbra*  
*Almahada* Coimbra is celebrated for its manufacture of *Palitos*, horn-vases, and boxes, and likewise for its University.
- 8th Day, *Albergaria*  
*Antonio*  
*Venta*  
*Villanova* You pass two rivers, either on bridges or in a ferry.
- 9th Day, *Oporto* The second city of Portugal, supposed to contain 30,000 inhabitants, and famed for its wines, of which it is said to export yearly 20,000 pipes. This

town stands on the river Douero (anciently the Durios), where gondolas, like those of Venice, are much used. The Quays are magnificent.

Time employed in travelling from Oporto to Almáida, 65 hours. From Oporto to Salamanca, 26 hours and  $\frac{3}{4}$ . From Salamanca, to Valladolid, 36 hours. From Valladolid to Madrid, by Segovia and the Escorial, 50 hours.

*Route from Lisbon to Madrid.*

Leagues

- |   |                      |   |
|---|----------------------|---|
| 3 | <i>Aldea-Gallega</i> | To this place you go on the   |
| 5 | <i>Canna</i>         | Tagus in a large boat. Travellers should not set out when the river is rough. |
| 3 | <i>Ventas-Nuevas</i> | You pass a brook.   |
| 4 | <i>Montemornovo</i>  |   |
| 3 | <i>Arrayolos</i>     | - You pass a brook.   |
| 3 | <i>Venta del</i>     |   |
|   | <i>Duque</i>         | - - The whole road, as far as this  |
| 3 | <i>Estremos</i>      | place, is tolerably good.   |
| 3 | <i>Alcravizas</i>    |   |
| 4 | <i>Yelves</i>        | - - - This is the last town of Por-   |

Leagues.

tugal. Here travellers are waited upon by the custom-house-officers, and desired to declare what goods and money they have with them; after which they receive an *Albara*. One mile from Yelves you drive through a small river which divides Portugal from Spain. There is at Yelves a reservoir large enough to supply the whole town with water during six months.

3 Badajos  
*Talavera del*  
*Arrojo*

Badajos is the capital of Estremadura; here your baggage is again examined.

2 Lobon

You enter Badajos by a

2 Arrogo de S.  
*Servan*

bridge thrown over the Guadiana, anciently called the *Anas*. Road bad.

2 Merida

Merida is an ancient Roman

2 San-Pedro

town, the entrance to which

4 Venta del Des-  
*poblado*

is by a bridge of sixty-one arches thrown over the

3 Meajadas

Guadiana. Here are seve-





Leagués.

- 4 *Talavera de la Reyna*
- 2 *Sotocochinos* You pass the Alverche on a bridge.
- 3 *Bravo* After passing Badajoz you
- 3 *Maqueda* find the country unculti-
- Venta del Gallo* vated, unless it be in the
- 3 *Sa. Cruz del Re-* neighbourhood of towns
- tamar* and villages; and to the left a continued chain of mountains.
- 3 *Valmajado* Between Alamo and Arroyo
- Naval-carnero* Molinos you drive through the Guadarama. There is a wooden bridge, but it seems too slight to support heavy burdens.
- 2 *Mostoles* At this place there is a church, the inside of which is entirely covered with gilding.
- 3 *Madrid* On approaching this city you
- either drive through the
- 99 Mançanares, or pass over it by means of the fine bridge of Segovia.\*

\* It is easy so to arrange this route that travellers may go by St. Ildefonso, or by the Escorial, or by Aranjuez.

## SPAIN.

*Money of Spain and Catalonia.**Madrid, Cadiz, Seville, &c.—(New Plate)*

A Maravedie.

2 Maravedies, equal to a Quartil.

34 Maravedies - a Rial—in English	<i>s. d.</i>
money, about - -	0 5
2 Rials - - - - a Pistarine - - - -	0 10
8 Rials - - - a Piastre of Exchange	3 7
10 Rials - - - a Dollar - - - - -	4 6
375 Maravedies - a Ducat of Exchange	4 11
32 Rials - - - - a Pistole of Exchange	14 4
36 Rials - - - - a Pistole - - - - -	16 9

*Gibraltar, Malaga, Denia, &c.—(Vellon)*

A Maravedie.

2 Maravedies equal to an Ochavo

4 Maravedies a Quirtil

34 Maravedies a Rial-Vellon—in Eng.	<i>s. d.</i>
money, about - -	0 2



15 Rials	- - - a Piastre of Exchange	3	7
512 Maravedies	a Piastre - - - - -	3	7
60 Rials	- - - a Pistole of Exchange	14	4
2048 Maravedies	a Pistole of Exchange	14	4
70 Rials	- - - a Pistole - - - - -	16	9

*Barcelona, Saragossa, Valencia, &c—(Old plate)*

A Maravedie.

16 Maravedies equal to a Soldo, in Eng.	s.	d.
money about - - - - -	0	3
2 Soldos - - - - a Rial, <i>old plate</i> - - -	0	6
20 Soldos - - - a Libra - - - - -	5	7
24 Soldos - - - - a Ducat - - - - -	6	9
16 Soldos - - - - a Dollar - - - - -	4	6
22 Soldos - - - - a Ducat - - - - -	6	2
21 Soldos - - - - a Ducat - - - - -	5	10
60 Soldos - - - - a Pistole - - - - -	16	9

Accounts in Spain are usually kept in Rials, or Rials-*Vellon*.

*Price of Post-Horses, &c.*

The charge for every post-horse in Navarre, Valencia, Arragon, and Catalonia, is 5 Rials-*Vellon* and a half per league; and in other parts of Spain 5 Rials-*Vellon*. The fee given to pos-

tillions is never less than 4 Rials a post. On entering and on leaving Madrid, and every other place where the king resides, travellers pay a post-royal, which is double the price of a common post.

*Voiturins* usually charge for a chaise with two mules and a muleteer (the keep of man and mules not inclusive), about 15 French livres, or twelve and sixpence a day. The common day's journey of a *Voiturin* is 10 leagues.

Single men who wish to travel economically would do well to go on a *Borrigo*.

It is impossible to travel comfortably in Spain without a servant who understands the language, because the inns are so destitute of eatables that travellers are obliged to purchase their own provisions in the great towns through which they pass, and likewise obliged, generally speaking, to have them dressed by their own servant. Travelling-beds in this country are absolutely necessary, as is a pot for boiling meat, with a cover and padlock.

The post on great roads is well served in Spain, and the horses go remarkably quick.

Travellers should avoid taking snuff, new muslins, or new cottons, amongst their baggage;

as these articles are contraband. Servants should have fire-arms.

*Route from Bayonne to Madrid.*

Leagues.\*

*Miniundo* A beautiful entrance to the Pyrenees; and the further you advance the more picturesque is the country.

*St. Jean Pié de Port* Near a spring of remarkably fine water, between this town and Roncesvalles, is the division between France and Spain.

*Roncesvalles* The road from Bayonne to  
 14 *Pampeluna, or Pamplona* Roncesvalles is dangerous for carriages; it is therefore advisable either to go on mules, or to take the road by *Ostariz, Annoa, Maya, Berrueta, Lanz, Ostiz, and Pamplona*. The village of Roncesvalles is said to be the spot where Charlemagne's army was  
 3½ *Otriz*

\* A Spanish league contains 3400 geometrical paces.



Leagues

defeated when the famous Roland was killed. The inn at Pamplona is in the great square.

2½ *Tafalla*

A fine road, which continues as far as Portacillo.

4 *Marcilla*

3 *Valtierra*

4 *Cintronigo*

5 *Agreda*

Here your baggage is visited and plumbed by the custom-house-officers.

3½ *Hinojosa*

4 *Zamajon*

3½ *Almazan*

You pass the Douero on a stone bridge, not far from which is a picturesque promenade.

3½ *Adradas*

5 *Lodares*

The road lies over a mountain, on whose summit is a large and well-cultivated plain.

2½ *Bujarrabal*

2½ *Torremacha*

3 *Almadrones*

Leagues.

2½ *Grajanajos*3 *Torija*3 *Guadalaxara*3½ *Venta de Meco*3½ *Torrejon de* You pass the *Xarama* on a  
*Ardoz* bridge.4 *Madrid\**

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\* Many travellers prefer going by Saragossa and Valencia, or by Valladolid, Burgos, and Vittoria.

Saragossa, the capital of Arragon, is built upon the banks of the Ebro, anciently called the Iberus. *The Cathedral—The church which once belonged to the Jesuits—The church of S. Cajeton—and The Moorish Tower*, merit notice.

Valencia, said to contain 80,000 souls, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Guadalaviar (anciently called the Turio), in the most fertile part of Spain. Its Cathedral, once a Mosque, is an elegant structure, adorned with fine paintings—*Two Convents belonging to the Carmelites* contain good pictures—as do the *Capuchin, Dominican, Franciscan, and Augustin Convents—The Convent of the Nuns of Jerusalem—and The Congregation of S. Philip Neri. The College of Corpus Christi* is adorned with a celebrated picture. *The church of S. Nicholas—The University—The Public Libraries—and The Hospicio*, merit notice—as does *The Academy of Beaux-Arts*. There are two public walks—*The Mall* and *The Alameda*. This city is lit with handsome lamps, and patrolled by watchmen every night.

Valladolid, anciently called *Pintia*, contains a University; and in the *Dominican church of S. Paul* two celebrated pictures by Cardenas.

Burgos, the capital of Old Castile, is built partly on the acclivity of a mountain, and partly on the banks of the

Madrid, anciently denominated Mantua, is supposed to contain 153,663 souls. The objects best worth notice in this city are—*The new Palace*, perhaps the most magnificent royal residence in the world, and long famed for an inestimable collection of pictures—*The Palace of the Buen-Retiro*, which contains a beautiful equestrian statue of Philip IV. by P. Tacca—*The churches of S. Isabelle—S. Trinité—S. Isidoro—S. François—and S. Martín—The Convent of Las Descalzas reales—L'Hôpital de Flandres—The church of Las Salesas—The Monastery of S. Philip*, called *El real*, and one of the best pieces of architecture at Madrid—*The Court-Prisons—The Palace des Conseils—The Custom-House—The Hôtel de Poste—The Dominican-church—The Foundling-Hospital—The Bridge over the Manzanares—The Plaza-Mayor—The royal collections of Medals and Natural-History—The Pictures of the Duke de Medina-Celi—The Cabinet of Paintings belonging to the Duke de Santistevan—The Picture-Gallery of the Palace del Infantado—The Palace d'Albe—The Libraries of the College, the Duke de*

Alençon : the Cathedral is worth seeing, and the environs of the city are pleasing. Vittoria is a pretty town of Biscay.



*Medina-Celi, and the Convents of S. Martin and S. Philip—The Pictures in the Carmelite-Convents of Las Salesas, S. Paschalis, and S. Isidoro—The Arsenal belonging to the New Palace—and The collection of emeralds belonging to the Marquis Sonora.*

Madrid contains a University, a royal College, called *Estudios-reales*, an academy of *Beaux-Arts*, and many other literary establishments

The principal promenades are ; *The Prado*—a fine street named *Alcala*—*The Gardens of the Casa del Campo*—and *The banks of the Manzanares*.

The Spanish comedy, the bull-fights, the *Tertullia*, and the *Refresco* (the two last being card-assemblies, balls, concerts, or *goûtés*), are the principal public amusements.

This city is famous for a tapistry-manufacture; for the china-manufacture at *Buen-Retiro*; and for the glass-manufacture at *S. Ildefonso*.

Most of the inns are good. *The Croix de Malthe, Rue d'Alcala*, is, perhaps, the best. They have no *Table d'Hôte*; but (according to Townsend) a dinner, consisting of two courses, with a desert, a good supper, and plenty of good wine, costs each person seven French livres and a half

a day, lodging inclusive; and without a supper five livres a day. The common table-wines are those of La Mancha and Valdepennas.

The objects best worth notice in the environs of Madrid are, *The Casa del Campo*—*The Pardo*—*The Escorial*, long famed for a most capital collection of pictures, a valuable library, rich in Hebrew, Arabic, and Greek manuscripts—and *The Pantheon*, or *Catacomb*, where the royal family, beginning with Charles V. are buried. (The road from Madrid to the Escorial is excellent, and the country beautiful)—*The Chartreuse*—*Aranjuez*.

There are no hackney-coaches at Madrid; but job-carriages may be hired by the day for eight or nine French livres.

Madrid has fifteen gates, all built of granite, and most of them elegant. The entrance to this city, through the gate of Alcala, is strikingly magnificent.

### *Route from Perpignan to Barcelona.*

Leagues

2 *Bollo*

Near Fort Bellegarde is the barrier between France and Spain. A fine view of the Pyrenees.

Leagues.

- 3 *Junquera*
- 3 *Figueras* Sand and cork-trees. *Figueras* is a fortified town.
- 3 *Bascara* You pass the lofty mountain of *Cuessa-Regia*, the environs of which are beautiful.
- 3 *Gerona*
- 4 *Mallorcinas* Vines and fragrant herbs.
- 2½ *Hostalrich* You drive through a river, which, after floods, is dangerous.
- 2 *San-Seloni*
- 3 *La Roca*
- 2½ *Moncade* You skirt the banks of the sea
- 2 *Barcelona*

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 32

*Barcelona* (anciently denominated *Barcino*) is said to contain 111,000 souls. *The ruins of the ancient Roman town—Other remains of antiquity—The Academy of Beaux-Arts—The Military Academy—The Cabinet of Don Salvador—The Libraries belonging to the Episcopal College, the Carmelites, and the Dominicans—The Hospicio—The House of Correction—The Great-Hospital—and The Cannon-Foundry,*



all merit notice. The inns in this city are good, and the promenades agreeable. *The Gardens of the Convent of S. Jeronimo* are much celebrated. The country-house belonging to the Dominicans stands in a beautiful situation. The *Muraila* is a charming promenade. Townsend says, he lived at an hotel in Barcelona for five French livres a day, lodging inclusive.

*Route from Barcelona to Saragossa.*

Leagues

3 *Martorell* Hannibal's bridge and triumphal arch render this village remarkable. A fine and populous country.

2 *S. Felix*

3 *Piera*

At the foot of Montserrat, so called from the word *Serras*, a saw. *The Treasures and Hermitages of Montserrat* are worth seeing. Near the Bourg of Cardona is a lofty mountain, consisting of one block of Gemmæ salt, of which candlesticks, boxes, &c. are made. This sub-

Leagues.

stance is transparent, like rock-crystal.

3 *Igualada*

You drive three times thro' the river Noya. The inn at Igualada is a good one.

3 *Santa-Maria*

3 *Cervera*

This town is situated in a charming valley, and contains a University.

2 *Tarraga*

An excellent inn. The price of provisions, and of the *Ruido de Casa* is fixed at every inn by the *Arancel*, or tariff.

4 *Mollerusa*

4 *Lerida*

Anciently called *Ilerda*.—Near this place Cæsar was defeated by one of Pompey's generals. There are several antiquities at Lerida.

5 *Fraga*

4 *Candasnos*

3 *Bujaraloz*

3 *Venta de S. Luca*

3 *Aguilar*

You pass the river Cinca.

A fine country, well cultivated. Road good.

3 *La Puebla*

A fine plain.

3 *Saragossa*

This town was called by the Romans *Cæsar-Augusta*.

*Route from Madrid to Grenada.*

8 *Aranjuez*

$2\frac{1}{2}$  leagues to *Los Angeles*,  
3 to *Espartinas*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  
*Aranjuez*.

2 *Ocanna*

Windmills announce to the traveller that he is entering the province of *La Mancha*, where the customs and manners described by Cervantes still prevail, and where every peasant talks of Don Quixote and Sancho. At the *Venta de Quesada*, is a well, distinguished by the name of the knight. Thus is genius immortalized, even by the lowest of the people!



Leagues

- 3½ *La Guardia* The church here contains celebrated pictures by Angelo Narde.
- 2 *Tembleque* A rich priory of the order of Malta, and a great saltpetre manufacture.
- 2 *Canada de la Higuera*
- 2 *Madridejos*
- 3 *Puerto de Lapiche*
- 2 *Villalta* You either drive through the Gijuela or pass it on a bridge.
- 2½ *Venta de Quesada*
- 2½ *Manzanares*
- 2 *N. S. de la Consolacion*
- 2 *Valdepennas* The wines of Manzanares and Valdepennas are much celebrated.
- 2 *S. Cruz* The great plain of La Mancha begins near Templeque at La Concepcion d'Almaradiel, the first of the new villages of Sierra Morena. The new houses, surrounded with cypresses, which are seen on this road,

Leagues

belong to German families who came hither to people the country.

2 *Almaradiel*

3 *Las Correderas*

3 *Las Carolinas*

2 *Guarroman*

2 *Baylen*

2½ *Casa del Rey*

2½ *Andujar*

5 *Jaen*

You pass the Guadalquiver (anciently the Boetis), in a ferry.

3 *Cambil*

3 *Alcala la real* Rich in citrons, figs, oranges, &c. The abbey is the best endowed of any one in Spain.

4 *Pinos Puente* You enter the celebrated Vega, or plain of Grenada, and pass the small river Cubillas.

4 *Grenada*

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71½

Grenada is said to contain 80,000 souls. Here is the famous *Alhambra*, or ancient palace of the

Moorish kings, so well described by Townsend, that I cannot do better than copy his account of it—"The ascent to this edifice (unique in its style of architecture) is through a shady and well-watered grove of elms, abounding with nightingales, who sing day and night. You enter first into an oblong court of 150 feet by 90, with a bason of water in the midst, of 100 feet in length, encompassed by a flower-border. At each end is a colonnade. Hence you pass into the court of the lions, so called, because the fountain in the middle is supported by thirteen lions. It is adorned with a colonnade of 140 marble pillars. The royal bed-chamber has two alcoves adorned with columns, and a fountain between them in the middle of the room; adjoining, are two hot-baths. The great hall is about 40 feet square and 60 in height, with eight windows and two doors, all in deep recesses. Between this and the oblong court is a gallery, of 90 feet by 16. All these lower apartments have fountains, and are paved, either with tiles or marble, in checkers. The idea of the ceilings is evidently taken from *Stalactites*, or drop-stones found in the roofs of natural caverns. The ornaments of the friezes are arabesque, and perfectly accord with the



Arabic inscriptions which are here suited to the purpose for which each apartment was designed. Thus, for instance, over the entrance to the hall of judgment is the following sentence: “ *Enter, fear not ; seek Justice, and Justice thou shalt find.*” A handsome staircase leads you to a suit of apartments intended for the winter.”

Adjoining to the Alhambra is the *Palace of Charles V.*; and near it another Moorish palace called *Xenalarife*, the entrance to which is famous for two cypress-trees, reputed to have flourished for five ages; they are enormously large. *The Cathedral* is an immense and venerable edifice, embellished with fine paintings, the most celebrated of which are by Don Pedro d’Athanasia, Espagnoletto, Risuennò, and John of Seville. *The Cartuxa* is rich in paintings. *Los Angeles—S. Domingo*—and *The Capuchin Convent*, possess good pictures. *The Hospicio* and *The Collection of Moorish Antiquities* deserve notice. *The Paseo* is a fine promenade; as is that by the banks of the *Duro*.

*Route from Madrid to Malaga.*

25½ *Andujar*                      See the preceding route.

3 *Porcuna*

Leagues

- 5 *Baena*  
 4 *Lucena*  
 $3\frac{1}{2}$  *Alameda*  
 $3\frac{1}{2}$  *Antequera*  
 3 *Venta de Cantarraijan*  
 4 *Malaga*
- 

78 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Malaga (anciently called *Malaca*) is supposed to contain 45,600 souls. *The Cathedral* is the only public building worth notice. The white wine of Malaga, and the red wine, or *vino-tinto*, are much esteemed, and the fruits are excellent. Here is a great anchovy-fishery. *Some remains of antiquities* may be discovered at Malaga.

*Route from Madrid to Cordova, Seville. and Cadiz.*

52 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Andujar*      See the route from Madrid to Grenada.

- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Aldea del Rio*  
 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Carpio*  
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Cortijo de Casa blanca*  
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Cordova*
- 

64 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Cordova (anciently denominated *Corduba*) is

said to contain 32,000 souls. It stands in a beautiful situation, and is watered by the Guadalquiver. *The Cathedral*, which was built by the Moors, merits notice.

3 *Cortigo de Mango-Negro*

3 *La Carlota*

4 *Ezija*

3 *Luisiana*

3½ *Venta de la Portuguesa*

2½ *Carmona*

3 *Tarazone la Vieja*

3 *Seville*

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89½

Seville (anciently denominated *Hispalis*) is said to contain 81,000 souls, and has an excellent inn, called *The Posada de la Baviere*. It stands on the banks of the Guadalquiver, in a rich and beautiful plain. *The Cathedral* is a magnificent edifice, adorned with many fine pictures; that called *De la Gamba*, by Luis de Vargas, especially merits notice. *The tower* of this building is a *chef-d'œuvre* of Moorish architecture: *The Library* consists of 20,000 volumes; *The organ* is a particularly fine one. *The Hospital de la Caridad* contains the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the cele-



brated painter, Murillo. *The Capuchin-church* is likewise adorned with many of his works. In *the church of Santa-Cruz* is a much admired descent from the cross, by Don Pedro de Campanna. *The Alcazar*, an ancient Moorish palace, deserves attention; its garden is still laid out in the Moorish style. *The Franciscan Convent*—Many other convents, churches, and private houses, containing fine pictures by Murillo, &c.—*The Hospital of La Sangre*—*The Torre del Oro*—*The Plaza de Toros*—*The Aqueduct*—*The Exchange*—and *the University*, all merit notice, as does the *Alameda*, or public walk.

One league from this city, at Italica, are the ruins of an amphitheatre,

- 2 *Dos Hermanas*
- 3 *Venta vieja de Oran.*
- 4 *Cabezas*
- 3½ *Cortijos de Romanina*
- 3½ *Xeres de la Frontera*
- 2½ *Puerto de Santa Maria*
- 3 *La Isla de Leon*
- 3 *Cadiz*

Cadiz (anciently called *Gades*) is reputed to

contain 80,000 souls. The objects best worth notice in this city are—*The new Custom-House*—*The Corn-Magazine*—*The royal Military and Naval Hospital*—*The Theatre*—*The old and the new Cathedral*—*The Capuchin-church* which contains an *Ecce-Homo* by Murillo—*The Hospicio*—and *The Observatory*. The best wines are sherry and Pacaretti. Here are two public walks, *The Mall* and *The Ramparts*.

The public amusements consist of bull-fights, the French, Italian, and Spanish comedy, assemblies, balls, concerts, and parties of pleasure to Chiclona, a small town 4 leagues from Cadiz.

The churches and convents of Spain are peculiarly rich in plate and jewels; but these treasures, however splendidly they may decorate an altar, do not deserve to be mentioned among the objects most worthy of a traveller's attention; persons who have sufficient leisure, however, would do well to examine them.

Many people prefer the climate of Spain to that of Italy; but the water in Spain is, I believe, often prejudicial.

## FRANCE.\*

Packets have been established, in consequence of the Peace of 1814, to sail between Dover and Calais.

*Expense of going from Dover to Calais, in a Post-Office-Packet.*

Cabin, or whole-passenger	- - - - -	£1	1	0
Half-passenger	- - - - -	0	10	6
Carriage	- - - - -	6	6	0
Horses, each	- - - - -	2	2	0

The distance from Dover to Calais is computed to be only twenty-six miles and a half; and the passage therefore is, generally speaking, of short duration, Passengers provide their own provisions; every other charge ought to fall on the master of the vessel; though passengers have sometimes been imposed upon, and made to pay the tonnage-duty.

\* Travellers who go from London to Paris, usually apply for passports to the French Minister, No. 8, Lower Seymour-Street. These passports are obtained without any expense, except a trifling gratuity to the minister's servant; and they are useful; because post-masters at Paris, and within forty-five miles of that city, are not obliged to supply a stranger with horses unless he exhibit a passport.



Post-office-packets sail from Dover every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Beside the above-named vessels, there are several fast-sailing cutters, well fitted up, one of which goes daily to Calais. Travellers who take to themselves what is termed an *opposition-vessel*, pay, if they have a carriage, about twenty pounds; and if they have no carriage, about fifteen pounds, exclusive of tonnage-duty. The masters of these vessels will convey a family to Ostend fortwenty guineas, the passengers paying tonnage-duty; which, in an *opposition-vessel*, amounts to about four pounds; and in the vessels belonging to Messrs. Fector, from four to eight pounds. There are, however, packets which sail regularly three times a week from Margate to Ostend.

The best inn at Calais is that once kept by Dessein, and now called *L'Hôtel d'Angleterre*. The *Lion d'Argent* likewise is a good inn.

English families, on landing at Calais, usually commission their landlord to clear their luggage. Travelling-carriages, of all descriptions, may be either purchased or hired at the *Hôtel d'Angleterre*: and persons who travel post, and have no carriage of their own, are under the necessity of

hiring one for their whole journey ; as hack-post-chaises cannot be procured in France. A carriage hired at Calais to go to Paris, remains there at the command of the hirer during fifteen days ; so that he may, within that time, return in it to Calais without additional expense. A French *Cabriolet* may usually be hired for about four louis d'ors ; and a carriage with four inside places for about six louis d'ors.\*

### *Money of France.*

*Gold Coins.* The Louis, worth twenty-four francs, or livres ; the double-Louis ; the demi-Louis ; and the Napoleon d'or, worth twenty livres.

*Silver Coins.* The écu, or six-livre-piece ; the five-livre-piece ; the demi-écu, or three-livre-piece ; the piece of thirty sous ; the piece of twenty-four sous ; the piece of fifteen sous ; the piece of twelve sous ; and the piece of six sous.

*Copper Coins.* The double sou, worth twenty-four deniers ; the sou ; the demi-sou ; the liard, worth the quarter part of a sou ; and other coins, with their value marked upon them.

\* Every English carriage, on arriving in France, is liable to an impost of 35 per cent. on its value ; but this sum is returned when the carriage quits France.

Accounts are kept in livres; and every livre is worth about ten-pence English.\*

Travellers, generally speaking, gain considerably by taking English guineas to France; and lose considerably by taking Bank of England notes. Bills of exchange, payable at sight, from Herries & Co. St. James's-Street, or Hammersley & Co. Pall-Mall, are particularly convenient; because they may be negociated in all the principal cities of Europe: but as the different banking-houses in Paris vary from 4 to 6 per cent. in the prices they give for paper drawn on them, it is advisable for travellers to make enquiries on this subject, before they leave England.

The expense attendant upon travelling in France greatly depends upon the disposition of the travellers, and the manner in which they travel.

Persons who go post, in an English carriage, preceded by a courier, usually disburse a large sum of money, without living at all more luxuriously than persons who travel in a *Diligence*.

\* On quitting England for France, it is necessary to exchange the currency of the former for that of the latter country; which may be done by an application to the respective inn-keepers, or to the bankers, at Dover, Calais, Brighton, Dieppe, Southampton, Havre-de-Grace, &c.



At small provincial inns I have often seen better dinners carried to the *table d'hôte* than my family obtained by the order of our *Avant-Courier*. We were, indeed, sometimes compelled to wait for the refuse of the *table d'hôte*; probably, because the larder at a small provincial inn may not always be sufficiently well-stored to provide for travellers who go post, and are, therefore, accidental visitors: though Diligence-passengers, being constant customers, are certain to find a good meal prepared for them.

After this preface, the reader will not be surprised when I subjoin, that the charge for dinner only, at French provincial inns, varies from three to six livres a head. At several public-houses, however, both in and out of Paris, the traveller is presented with a card, containing the prices of breakfast, dinner, supper, beds, apartments, and wine.

Persons who do not travel with a splendid retinue are usually charged per head—

for breakfast, livres 1

dinner - - - - - 3 (good table-wine inclu-

supper - - - - - 1 [sive\*)

bed - - - - - 2

\* The best common table-wine, usually met with at inns, is that of Macon.

Fees to servants at public-houses are very moderate; a porter never expecting more than twelve sous: and a chamber-maid, or waiter, never more than double that sum, even from persons who travel post with an *Avant-Courier*. Twenty-four sous are likewise quite sufficient to satisfy the servant who greases the wheels of a travelling-carriage.

French inns are not celebrated for cleanliness, beds and table-linen excepted; and travellers who wish for an early breakfast in the English style, must contrive to light their own fire, and boil their own tea-kettle of water. I have often been obliged, at French inns, to secrete overnight a sufficient quantity of fire-wood, bread, &c. for the next morning.

An English gentleman, who lately made an excursion from Guernsey, to St. Malo, Rennes, Nantes, Tours, and Orleans, gives the following account of expenses, &c.

Passage from Guernsey to St. Malo, for an adult, ten shillings, English; for a child under twelve years of age, five shillings.

Road from St. Malo to Rennes rough; from Rennes to Nantes better; and from Nantes to Tours and Orleans excellent.

The banks of the Loire, between St. Malo and Orleans, are enchanting. Nature, indeed, seems to have borrowed the pencils of Salvator Rosa and Claude Lorrain, to unite, in one vast and ever-varying landscape, the boldness and sublimity of the one with all the placid beauties of the other. Passage-boats may be met with to descend the Loire, from Orleans to St. Malo, one of the most delightful aquatic excursions in France. The masters of these boats land their passengers every evening, that they may eat and sleep on shore; and the fare from Orleans to St. Malo does not exceed fifteen livres. Nantes is a handsome town, pleasantly situated, where the inn-keepers furnish dinner, consisting of two courses, delicious fruit, and a bottle of good table-wine, for three livres a head.

Tours is a very handsome town, where travellers pay for breakfast, finding their own tea, one livre a head; for dinner, three livres a head, good wine, an excellent desert, and a fee to the waiter of half a dozen sous, inclusive; and for a bed, about thirty sous. A traveller may have a good apartment at Tours, and live luxuriously, for seven shillings, English, a day.



*Price of Post-Horses, &c.*

The usual price, for every horse, is thirty sous a post; and a French post is from five to six English miles in length, generally speaking.

A postillion cannot demand more than fifteen sous a post; but expects thirty sous for a common post, and more for a *poste-royale*.

Travellers, on arriving in France, ought to purchase the *Etat général des Postes*, a new edition of which is printed yearly; and as alterations are frequently made in this post-book, it is expedient to enquire for the last edition.

The following regulations are usually found in the *Etat général des Postes*—

Carriages with two wheels, called *Brancards*, or *Cabriolets*, and carriages with four wheels, à *limonière* (with shafts) must not carry more than an hundred pounds weight of luggage behind, and forty before.

For a two-wheeled carriage,

1 Person within,	1 postillion,	you take	2 horses
2 Persons - - -	1 postillion - - - - -		2 horses
3 Persons - - -	1 postillion - - - - -		3 horses
			and pay for 4
4 Persons - - -	1 postillion - - - - -		3 horses
			and pay for 5

For a four-wheeled carriage, with a pole,

1 or 2 Persons within, 2 postillions, you take 4  
horses

3 Persons - - - 2 postillions - - - - - 4 horses  
and pay for 5

4 Persons - - - 2 postillions - - - - - 6 horses

5 Persons - - - 2 postillions - - - - - 6 horses  
and pay for 7

6 Persons - - - 3 postillions - - - - - 8 horses  
and pay for 9

For a four-wheeled carriage, *à limonière*,

1 or 2 Persons within, 1 postillion, you take 3  
horses

3 Persons - - - 1 postillion - - - - - 4 horses  
and pay for 5

4 Persons - - - 2 postillions - - - - - 6 horses

For a *Diligence-moderne, à limonière*, with  
trunks, &c.

2 Persons within, 1 postillion, you take 3 horses

A traveller who rides a saddle-horse, and does not accompany a carriage, must have an attendant postillion to shew him the way; his luggage must be carried in the saddle-bags affixed to the saddle; and if he have a portmanteau, not weigh-

ing more than thirty pounds, the postillion must carry it behind him.

Travellers who ride post must not use their own bridles.

The *Etat général des Postes*, for the early part of the year 1814, contains the following regulations :

Two-wheeled carriages (called *Cabriolets*), whether containing one or two persons, must have two horses and one postillion, paying one livre and fifty centimes per post for each horse, and seventy-five centimes per post for the postillion. If there be three persons there must be three horses ; and if four persons four horses ; the charge for each horse, in the last case, being two livres per post.

Four-wheeled carriages, *à limonière*, must have three horses, paying one livre and fifty centimes for each horse : and if occupied by four persons, paying the same additional charge as the two-wheeled carriage. One postillion only is necessary.

Coaches (*Berlines*) carrying one, two, or three persons, must have four horses ; carrying four or five persons, six horses, paying one livre and fifty centimes for each horse : and if there be six persons, there must be two postillions and



six horses, at one livre and seventy-five centimes for each horse.

Two children, if not more than six years of age, are considered as equivalent to one adult.

N.B. A centime is the hundredth part of a livre : and in consequence of an order issued by Louis XVIII. at the latter part of the year 1814, THE PRICE OF POST-HORSES IS ADVANCED TO ONE LIVRE AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTIMES PER POST ; NAMELY, FIVE SOUS BEYOND THE USUAL CHARGE.

It is only near Paris that the rules relative to travelling post are rigourously observed. In provincial towns, post-masters do not put on above three horses to carriages containing four persons; they are, however, paid from forty to forty-five sous a horse; but travellers gain by this compromise. On entering and on quitting Paris and Lyon, travellers usually pay sixty sous a horse, or a *poste-royale*; though, according to the regulations of 1814, only half an extra-post is paid on entering Paris.

Travellers should make it a rule to pay for their horses at every post before they set out. The posts in France are well-served; and the roads, generally speaking, good : it has, however,

of late years, been more the practice to travel in Diligences (which go both by land and water from Paris to all the departments of the empire), than to travel post. The water-Diligence is called a *Coche d'eau*, and should always be preferred to the land-Diligence, in those provinces where the roads are rough, and where the traveller can *descend* a river; to *ascend* being tedious.

*Usual price of public carriages throughout  
France.*

One inside place, per league, in a Diligence	16
One place in the Cabriolet, or outside seat of a Diligence - - - - -	10
One place in a <i>Fourgon</i> , or luggage-cart -	6
One place in a <i>Coche d'eau</i> - - - - -	3

The expense of travelling from Calais to Paris by the Diligence, is £2 10 English, for an inside-passenger. Outside-passengers sit with the *Conducteur*, (the person who has the charge of passengers and luggage) on a comfortable seat, which holds three people, in front of the Diligence. Every passenger is allowed to take, cost-free, as much luggage as weighs fourteen

pounds. Public carriages in France are more convenient and less crowded than in England, and the civility foreigners generally receive from drivers, inn-keepers, and passengers, renders this mode of conveyance pleasant: beside which, luggage of every description is conveyed remarkably safe by French Diligences. We experienced this; for on our arrival at Lyon we found it necessary to send our imperials by the Diligence to Nice; they contained trinkets, lace, &c. of considerable value; and owing to inattention on the part of our courier, were neither locked, nor even corded; but nevertheless, arrived at Nice, in due time, and perfect safety, neither was there a single article missing.

The Diligence from Paris to Strasburg sets out every Monday night, at twelve o'clock, and arrives at Strasburg on the following Saturday morning.

Stages.                      Time of arrival. Leagues.                      Price.

<i>Château-Thierry</i>	- noon -	22	livres 17 sous 12
<i>Epernay</i>	- - - - night	33	- - - 26 - - - 8
<i>Chalons</i>	- - - - - noon -	41	- - - 32 - - - 16
<i>Bar-le Duc</i>	- - - - night	61	- - - 48 - - - 16
<i>Void</i>	- - - - - noon -	70	- - - 56 - - - 0
<i>Nancy</i>	- - - - - night	82	- - - 63 - - - 12



Stages.	Time of arrival.	Leagues	Price.
<i>Blamont</i> - - - -	noon	93	livres 76 sous 0
<i>Saverne</i> - - - -	night	108	- - - 86 - - - 8
<i>Strasbourg</i> - - - -	noon	117	- - - 93 - - - 12

The same Diligence returns from Strasbourg every Tuesday, at five in the morning, and arrives on the following Saturday at Paris.

<i>Sarrbruck</i> - - - -	noon	16	- - - 12 - - - 16
<i>Luneville</i> - - - -	night	29	- - - 23 - - - 4
<i>Void</i> - - - - - - -	noon	47	- - - 37 - - - 12
<i>Bar-le-Duc</i> - - - -	night	56	- - - 44 - - - 16
<i>Vitri</i> - - - - - - -	noon	68	- - - 54 - - - 8
<i>Chalons</i> - - - - -	night	76	- - - 60 - - - 16
<i>Dormans</i> - - - - -	noon	90	- - - 72 - - - 0
<i>La Fertè</i> - - - - -	night	102	- - - 81 - - - 12
<i>Paris</i> - - - - - - -	noon	117	- - - 93 - - - 12

The Diligence which goes from Paris to Bruxelles contains eight places; the distance is sixty-six leagues, and every passenger pays three Louis-d'ors; being, for that sum provided with dinner, supper, half a bottle of table-wine at each meal, and a good bed at night. Sometimes, indeed, there are several beds in the same chamber: but for twenty sous extra, you may always procure a chamber to yourself. The passengers pay the fees to servants at inns. A waiter, however,

does not expect more than six sous from a traveller who dines or sups at a *table d'hôte*.

The Bruxelles-Diligence stops on the first night at *Péronne*; on the second at *Mons*; and on the third arrives at *Bruxelles*.

### *Messagerie à Cheval.*

In the western and southern parts of France, persons who choose to travel on horseback consign their luggage to the *Messenger-en-chef*, who conveys it from place to place in a *Fourgon*, or covered cart, setting out himself very early every morning; but previously informing his passengers where they are to dine, and likewise where they are to sleep. He provides them with good horses; and does not regulate their hour of departure, further than to require that they shall reach the dining-place by twelve at noon. On arriving, they always find a good dinner prepared for them, with half a bottle of table-wine allotted to each passenger. After dinner, they set out again; and on reaching the inn where they are to sleep, find a good supper ready to be served; and, generally speaking, every passenger gets a good bed. The *Messenger* never takes his little troop above twenty or

thirty miles a day ; and so cheap is this mode of travelling, that from Nantes to Paris, a journey of ninety leagues, you only pay sixty livres, every expense, except fees to servants at inns, inclusive.

From Lyon to Marseilles you might, some years since, travel post, drawn by asses : but whether this *poste aux ânes* still continue I know not.

*Route from Calais, through Amiens, to Paris.\**

1½ *Hautbuisson* Road good.

1 *Marquise* - Road good.

1¾ *Boulogne*+ Some rough *pavè*. When you come to this kind of road, say to your postillion, “*Allez par terre ;*” and they will generally take the road on the side of the *pavè*. The female peasants

* The distance from Calais to Paris, through Amiens, is computed to be, English miles .....	186½
From Ostend to Paris, through Lille .....	192¾
From Dieppe to Paris, through Rouen .....	123
From Havre-de-Grace to Paris, through Rouen ...	164½
From Helvoetsluys to Paris, through Bruxelles.....	282¾
From Helvoetsluys to Bruxelles .....	81



of France usually wear close caps without hats, jackets of one colour, petticoats of another, and commonly, wooden shoes. The men wear the national uniform, fur caps, or night caps, with large hats over them. The children appear to be ill-nursed, and look unhealthy. The mules in France are large and handsome. Best inns at Boulogne, *Hôtel d'Angleterre* — *Lion d'or*. A packet is established to sail from Rye to Boulogne, every Monday. Price for a cabin-passenger, one guinea.

2 *Samers*

1 *Cormont*

1½ *Montreuil-sur-mer* Inn good ; water bad.

1½ *Nampont*

1 *Bernay*

1 *Nouvion* The country from Calais

hither is, generally speaking, open, and thinly peopled. The peasants' cottages present the picture of wretchedness; being universally built of mud, and their windows are nothing more than small holes without glass.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Abbeville + A handsome city, supposed to contain 20,000 inhabitants. Best inns, *Hôtel d'Angleterre* — *Hôtel de l'Europe*.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Ailly le Haut-Clocher\*

$1\frac{1}{4}$  Flixcourt +

1 Pecquigny

$1\frac{1}{2}$  Amiens + Anciently Ambianus, is a large and handsome city, and a cheap place for permanent residence. The country from Abbeville hither abounds

\* There is another road from Abbeville to Paris, through *Airaines*, *Poix*, *Granvilliers*, *Marseille*, *Beauvais*, *Nocilles*, *Puiseux*, *Beaumont*, and *Moisselles*, to *St. Denis*; but though this road is nearly eight miles shorter than that through Amiens, it is not so pleasant.

with corn ; and many parts of the road are bordered with fruit-trees. Best inns *Hôtel de le Cointre* (the post-house) --- *Hôtel de France*.

- 1 *Hébécourt*
- 1 *Flers*
- 1½ *Breteuil* + *Hôtel de St. Nicolas* an in-different inn.
- 1½ *Wavigny*
- 1 *St. Juste*\* The road from Boulogne hither is good ; and hence to Paris *pavè*, in excellent condition.
- 2 *Clermont* + *Le point du Jour* is a tolerable inn.
- 1¼ *Lingueville*
- 1½ *Chantilly*
- 1¼ *Luzarches*
- 1¼ *Ecouen* + *Hôtel de Lille* a remarkably good inn.
- 1¼ *St. Denis*
- 1 Paris The approach to this city is
- 34½ Posts. beautiful ; the road being

\* The post-master has a right to put on an extra-horse from *St. Juste* to *Clermont*.



bordered with double rows of trees, and the country abounding with corn and vineyards.

Paris, anciently called Parisii vel Lutetia, is watered by the Seine, anciently the Sequana. Previous to the dethronement of Louis XVI. Paris was supposed to contain from 7 to 800,000 inhabitants; but since that period, the number has been considerably diminished.

This city (which though vast, and with respect to public edifices, magnificent, is not uniformly handsome) abounds in good hotels—the best of which are situated in the *Rue de Richelieu*, and other streets near the *Palais-Royal*. The *Hôtel de l'Europe*, and The *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, in this quarter, are much recommended. —The *Hôtel Grange-Batelière*, *Rue-Pinon*, and The *Hôtel de l'Empire*, *Rue-Céruti*, the *Hôtel du Prince de Galles*, *Rue du Fauxbourg*, *St. Honoré*, *Place-Beauveau*, and the *Hôtel de Boston*, *Rue-Vivienne*, are excellent, but expensive; though apartments, large enough to accommodate a family of six or eight persons, may usually be hired in these hotels for thirty Louis d'ors a month; and smaller apartments,

of course, cheaper. At hotels in the *Fauxbourg St. Germain* (which is less expensive than other quarters) good apartments for a family, consisting of six or eight persons, may be hired for twenty Louis d'ors a month.

Persons who travel in a Diligence may usually procure apartments at the hotel attached to the Diligence-office, or some other in the vicinity.\* It should, however, be understood, that hotels at Paris are little more than public lodging-houses; travellers, consequently, are obliged either to supply themselves with eatables from a *Traiteur*, or board at a *Restaurateur's*; a sort of tavern, where not only gentlemen, but ladies likewise, may, without any impropriety, breakfast, dine, drink coffee, or sup.

Private lodging-houses are frequently to be met with at Paris, ready furnished, and several respectable Parisians take boarders: but whether travellers reside at an hotel or in a private lodging-house, they should endeavour to procure for themselves fire-wood, which is a very expensive article, and can only be purchased reasonably at the wood-yards.

\* There are at Paris hotels, in which a traveller may lodge and board for seven livres a day.

Persons who employ a *Traiteur* usually pay for dinner four livres a head, bread, fruit, and wine, not included: but there are *Restaurateurs* who will send out dinners, consisting of three or four good dishes, at two livres a head, bread, fruit, and wine, not included.

Vèry, in the *Palais-Royal*, is the most celebrated *Restaurateur* for cookery; and at his house a party of seven or eight persons may have an excellent dinner, with four bottles of Champagne or Hermittage, for five livres a head. Another celebrated *Restaurateur's* (particularly with respect to wine) is *Les trois Freres Provenceaux*, in the *Palais-Royal*; and here, a party of seven or eight persons may be served on the same terms.

At the houses of *Restaurateurs* in general, a good dinner, exclusive of wine, may usually be procured for two livres a head, or even less; and from a party of six or eight persons, the waiters at these houses never expect more than fifteen sous.\*

A good dinner, at a *table d'hôte*, bread, fruit,

\* There is a remarkably cheap and good eating-house in the *Rue-Bonaparte*.



and wine, inclusive, costs from three to four livres a head.

Eatables are good, at Paris; but the water of the Seine is said to disagree with foreigners. Wholesome water may, however, be obtained from many wells, and especially from that called *the king's*.

Job-coaches usually cost, by the month, about five hundred livres; and by the day, about twenty livres.

Hackney-coaches, chariots, and cabriolets, are paid for, either by the fare or by time. For a coach, or chariot, the price is thirty sous per fare, the driver having a right to demand a fare whenever he is ordered to stop; but if he be not ordered to stop, he must drive from one extremity of Paris to the other, for the same price. The fare, by time, is two livres for the first hour, and thirty sous for every subsequent hour. For a cabriolet, the price is one livre per fare; and if taken by time, twenty-five sous for the first hour, and one livre for every subsequent hour. Hackney-coachmen expect drink-money, though they cannot demand it.

The price in stage-coaches and cabriolets which go to Versailles, St. Cloud, St. Denis, and

other environs of Paris, is from twenty to forty sous each passenger. Public boats go almost every hour of the day to Meudon, Seves, and St. Cloud.

A valet-de-place who speaks English may be hired for four livres a day, he finding himself in every thing.

The Parisian shopkeepers are extremely inclined to cheat, and for this purpose frequently ask four times the value of their goods.

Paris exhibits a greater variety of public amusements and public walks than any other city of Europe; and the invaluable additions made by Bonaparte to the cabinets of sculpture and painting, render them now particularly interesting. Among the almost numberless objects which attract a traveller's attention, those best worth notice, perhaps, are—*The above-named collection of sculpture and paintings, in the Louvre (called The central museum of the Arts)*—*The Luxembourg-Gallery of paintings*—*The museum of French monuments (Rue des petits Augustins)*—*The museum of Natural-History and Botanic-Garden (Rue du Jardin des Plantes)*—*The royal Library (Rue de Richelieu)*, perhaps the finest in the world, and

consisting of above 300,000 printed volumes, and 80,000 manuscripts—*The cabinet of Medals*—*The Library of the Arsenal* (*Cours des Vétérans, Quai des Augustins*), supposed to contain 75,000 printed volumes, and 6,000 manuscripts—*The Library of the Pantheon*, which contains about 100,000 printed volumes and 2,000 manuscripts—*The triumphal arch, in the Place de Carousel*; and *The triumphal bronze column, in the Place-Vendome*, both erected by order of Bonaparte\*—*The Pont des Arts*—*The Pont d'Austerlitz*; *the Pont de la Cité*; and *The Pont de Jena*; all erected by order of Bonaparte—*The Cathedral of Notre-Dame*—*The Pantheon* (*Rue St. Jacques*)—*The General-Hospital* (called *Hôspice de la Salpêtrière*)—*The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb* (*Rue de l'Observatoire*) — *The Foundling-Hospital*

\* The four celebrated antique horses of bronze, gilt, which were taken by the French from Venice, now adorn the triumphal arch in the *Place de Carousel*. The triumphal column in the *Place-Vendome* is a fine imitation of Trajan's Pillar, and made of the cannon taken from the enemies of France in the battles fought by Bonaparte and his generals. It represents those battles in *bassi-relievi*; and on it's summit stood a colossal statue of the emperor, which was taken down after his dethronement, and has, according to report, been carried to Moscow. I have, however, been lately informed, that it was not carried thither, but buried at or near Paris.



(called *Hôspice de la Maternité*)—*The Opera-House*, called *Théâtre des Arts* (*Rue de Richelieu*)—*The Théâtre Français* (*Rue de Richelieu*) *The Théâtre de l'Opera-Buffera* (*Place de l'Odéon*)—*The Catacombs*—*The plate-glass manufacture*; and *The manufacture of the Gobelins*.

In the environs of Paris, the objects best worth notice are—*St. Cloud*, it's *jets d'eau*, *cascades*, and *Orangery*; and the *ceilings* and *gardens* belonging to the deserted palace at *Versailles*.

### *Departure of Letter-Couriers, &c.*

Letters for England, Scotland, and Ireland, must be put into the general-post-office, at Paris, on Tuesdays and Fridays, before noon, and franked.

Letters for Russia and Sweden go daily; but cannot be franked further than *Hamburgh*.

Letters for Italy and Germany go daily, and must be franked.

Letters for Spain go on Tuesdays and Saturdays; but are not franked.

Letters and parcels of particular consequence are received, and ensured, on the payment of double postage. Money, likewise, may be conveyed

with safety per post, on the payment of five per cent.

### *Petite Poste.*

The *petite-poste*-bags are to be found in every quarter of the city ; and the postage per letter is three sous in Paris, and four sous in the environs. The letters are taken out of the bags and distributed every two hours.

N.B. For a more particular account of Paris, see Planta's, Tronchet's, or Lafon's *Paris-Guide*.

### *Route from Paris to Lyon.*

1 *Villejuif*

1½ *Fromenteau*\*

1½ *Essonne*

1½ *Ponthiery*†

1 *Chailly*

1½ *Fontaine-bleau* ‡‡

The whole road from Paris hither is *pavé*. Nothing can be more picturesque, or more gloomily magni-

\* Sometimes you only pay for one post and a quarter here.

† Sometimes you only pay for one post and a quarter here.

‡ Sometimes you only pay for one post and a quarter here.

ficent than the forest of Fontainebleau. Each side of the road exhibits a lofty range of grey rocks, on the very tops of which grow large beech-trees. Fontainebleau resembles a city depopulated by the plague.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Moret* - - - A fine country, rich in vineyards and corn.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Fossard* - -

1 *Villeneuve-la-Guyard* +

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Pont-sur-Yonne*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Sens* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Villeneuve-le-Roi* + The road hither is *pavé*; the inn indifferent.

1 *Villevallier* - Road good—no *pavé*.

1 *Joigny* + - - Road good.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Bassou* - - - Road bad.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Auxerre*\* + - Road indifferent and hilly.

1 *St. Bris* As far as Lucy-le-Bois the vallies are clothed with corn, and the tops of the hills with vineyards.

2 *Vermanton* -

\* Sometimes you pay for two posts here.



- 2 *Lucy-le-Bois* + Inn, the Post-House; and  
very indifferent.
- 1½ *Cussy-les-Forges* No *pavè* Road tolerable.
- 1 *Rouvray* + - Road tolerable.
- 1 *La Roche-en-Breny* Road indifferent, and rather  
hilly.
- 1½ *Saulieu* - - - Post-house a tolerable inn.
- 2½ *Chissey* - - - Road good, but rather hilly.
- 2½ *Autun* + - - *L'Hôtel de S. Louis* a good  
inn.
- 2 *S. Emiland* - A very high and steep hill—  
country beautiful.
- 1½ *S. Leger* + - Post-house a clean but cold  
inn.
- 2½ *Chalons-sur-Saone* Road tolerable—the country  
adorned with vineyards.
- 2 *Senecey* + - Road very bad as far as Mâcon.
- 1 *Tournus* - -
- 2 *S. Albin* - -
- 1½ *Mâcon* + - - The *Hôtel* at *Mâcon*, situ-  
ated on the quay, and  
commanding a beautiful  
view of the Saone, is a  
most excellent inn; and  
particularly famous for good  
wines.

2 *Maison-Blanche* Road tolerable.

1½ *S. Georges-de Renain* Road tolerable.

1 *Villefranche+* Road good—inn bad.

1½ *Echelles* - - - Road good.

1 *Puits d'or* - Road good.

1 *Lyon* - - - Road good.

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57 Posts.

Lyon, (anciently called *Lugdunum*) said to contain 160,000 people, and, in point of riches, the second city of France, is watered by the rivers Rhône and Saone (anciently the *Rhodanus* and *Arar*) and surrounded by a beautiful country.\* *The Hôtel de Ville* contains some antiquities—*The garden of the ci-devant Chartreux* commands a magnificent prospect—and in *the Chapel de Gonfalons* there was, when I passed through Lyon, a remarkably fine picture by Rubens, of our Saviour on the cross, From the quay of the Rhône, which is very magnificent, you discover the Mont-Blanc.

\* Lyon is a cheap town for permanent residence; but persons who wish to live economically there, or in any other provincial town of France, should lodge and board in a private house, with a respectable French family.

There are several good inns at Lyon : namely  
*Au parc*, not far from the *Place des Terreaux*—  
*L'Hôtel de Malthe*—*L'Hôtel ci-devant d'Artois*,  
*Place Bellecour*—*L'Hôtel ci-devant Dauphin*,  
*Rue de l'Arsenal*—and *L'Hôtel ci-devant de la*  
*Reine*.

The theatre here is a pretty one; and the  
 company of comedians good.

*Route from Paris to Lyon, through Nevers  
 and Moulins.*

- 8 *Fontainebleau* See the route from Paris to  
 Lyon,
- 2 *Nemours* - - - This little town is well-placed  
 and well-built. Near the  
 north gate is the canal de  
 Loing. One league from  
 Nemours, on the road to  
 Paris, is the *ci-devant Com-*  
*manderie de Beauvais*, of  
 the order of Malta, which  
 was founded by the Tem-  
 plars. *The chapel* contains  
 several tombs.

1½ *La Croisiere* -



1 *Fontenay* - -

1 *Puy-la-Laude*

1 *Montargis* - -

1 *La Commodité*

1 *Nogent-sur-Vernisson*

1½ *Bussiere*

1½ *Briare* - - - - Here is a canal, which forms  
a communication between  
the Loire and the Seine.

2 *Neuvy* - - - -

1½ *Cosne* - - - -

1½ *Pouilly* - - -

1½ *La Charité* -

1½ *Pougues* - - - Here are *mineral-waters*.

1½ *Nevers* - - - This city (anciently *Niver-*  
*num*) is seated on the banks  
of the Loire (anciently the  
*Ligeris*), over which river  
there is a fine bridge. *The*  
*Palace of the Dukes of*  
*Nevers* is deemed a beau-  
tiful specimen of Gothic  
architecture. *The choir of*  
*the great church* merits  
notice.

1½ *Magny* -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *S. Pierre-le-Moutier*

1 *S. Imbert* - - -

1 *Villeneuve* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Moulins* - - - *The Convent of S. Marie*, if not destroyed, may, perhaps, still contain the tomb of Montmorency, who was beheaded under Louis XIII. This tomb used to be reckoned one of the finest pieces of sculpture in France. In the environs of Bressol, a village near Moulins, there is a considerable quantity of petrified wood.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Bessay* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Varennnes* - - - About noon, the famous mountains, called *Puis de Dôme* and *Mont d'or*, are discoverable from this town.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *S. Gérard* - -

1 *La Palisse* - - Here is *The tomb of Marshal Chabannès*.

1 *Droiturier* - -

1 *S. Martin* - - A very high situation. The

road near this town exhibits fine landscapes.

1 *La Pacaudière*

1½ *S. Germain l'Épinasse*

1½ *Roanne* - - - Hence to Lyon the road is very hilly. At Roanne the Loire becomes navigable.

1 *L'Hopital* - -

1 *S. Symphorien*

1 *La Fontaine* -

1½ *Tarare* - - - Peasants usually keep oxen at the foot of the mountain of Tarare, to aid carriages in ascending. Fine views of the Alps between Tarare and Lyon.

1½ *Arnas* - - - -

2 *La Tour* - -

1½ *Lyon*\* - - -

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56½ Posts.

\* There are other roads from Paris to Lyon, namely, through Rouvray, Arnai-le-Duc, and Chagny, 56½ posts; through Troyes, Dijon, and Mâcon, 59½ posts; and through Montbard, Dijon, and Mâcon, 61½ posts. I, however, would counsel travellers to prefer the *Coche d'eau* to any one of these roads.



*Route from Lyon to Avignon, by water.*

The road from Lyon to Avignon being bad, it is advisable to go by water down the Rhône. Public boats, which are both safe and commodious, travel regularly to and fro, landing their passengers every evening at tolerable inns. Families may take one of these boats to themselves for ten louis d'ors, or perhaps less, the expense of putting a carriage and other baggage on board, and unshipping it at Avignon, inclusive. We paid ten louis d'ors for a private boat, and neither thought ourselves so well accommodated nor so safe as we might have been in a public one.

From Lyon we embarked at noon, and arrived before six in the evening at Cordreuil, where the inn is indifferent. The views on each side of the river are beautiful.

The second day we left Cordreuil about nine in the morning, and found the views even finer than on the preceding day. A magnificent chain of lofty rocks, clothed with vineyards, and crowned with ruins of ancient castles, formed the great features of the landscape; while here and there a small village at the water's edge, and sometimes a large town in a valley between the

hills, added to the richness of the scenery. *Châteaux* and convents, perched upon the pinnacles of craggy rocks, presented themselves at every turn of the river; while the rocks frequently appeared in such wild and extraordinary shapes, that one might easily have mistaken them for castles, with giants striding on their battlements. No words, however, can do justice to this enchanting scenery, which is rendered doubly beautiful by the immense breadth, peculiar clearness, and great rapidity of the Rhône. About four o'clock we arrived at Valence, which commands a distant view of the Alps, and stands directly opposite to a picturesque rock, crowned by the remains of a castle. We slept at the post-house, a tolerable inn, though too far from the water.

The third day we quitted Valence at nine in the morning, and found the rocks encrease in magnitude, and the prospect of the Alps grow more and more sublime as we proceeded. Early in the afternoon we came in sight of the *Pont S. Esprit*, and passed under the middle arch without experiencing any disagreeable sensation from the fall. This celebrated bridge, 3,000 feet in length, is built with beautiful simplicity, and

magnificent beyond description. The *Hôtel de Luxemburg*, at S. Esprit, where we slept, is a good inn, but too far from the water.

The fourth day we left S. Esprit at eight in the morning, and arrived at Avignon about twelve. There are two castles opposite to each other, not far from Pont S. Esprit, which form a picturesque view. On approaching Avignon, we found the country flat, and the prospects less pleasing than before.

*Route from Lyon to Avignon, by land.*

1 *S. Fond* - - -

1 *S. Saphorin d'Ozon*

1½ *Vienne* - - - - From Lyon to Vienne you have a fine view of the Alps. At Vienne is an *Amphitheatre*, almost entire, and the remains of a *triumphal arch*, erected in honour of Augustus. The wine called *côté-rotie* is made near Vienne.

2 *Auberive* - - -

1 *Péage de Roussillon*



$1\frac{1}{2}$  *S. Rambert* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *S. Vallier* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Tain* - - - Celebrated for red and white  
wine, called *Hermitage*.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  *Valence\** - - This town, called *Valentia* by  
the Romans, contains a  
University, and likewise a  
church, supposed to have  
been a Roman work.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *La Paillasse*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *L'Oriol* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *L'Aine* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Montélimart*

2 *Douzere* - - Near this place, on the oppo-  
site side of the Rhône, is  
made the famous *Vin de*  
*Perès*.

1 *Pierrelatte* -

1 *La Palu* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Mornas* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Orange* - - - Remarkable for *Marius's*  
*triumphal arch* and a Uni-  
versity.

1 *Courtezon* - -

$2\frac{1}{2}$  *Avignon* - -

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30 Posts.

\* Sometimes you pay for only two posts here.

Avignon (anciently *Avenio*), before the revolution was supposed to contain 24,000 inhabitants; and now the number does not amount to half that number. This melancholy decrease of population is attributed to the cruelties of Jourdan; immediately after whose imprisonment, we landed at Avignon; and scarcely had we quitted our boat, ere we found ourselves surrounded by guards, who roughly demanded our names, our country, and whence we came? But on being told we were English, they bowed, and permitted us to proceed. We then met crowds of people running to the banks of the Rhône, in order to see some prisoners, who were just taken, and who proved to be part of the barbarous gang that had recently murdered above 200 citizens of Avignon, and proscribed 1400 more. On entering the city, we found almost every body in mourning for some murdered relation; while guards were stationed at the gates of all the noblemen's houses, and many habitations were entirely shut up, because their owners had been massacred!

On entering the Cathedral, which is a stately edifice, we found every picture covered with black cloth (one of our Saviour on the cross ex-

cepted), while other parts of the church exhibited black hangings, embroidered with emblems of death; and this public mourning was preparatory (as the workmen who were putting it up informed us) to the celebration of mass for the souls of the murdered citizens.

Avignon is handsomely built in the Italian style.

We found the *Palais-Royal* an excellent inn. Travellers, who have leisure, usually go from Avignon to see *the Fountain of Vaucluse*, an excursion which takes up six or seven hours.

*Route from Avignon to Nismes and Montpellier.*

3 *Remoulins* - -

1 *S. Gervasy* -

1 Nismes - - - - This city (anciently called *Nemausus*), said to contain 50,000 inhabitants, is adorned with handsome modern buildings, but more particularly worth seeing on account of it's *Amphitheatre*, and several other monuments of antiquity, one



of which, called *La Maison Quarrée*, and supposed to have been a Corinthian temple,\* erected by the people of Nismes about the year of Rome 754, in honor of Caius and Lucius, sons of Agrippa, is in high preservation. The *Pont-de-Garde*, a Roman work, attributed to Agrippa, is about three or four leagues distant from Nismes.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Uchault* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Lunel* - - - - Celebrated for it's wines.

1 *Colombiere* -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Montpellier* -

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$10\frac{1}{2}$  Posts.

Montpellier, said to contain 30,000 souls, has long been famed for it's climate; which, though unfavourable to weak lungs, is, in other respects, salubrious, and so dry, that upon an average it seldom rains in this city above twenty days during the year. Snow and fogs are likewise

uncommon. *L'Hôtel du petit Paris* is a tolerable inn : but persons who purpose to reside any length of time at Montpellier should hire a ready furnished apartment, and have their dinner from a *Traiteur*, by which means many expenses might be avoided. Here are several promenades a theatre, and an aqueduct.

The mason-spider is an extraordinary insect, which naturalists report to be found only in the environs of Montpellier.

*Route from Avignon to Nice, through Aix.*

$2\frac{1}{2}$  *S. Andiol* - - You cross the Durance in a ferry ; and it is prudent, before you quit Avignon, to enquire, whether this river be passable ? which, after floods, it frequently is not. From Avignon to the banks of the Durance is a twohours' drive through a bad road, and a flat, dull country.

1 *Orgon+* - - - *La Porte de Ville* a good inn. Road bad.





*House* at Tourves is a bad inn.

1½ *Brignolle* + - Road good.

1½ *Flassans* - - - Road good.

1 *Le Luc* - - - Road good.

1½ *Vidauban* + - Road very bad and hilly.

Almost the whole country from Brignolle to Vidauban abounds with olives, figs, mulberries, peaches, vines, and corn.

1½ *Le Muy* - - - Road bad.

2 *Fréjus* + - - - Road rough. A steep hill.

*Le Chapeau rouge* is a good inn.

Fréjus, by the Romans called *Forum-Julii*, still exhibits vestiges of it's ancient splendour—namely, *one arch of the port erected by Cæsar*, and the ruins of *an aqueduct*, &c.; but what must always render this town memorable is, that Bonaparte landed here, on his return from Egypt.

The country round Fréjus is magnificently wooded, and adorned with a greater number of beautiful shrubs than I ever before saw collected on one spot, by the hand of Nature.

- 2 *L'Esterel* - - In order to pass the Esterels, which, in point of height, may be compared with the Maritime-Alps, we took, at Fréjus, eight horses and one mule to our English coach. The road over these mountains is execrable, the scenery enchanting.
- 1½ *La Napoule* - From Orgon to La Napoule, the country is often infested with robbers. We took guards the whole way—From La Napoule to Antibes the road is very bad,
- 2½ *Antibes* + - - Anciently called *Antipolis*. *L'Aigle d'or* at Antibes is a good inn. Between this place and Nice, you ford the Varr (anciently the *Varus*), and should therefore enquire, previous to setting out, whether that dangerous torrent be passable. We were an hour in crossing, and had forders

who preceded us, in order to warn our drivers against holes, which are common in the bed of the Varr; while other ford-ers supported our carriage against the violence of the current.

- 3 Nice - - - - - The country from Antibes hither is an extensive plain, near the sea, and embellished with hedges of pomegranates, myrtles and aloes.

Nice, while annexed to the crown of Sardinia contained about 12,000 people, and was a convenient and agreeable *sejour* for invalids; but no place has suffered more from the late revolutions than this little city.

The port of Villa-Francha, near Nice, is one of the finest in Europe.

*Route from Aix to Marseille and Toulon.*

2 *Le Grand-Pin*

2 Marseille - - About half a league before you come to this city is one of the finest views in



the world. The road from Aix hither is, generally, very bad.

Marseille (anciently called *Masilia*) is supposed to contain 90,000 souls. Here were, at the commencement of the revolution, two pictures, by Serres, representing the plague, which are said to have no fault but that of being too well done. *The Cathedral* is adorned with the works of Puget; and *La Consigne* contains a celebrated *basso-rilievo* of the plague, by the same master. The port, the quay, and the environs of this city are beautiful. Best inn, *Aux treize Cantons*.

2 *Aubagne* - - -

1½ *Cujes* - - - - -

2 *Beausset* - - -

2 Toulon - - - - The road from Marseille hither is not good.

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11½ Posts,

Toulon is supposed to contain 26,000 souls. *The Ports, the Marine-Arsenal, the Hôtel de Ville*, adorned with two colossal Cariatides, by Puget, *a ceiling* in the house he once occupied, representing the Fates, *the Military-Arsenal, the Lazaret, the Cathedral, the ci-devant Semi-*

*naire*, were, at the commencement of the revolution, the objects best worth notice in this city.

Near Toulon is the small town of *Hyères*, opposite to some islands of the same name (anciently called the *Stæchades*), and about one league distant from the sea. This town is so much and so justly celebrated, for the excellence of it's climate during winter, that valetudinarians are sent hither from all parts of France; but during the summer-months it is particularly unwholesome. Oranges, lemons, and pomegranates, grow most luxuriantly at *Hyères* in the natural ground; and sugar-canes are said to do so likewise, when properly cultivated.

*Route from Paris to Bordeaux and Bayonne.*

1½ *Croix de Bernis*

1 *Lonjumeau* -

1½ *Arpajon* - - -

1½ *Estrechy* - - -

1 *Etampes* - - -

1 *Montdesir* - -

1 *Angerville* - -

1⅓ *Thoury* - - - -

1½ *Artenay* - - -

1 *Chevilly* - - -

1½ *Orléans* - - - This city (anciently *Aureliani*) contains about 40,000 people.\* *The great church* is majestic and elegant, and the environs are delightful. The *Fauxbourg d'Olivet* communicates with the city *by a bridge* which is much celebrated. Orleans is embellished with a University, an Academy of Sciences, and a Public-Library. In the *Hôtel de Ville* there is a portrait of the Maid of Orleans.

2½ *Ferté-Lovendal*

2 *Motte-Beuvron*

1 *Nouan* - - - -

2 *Salbris* - - - -

1½ *La Loge* - - -

2 *Vierzon* - - - A small, but ancient town.

1 *Massay* - - - -

2 *Vatan* - - - -

1½ *Epine-Fauveau*

\* Orleans is a remarkably cheap town for permanent residence.



2 *Chateau-roux* This town is situated in an extensive and beautiful plain.

2 *Lottier* - - -

1½ *Argenton* - -

2 *Fay* - - - -

1 *Bois-rémont*

1 *Bois-mande* -

1½ *Dognon* - - -

1 *Mortierol* - -

1½ *Chanteloube* -

2 *Maison-rouge*

1½ *Limoges* - - - This city (anciently called *Lemovices*) contains 20,000 people. The *ci-devant* abbey of *S. Martial* is interesting on account of its antiquity.

1 *Aixé* - - - -

1½ *L'Etang* - -

1 *Chalus* - - - -

1½ *La Coquille* -

2 *Thiviers* - - -

1 *Palissous* - -

1½ *Tavernes* - - -

1½ *Périgueux* - - This city (anciently called

*Petrocorii*) is famed for delicious meat-pies. Here are some *Roman antiquities* —and near the town is a *Fountain*, remarkable for the daily flux and reflux of it's waters.

2	<i>Massoulie</i>	- - -
2	<i>Mussidan</i>	- - -
2	<i>Mont-pout</i>	- - -
1	<i>Cousseaux</i>	- - -
1	<i>S. Méard</i>	- - -
1	<i>Chapelles</i>	- - - -
1	<i>Libourne</i>	- - - -
1	<i>S. Pardoux</i>	- -
1	<i>S. Loubés</i>	- - -
1	<i>Carbon-blanc</i>	-
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Bordeaux*</i>	- - -

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72  $\frac{3}{4}$  Posts.

\* I am told, there is a possibility of going from Bordeaux, to Paris in the *Coche d'eau*, by means of the Loire, &c. and that this voyage is, in point of prospects, delightful. Invalids would, on many accounts, find it desirable to reach Paris by water, and proceed again, by means of rivers and canals, to the south of France ; and English families, wishing to go to Bordeaux, might probably meet with vessels bound for that port, either at Plymouth or Falmouth.

This city (anciently called *Burdigala*), one of the largest, richest, and handsomest in France, is supposed to contain 150,000 people. The objects best worth notice are—*The Cathedral*, adorned with two extraordinary *bas-reliefs*—*The Exchange*—*The church of the ci-devant Chartreux-Convent*—*The Theatre*—*The Quays*—and *the remains of Roman antiquities*. The wines of Bordeaux are excellent. Best inn, *Au Maréchal de Richelieu*.

1½	<i>Gradignan</i>	- -
1	<i>Bellevue</i>	- - - -
1	<i>Le Putsch-de-la-Gubatte</i>	
1½	<i>Le Barp*</i>	- - -
1	<i>L'Hospitalet</i>	-
1	<i>Belin</i>	- - - - -
1	<i>Le Muret</i>	- - -
1½	<i>L'Hispotey</i>	- -
2	<i>La Bouhere</i>	- -
1½	<i>Beloc</i>	- - - - -
1½	<i>La Harie</i>	- - -
1½	<i>L'Esperon</i>	- -
2	<i>Castets</i>	- - - -
2	<i>Magesc</i>	- - - -

\* Sometimes you pay for only one post.



- $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Monts* - - -  
 1 *S. Vincent de Tirosse*  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Cantons* - - -  
 2 *Ondres* - - -  
 2 *Bayonne* - - This town is finely situated  
 at the confluence of two  
 rivers. *The Cathedral* is a  
 venerable edifice. Travel-  
 ling-beds may be purchased  
 at Bayonne.  
 —  
 28 Posts.

*Route from Paris to Brest.*

- $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Sèvre* - - - -  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Versailles* - - Before the revolution, Ver-  
 sailles contained 60,000  
 persons; now, the number  
 is decreased to 40,000, and  
 grass has lately grown in  
 the streets.  
 2 *Pont-chartrain*  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  *La Queue* - -  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Houdan* - - -  
 1 *Marolle* - - -  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Dreux* - - - Memorable for the battle of  
 1552, under Charles IX.

1 *Nonancourt*

1½ *Tillieres* - -

1¼ *Verneuil* - - Memorable for the battle of  
1424.

2 *S. Maurice* -

2½ *Mortagne* - -

2 *Le Mêle-sur-Sarthe*

1 *Ménilbroust* -

1½ *Alençon* - - Famous for false diamonds,  
which are found about two  
leagues from this town.

1½ *S. Denis sur Sarton*

1½ *Prez-en-Pail*

2 *Ribay* - - -

2 *Mayenne* - -

2 *Martigné* - -

2 *Laval* - - - This town contains 24,000  
people; there are quarries  
of jasper in it's vicinity.

2½ *Gravelle* - -

2 *Vitré* - - - This is a considerable town.

2 *Chateau-bourg*

1½ *Noyal* - - -

1½ *Rennes* - - - This city (anciently called  
*Redones*) is supposed to  
contain 35,000 people—

*The Place-Royale — The Palais de Justice--and The Hôtel de Ville, merit notice.*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Passé* - - - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Bedée* - - - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Montauban* -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *S. Jean* - - -

1 *Broon* - - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Langouèdre* -

2 *Lamballe* - - -

$2\frac{1}{2}$  *S. Brioux* - - - This town has a good port.

2 *Chatelaudren* -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Guingamp* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Bois-mormant*

1 *Bellisle-en-tèrre*

1 *Pontir* - - - -

1 *Pontou* - - - -

2 *Morlaix* - - - *The church of N.D. de Murs*  
is a singular edifice; *the*  
*Hospital* is a fine one, and  
the Port considerable,

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *S. Egonec* - -

1 *Landivisiau* -

2 *Landerneau* -



1½ *Guipava* - - -

1 *Brest\** - - - -

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74¼ Posts.

This town (anciently called *Brivates*) is supposed to contain 24,600 inhabitants. *The Dock-Yard—The ci-devant chapel-royal—and The Hospital*, merit notice; as does the *Theatre*.

Another road from *Brest* to *Paris*, through *Lamballe, Dol, Maienne, and Alençon*, is 5 posts shorter than the road already described.

*Route from Paris to Dieppe, through Rouen.*

1 *S. Denis* - - - *The ci-devant Abbey-church* is a fine Gothic edifice.

1½ *Franconville* - *The Gardens* of the Comte d'Albon are worth notice.

1½ *Pontoise* - - - *The church of S. Martin* is celebrated for its architecture, and *The church of S. Mallon* contains a famous descent from the cross

\* At Exmouth, in Devonshire, there are deck-vessels, called Pilot-Sloops, and nearly equal in size to the Dover-packets, which might, I should imagine, convey families to Brest, at a small expense, with safety and convenience.

and likewise a fine painting, by Jouvenet.

- 2 *Bordeau-de-Vigny*
- 1½ *Magny* - - - -
- 2 *Tilliers* - - - -
- 2 *Ecoüis* - - - -
- 1½ *Bourg-Baudouin*
- 1 *Forge-Ferette*
- 1½ *Rouen* - - - - This city (anciently called *Rotomagus*) is supposed to contain 73,000 inhabitants—*The great hall of the Palace—The old castle—The great church—The cidedevant Benedictin-church of S. Ouen*, and it's belfry—and *The church belonging to L'Hôpital Madeleine*, merit notice. The road between Paris and Rouen presents rich and beautiful scenery.\*
- 2 *Cambres* - - - -
- 1½ *Tostes* - - - - A tolerable inn.

\* It was Bonaparte's intention to have erected a fine bridge at Rouen.

1½ *Osmonville* -

2 *Dieppe*\* - - This is a handsome town, supposed to contain 20,000 inhabitants. *The great church of S. Jaques* merits notice, as does *the view from the cliffs*. Best inns, *Hôtel de Paris—Hôtel de grand Maison—Hôtel de Londres*. The master of the last-named inn speaks English.

In consequence of the Peace of 1814, packets have been established to sail between Brighthelmstone and Dieppe. Passage-money, two guineas a head for cabin-passengers, beside three shillings, each passenger, to the boatman who takes you on board at Brighthelmstone, and ditto to the boatman who takes you ashore at Dieppe. The common passage, with a fair wind, is eight

\* *Route from Dieppe, through D'Eu, to Abbeville.*

2 *Tocqueville*.

1½ *Eu*.

2 *Valine*.

2 *Abbeville*.

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7½ *Posts*.



or ten hours. Passengers provide their own provisions.\*

*Route from Paris to Dunkerque.*

1	<i>Bourget</i>	- - -	
1½	<i>Louvres</i>	- - -	
1½	<i>Chapelle-en-serval</i>		
1	<i>Senlis</i>	- - - -	
1½	<i>Pont S. Maxence</i>		
2	<i>Bois-de-Lihus</i>		
1	<i>Gournay</i>	- - -	
1	<i>Cuvilly</i>	- - - -	
1	<i>Couchy-les-Pots</i>		
1½	<i>Roye</i>	- - - - -	
1	<i>Fonches</i>	- - -	
1	<i>Marché-le-pot</i>		
1½	<i>Péronne</i>	- - -	
2	<i>Fins</i>	- - - - -	
1½	<i>Bon-Avis</i>	- -	
1½	<i>Cambray</i>	- - -	Anciently <i>Camaracum</i> . The Citadel, though old, is a fine one. The <i>Hôtel de</i>

\* Persons who go from Dieppe to Paris, and are not anxious to see Rouen, may pursue a shorter route, namely, through *Bois-Robert, Pommereval, Forges, Gournay, Gisors, Chars, Pontoise, and Franconville, to St. Denis.*

*Ville*, and the *Episcopal Palace* merit attention ; as does the *pyramidical belfry* of the great church.

1½ *Bac-à-Bincheux*

1½ *Douay* - - - - This town contains a fine *Arsenal*, a *Cannon-Foundery*, and an *Artillery-School*. The church—The *Hôtel de Ville*—and The *Grande-Place*, deserve notice.

2½ *Pont-à-Marque*

1½ *Lille* - - - - The inhabitants of this city amount, it is said, to 65,000 The *Citadel* is one of the strongest in Europe. The principal gate—The *Theatre*—and The *Exchange*, merit attention. The *Hôtel de Gand*, near the *Diligence-office*, is a good inn—so likewise is the *Hôtel de Bourbon*.

2 *Armentieres* -

1½ *Bailleul* - -

- $2\frac{1}{2}$  Cassel - - - -  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  Berg-S. Winoc  
 1 Dunkerque -

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38 Posts.

Dunkerque, so called from originally containing the Kirk of the Duns, is supposed to have 80,000 inhabitants. The houses are built with uniformity, and the quay is a fine one.\*

*Route from Lille to Ostend, through Ypres.*

- 2 Warneton - -  
 2 Ypres - - - - *The church of S. Martin—  
 The canal of Bösinghen—  
 and The ci-devant Jesuits'  
 college, merit notice.*

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Dixmude - -

- 3 Ostende - - - See (under Germany) the  
 route from Vienna through  
 Ratisbon and Bruxelles to

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$9\frac{1}{2}$  Posts. Ostend.

*Direct road from Ostend to Lille.*

$2\frac{1}{2}$  Tourout - -

\* From Dunkerque to Paris, through Calais, Boulogne, and Amiens, is 39 posts; and through S. Omer, Arras, and Péronne, 37.



1 *Rousselart* - - -

2 *Menin* - - -

2 *Lille* - - - -

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7½ Posts.

*Route from Lille to Bruxelles.*

1½ *Pont-à-Tressain*

1½ *Tournay* - -

2 *Leuse* - - - -

1½ *Ath* - - - -

1½ *Enghien* - -

1½ *Hall* - - - -

1½ *Bruxelles\** - - See (under Germany) the  
route from Vienna, through  
Ratisbon and Bruxelles, to  
Ostend.

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11 Posts.

*Route from Paris to Ostend, through Bruxelles.*

1½ *Bourget* - - -

2 *Mesnil-Amelot*

1 *Dammartin* - This place commands a fine  
view, and the ruins of the  
castle are picturesque.

\* Bruxelles may be called a cheap town for permanent residence, though house-rent is dear.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Nanteuil-Haudouin*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Lévignen* - -

2 *Villers-Cotteretz*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Verte-Feuille*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Soissons* - - - Anciently called *Suessiones*.

*The great church, and the ci-devant Abbey of S. Médard, where Louis le Débonnaire was confined by his children, merit notice. The environs of this city are charming.*

2 *Vourains* - -

2 *Laon* - - - - Prettily situated on the summit of a hill.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  *Marle* - - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Verrins* - - -

2 *La Capelle* -

2 *Avesnes* - - -

2 *Maubeuge* - At Maubeuge, if you are obliged to send for horses to Douzies, you pay, in consequence, an extra half-post.

2 *Mons* - - - - Here begin the *ci-devant* Imperial territories. The fa-

mous battle of Gemappe, which took place in 1792, was fought near Mons—*The Castle—The Abbey de Wautru—and The ci-devant Jesuits' College,* merit notice.

1 *Casteau* - - -

1 *Braine-le-Comte*

2 *Halle* - - - -

1½ *Bruxelles* - - There is another road, in distance 34½ posts, from Bruxelles to Paris, through *Valenciennes*. Both roads are chiefly *pavè*, and tolerably good; though in some places they want repair.

1½ *Asche* - - - -

1½ *Alost* - - - -

1½ *Quadregt* - -

1 *Gand* - - - -

2 *Alteren* - - -

2 *Bruges* - - -

2 *Ostende* - - -

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45½ Posts



*Route from Paris to Liege, through Rheims  
and Sedan.*

12½ *Soissons* - - - See the route from Paris,  
through Bruxelles to Ostend

2 *Braine* - - -

1½ *Fismes* - - -

1 *Jonchery* - -

2 *Rheims* - - - This town is said to have  
30,000 inhabitants. *The*  
*great church* is a fine  
Gothic structure, with a  
beautiful front. *The church*  
*of S. Nicholas, the Place-*  
*Royale*, and some remains  
of *Roman Antiquities*,  
merit notice. At *Cour-*  
*tagnon* and *Méri*, in the  
neighbourhood of Rheims,  
a prodigious number of  
fossils are continually dis-  
covered.

2 *Isle* - - - - -

2½ *Rhétel* - - -

2½ *Launoy* - - -

2 *Mezières* - -

2½ *Sedan* - - - - Here is a good arsenal and a cannon - foundery. The great Turenne was born at Sedan. *The ci-devant Chartreuse* near this town merits notice.

3 *Paliseux* - - -

2½ *Telin* - - - -

2 *Marche* - - -

2 *Bouzin* - - -

2 *Nandarin* - - -

2 *Liege* - - - - See (under Germany) the route from Bruxelles, through Aix-la-Chapelle and Liege, to Spa.

44 Posts.

*Route from Paris to Strasburg, through Châlons-sur-Marne, S. Dizier, Bar-le-Duc, Nancy, Luneville, Phalzburg and Saverne.*

1 *Bondy* - - - This town gives it's name to the neighbouring forest.

1 *Vert-Galand*

1 *Clage* - - - - Between Paris and Meaux you pass a plain, famed for the retreat of the Swiss, in

1567, under Pfyffer, who escorted Charles IX. Catherine de Medicis, and the ladies of her court, in safety to Paris, by cutting his way through the army of their enemies.

- $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Meaux* - - - This town stands in a beautiful plain, watered by the Marne, and was the first place which deserted the party of the League, and submitted to Henry IV. Over one of the gates are these words:—*Henricum prima agnovi*. Good cheeses are made at Meaux.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *S. Jean* - - -

- 1 *La Ferté-sous Jouarre* A small town, embellished with pretty walks.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  *La Ferme-de-Paris*

- $1\frac{1}{2}$  *Château-Thierry* The birth-place of La Fontaine.

1 *Parois* - - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Dormans* - -

1 *Port-à-Bainson*



- 1 *La Cave* - - -
- 1 *Epernay* - - Famed for it's wines.
- 2 *Jâlons* - - -
- 1 *Mastogne* - -
- 1 *Chalons-sur-Marne* *The Hôtel de Ville, and the great church* are the objects best worth notice. Near this city Attila was defeated by the Franks and Romans.
- 1 *Chépi* - - - -
- 1 *La Chaussée*
- 1 *S. Amand* - -
- 1 *Vitry-le-Français* Built by Francis I.
- 2 *Longchamp* -
- 1½ *St. Dizier* - - Here the Marne becomes navigable.
- 1½ *Saudrupt* - -
- 1½ *Bar-le-Duc* - Famous for sweetmeats, trout, and excellent wine.
- 2 *Ligny* - - -
- 1 *S. Aubin* - -
- 1½ *Void* - - - -
- 1½ *Laye* - - - -
- 1½ *Toul* - - - - *The great church, and ci-*

*devant episcopal Palace*  
merit notice. The wines  
of Toul are good.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Velaine* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Nancy* - - - This city suffered cruelly  
from a battalion of Repub-  
licans, who passed through  
it in 1792, and destroyed  
all the *chefs-d'œuvre* of art  
they unfortunately met  
with. *The Place-Royale*  
is one of the finest in Eu-  
rope. *The tombs of the an-*  
*cient Dukes of Lorraine*  
*in the ci-devant Franciscan*  
*church*, merit notice—*The*  
*cloister of the Franciscans*  
*au bon secours* contains  
*the grave of king Stanislaus*  
the great embellisher of this  
city. The theatre is pretty,  
and the *Hôtel de Londres*  
used to be the best inn.

2 *Dombasle* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Luneville* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Benamenil* - -

2 *Blamont* - -

2 *Heming* - -

1 *Sarrebourg* - Here the Sarre becomes navigable.

1 *Hommartin* -

1 *Phalsbourg* -

1½ *Saverne* - - - The road over the mountain of Saverne is much celebrated, and does honour to human industry.

2 *Wiltheim* - -

1 *Stisseim* - - -

1½ *Strasbourg* -

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58¾ Posts.

Strasburg (anciently called *Argentoratum*) contains 47,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice in this city are, *The Munster*, and its famous tower—*The church of S. Thomas*, which contains *the Mausoleum of Marshal Saxe*, by *Pigale*—*The Arsenal and Cannon-Foundry*—*The ci-devant episcopal Palace*—*The public Granaries*—*The Foundling-Hospital*—*The Hospital Bourgeois*—*The Observatory*—*The Maison de Ville*—*The Citadel*—*The great Bridge over the Rhine*—*The public Li-*



brary, which is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—*Mr. Schoepflin's Cabinet of Antiquities*—and *The Cabinet of Natural-History* belonging to Citizens Dieterich, L'Au-tigny, and Herrmann. Here is an Academy of Music, a French and a German theatre. *The Ville de Lyon* is a good inn.

*Route from Paris to Strasburg, through Troyes, Langres, Vezoul, Befort, and Basle.*

1 Charenton -

1½ Grosbois - -

1 Brie-Comte-Robert

2 Guignes - -

1 Mormans - -

1½ Nangis - - -

1½ Maison-rouge

1½ Provins - - -

2 Nogent-sur-Seine

1 Pont-sur-Seine

1½ Granges - -

1½ Grèz - - - -

2¼ Troyes - - - - This city is supposed to contain 30,000 people. *The great church—The church*

of *S. Etienne*—*The Library of the ci-devant Cordeliers*—and *The Château*, (once the residence of the Counts of Champagne) are the objects best worth a traveller's attention. The water here is scarcely drinkable.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Vandœuvres*

$2\frac{1}{2}$  *Bar-sur-Aube* Celebrated for its wines.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Colombey* - -

1 *Suzainecourt*

2 *Chaumont* - - *The front of the college-church is admired.*

2 *Vesaigne* - -

2 *Langres* - - This is the highest-situated town in France. Diderot was born here. *The mineral waters of Bourbonnelles-Bains* are only seven leagues distant from *Langres*.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Griffonottes* -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Fay-Billot* -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Cintrey* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Combeau-Fontaine*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Pont-sur-Saône*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Vezoul* - - - Celebrated for its wines. At *Leugne*, a village to the east of Vezoul, there is a famous *Grotto*. The mineral waters of *Luxeul* are only six leagues from Vezoul.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Calmoutier* -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Lure* - - - - This town is peculiarly situated on an island formed by a pond, and surrounded with woods and mountains.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Ronchamps* -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Frahier* - - -

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Béfort* - - - A strong town.

2 *Chavanes* - -

2 *Altkirk* - - -

2 *Trois-Maisons*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *S. Louis-sous-Huningue* Travellers who cannot reach Basle before the gates are shut must, from necessity, stop here, where the inn is execrable.



1 *Basle\** - - - Frontier-town of Switzerland. See (under Germany) the route from Augsburg to Constance, Schaffhausen and Basle.

1 *S. Louis-sous-Huningue*

1½ *Gros-Kempt*

1½ *Ottmarsheim*

2 *Fessenheim* -

1½ *Neuf-Brisack* Built by Louis XIV. The post-house is out of the town.

2 *Markolsheim*

2½ *Friesenheim* -

1½ *Kraft* - - - -

2 *Strasbourg* - You drive through the beautiful plains of Alsace, and discover at a great distance the Munster - Tower of Strasbourg.

—  
72 Posts.

*Route from Paris to Geneva, through Dijon.*

29 To *Rouvray* - See the route from Paris to Lyon.

\* Persons who like water-parties should, if possible, go down the Rhine to Strasbourg.

2 *Maison-neuve*

2 *Vitteaux* - -

1½ *Chaleur* - - -

1½ *Pont-de-Pany*

1 *Cude* - - - -

1½ *Dijon* - - - -

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38 Posts.

This city, anciently called *Dibio*, is supposed to contain 20,000 people. *The Château—The Hospital—The Rue de Condé—The front of the church of S. Michel—The ci-devant Governor's Palace—and The ci-devant Chartreuse*, are the objects best worth a traveller's notice. The inns are good, and the *Promenade du Cours* is one of the finest in France.

1½ *Baraque* - - The wine of Chambertin is made near this place.

1½ *Nuys* - - - -

1½ *Beaune\** - - - Famed for it's *Hospital*.

2 *Chagny* - - -

2 *Chalons-sur-Saone*

2 *Senecey* - - -

1 *Tournus* - -

2 *S. Albin* - - Between S. Albin and Maçon

\* You sometimes pay for only one post here.

you discover the *Mont-Jura*.

- 1½ *Macon* - - -
- 2 *Logis-neuf* -
- 2 *Bourg-en-Bresse* Near this place is the *ci-devant Augustin Monastery*, which contains a fine church with statues and monuments worth notice. Bourg is the birth-place of De la Lande.
- 2½ *Pont-Dâin* -
- 1½ *Cerdon* - - -
- 1½ *S.Martin-du-Fresne* A picturesque road.
- 1 *Nantua* - - -
- 1½ *S. Germain-le Joux* A picturesque road, exhibiting a fine lake which abounds with trout.
- 1 *Châtillon* - - Briars and box-trees clothe the rocks of Credo, which forms the base of Jura.
- 1½ *Avanchy* - - Near *Coupy*, and but a few paces out of the road, the Rhône rushes underground with a tremendous noise,



pursues its subterranean course for a considerable distance, and then bursts forth again with an impetuosity almost terrific.

1½ *Colonges* - -

1 *S. Jean* - - -

1 *S. Genis* - - A pleasant road.

1 *Geneva* - - -

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34 Posts.

*Route from Paris to Pont-de-Beauvoisin and Chambéry.*

57 To *Lyon* - - See the route from Paris to  
Lyon.

1 *Bron* - - - -

1 *S. Laurent-de-Mures*

1½ *La Verpilliere*

1½ *Bourgoin* - -

2 *La Tour-de-Pin*

1 *Gaz* - - - - -

1 *Pont-de-Beau-* Frontier of Savoy.

*voisin*

1 *Echelles* - - - You pass the *Chemin de la*  
*Grotte.*

1 *S. Jean des Coups*

1 *Chambéry\** -

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69 Posts.

*Route from Paris to Besançon, through  
Langres.*

31 $\frac{3}{4}$  To Langres - See route from Paris to Strasbourg, through Basle.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Lonjeau* - -

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Montvaudon*

1 *Champlitte* -

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Gray* - - - - A pretty town.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Bonboillon* -

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Recologne* -

2 *Besançon* - - Anciently called *Vesontio*.

---

43 $\frac{1}{4}$  Posts.

The environs of this city are picturesque, and contain *warm-baths*, which are much frequented.

\* *Route from Chambéry to Grenoble.*

1 *Montmelian*

2 *Chapareillan*

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Lambin*

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Grenoble*

---

8 Posts.

*Route from Paris to Grenoble,*

57 To *Lyon* - - See the route from Paris to  
Lyon.

1 *Bron* - - - -

1 *S. Laurent-de-Mures*

1½ *Verpilliere* -

1½ *Bourgoin* - -

1½ *Ecloze* - - -

2 *La Frête* - -

1½ *Rives* - - - -

1½ *Voreppe* - - -

2 *Grenoble* - -

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70½ Posts.

This city (anciently called *Gratianopolis*) is supposed to contain 30,000 inhabitants. The objects best worth notice are—*The General-Hospital*—*The great church*—*The Arsenal*—and a bronze *Hercules*, which adorns one of the promenades. *The seven wonders*, in the environs of Grenoble (which, by-the-by, do not quite deserve their name), are—*La tour sans venin*—*La Fontaine-ardente*—*La Montagne inaccessible*—*Les cuves de Sassenage*—*Les pierres ophtalmiques de Sassenage*—*La manne de Briançon*—and *La grotte de N D. de la Balme*.



*Route from Paris to Perpignan, through  
Toulouse.*

46 $\frac{3}{4}$  *Limoges* - - See the route from Paris to  
Bordeaux.

1 *Boisseil* - -

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Pierre-Buffiere*

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Magnac* - - -

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Massere* - - -

2 *Uzerches* - -

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Bariolet* - - -

2 *Douzenac* - -

1 $\frac{1}{4}$  *Brive* - - - -

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Cressensac* - -

2 *Souillac* - - -

2 *Payrac* - - -

2 *Pont-de-Rodez*

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Poussat* - -

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Cahors* - - - Anciently called *Cadurci*.

Here are some remains of  
a *Roman amphitheatre*.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Tuillerie* - -

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Madeleine* - -

1 *Penché* - - -

1 *Caussade* - -

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Montauban* - A handsome town, beauti-

fully situated, and containing 20,000 people. *The great church* deserves notice.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Bastide S. Pierre*

1 *Grisolles* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *S. Jorry* - -

1 *Courtinsou* -

1 *Toulouse* - -

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$85\frac{1}{2}$  Posts.

This city, anciently called *Tolosa*, contains 60,000 inhabitants. The *front of the Hôtel de Ville* and the *Bridge* merit attention; the latter being one of the finest in Europe. Toulouse is embellished with a variety of pleasant promenades.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Castanet* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Bassiége* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Ville-franche*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Bastide d'Anjou*

1 *Castelnaudary* This town is near the canal of Languedoc, which extends 60 leagues.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Ville-pinte* - -

1 *Alzonne* - - -

2 Carcassonne In the upper-town is a castle which contains *some old law-deeds*, written in a very peculiar manner upon the bark of trees. *The ci-devant Capuchin-church* merits notice.

2 Barbeyrac -

1½ Mons - - - - A plain covered with olives, vines, corn, and mulberry-trees, and encircled by barren-rocks.

2 Cruscade - -

1 Villedaigne -

1 Narbonne - - Here are *ruins* of several *Roman edifices*, and in the *Cathedral* is the tomb of *Philip the Bold*.

2½ Sigean - - - -

2 Fitou - - - -

1 Salces - - - -

2 Perpignan - - *The great church* deserves notice.

---

26½ Posts



*Route from Paris to La Rochelle, through  
Chartres, Tours, and Poitiers.*

- 2 *Versailles* - -
- 1 *Trappes* - -
- 1 *Connières* - -
- 1½ *Rambouillet* - Here is a strong castle, in  
which Francis I. expired.
- 1½ *Epernon* - -
- 1 *Maintenon* -
- 1 *Chartres* - Anciently called *Carnutes*.  
*The great church and it's  
belfry are well worthseeing*
- 2 *La Bourdinier*
- 2 *Bonneval* - -
- 2 *Chateaudun* -
- 1½ *Cloye* - - - -
- 2 *Pezou* - - - -
- 1½ *Vendôme* - -
- 1½ *Plessis-S. Amand*
- 2½ *Boissuiere* -
- 1½ *Monnoye* - -
- 2 *Tours* - - - - Anciently called *Turones*.  
*The Mall—The Cathedral  
—and The church of S.  
Martin merit notice. The*

Cathedral-library contains  
most valuable manuscripts\*

1½ *Carrés* - - - This country is watered by  
the Loire and the Cher,  
and famed for excellent  
fruits.

1 *Montbazou* -

1 *Sorigny* - - -

2 *S. Maure* - -

1 *Beauvais* - -

1 *Ormes* - - -

1½ *Ingrande* - -

1 *Chatellerault*

1 *Barres-de-Nintrié*

1 *La Tricherie*

1 *Clan* - - - - -

1 *Grand-Pont*

1 *Poitiers* - - - Formerly called *Pictavi*, is  
said to contain 16,000 in-  
habitants. Here are the  
*remains of an ancient the-  
atre, and a triumphal arch,*

\* Tours is one of the most eligible situations in France for  
a permanent residence; the society being excellent, the  
surrounding country beautiful, and the climate particularly  
salubrious, and very seldom visited by the *vent de bise*; added  
to which, provisions and house-rent are cheap.

the latter of which is now  
converted into a gate.

- 1 *Croutelle* - -
- 1 *Colombiers* -
- 1 *Lusignan* - - -
- 1½ *Villedieu-du-Perron*
- 2 *S. Maxent* -
- 1 *Villedieu* - -
- 1½ *Niort* - - - -
- 1 *Rohan-Rohan*
- 1½ *Mozay* - - -
- 2½ *Noaillé* - - -
- 1 *Usseau* - - -
- 1½ *La Rochelle*

Here are the remains of a  
celebrated *Dike*, which was  
constructed by Cardinal  
Richelieu. The road thro'  
*Tours* and *Orleans* to *Ro-*  
*chelle* is 61 posts; and that  
through *Vendôme*, *Tours*,  
*Poitiers*, *Niort* and *Saintes*  
69 posts and a half.

60 Posts.

*Route from Paris to Cherbourg, through*  
*Caen.*

- 1 *Nanterre* - -



$1\frac{1}{2}$  *S, Germain-en-Laye*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Triel* - - - -

1 *Meulan* - - -

2 *Mantes* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Bonnieres* - -

2 *Pacy* - - - -

2 *Evreux* - - -

2 *La Commanderie*

2 *La Riviere-Thibouville*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Le Marché-neuf*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *L'Hôtellerie*

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Lisieux* -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *S. Aubin-sur-Algot*

2 *Moult* - - - -

2 *Caen* - - - - A large city, remarkable for  
being the burial-place of  
William the Conqueror, of  
England.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Bretteville l'Orgueilleuse*

2 *Bayeux* - - -

2 *Formigny* -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Isigny* - - -

1 *Carentan* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Sainte Mere-Eglise*

2 *Valognes* - -

$2\frac{3}{4}$  *Cherbourg* -

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$40\frac{3}{4}$  Posts.

*Route from Paris to L'Orient, through Rennes.*

44 $\frac{1}{4}$  Rennes - - See the route from Paris to  
Brest.

2 Mordelles - -

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Plélan - - -

2 Campénéac -

1 Ploërmel - -

1 Roc-S. André

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  Eleven - - -

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  Vannes - - -

2 Auray - - - Near this town is a *ci-devant*  
*Chartreuse* which merits  
notice.

2 Landevant -

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  Hennebonde

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  L'Orient - - This is one of the prettiest  
towns in France.

—  
63 $\frac{3}{4}$  Posts.

*Route from Paris to Nantes.*

10 $\frac{1}{2}$  Dreux - - - See the route from Paris to  
Brest.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  Morvillotte -

1 Château-neuf

1 Digny - - -

1½	<i>La Louppe</i>	-
2	<i>Regmalard</i>	-
2	<i>Bellesme</i>	- -
2	<i>S. Cosme-de-Vair</i>	
1½	<i>Bonnestable</i>	-
2	<i>Savigné</i>	- - -
1½	<i>Le Mans</i>	- -
2	<i>Guéceslard</i>	-
1	<i>Fouilletourte</i>	
2½	<i>La Flèche</i>	- -
1½	<i>Durtal</i>	- - -
2	<i>Suette</i>	- - - -
2½	<i>Angers</i>	- - -
2	<i>S. Georges</i>	-
1½	<i>Loriottiere</i>	-
1	<i>Varades</i>	- -
1½	<i>Ancenis</i>	- -
1½	<i>Le Plessis</i>	-
1½	<i>Mauve</i>	- - -
1½	<i>Nantes</i>	- -

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48½ Posts.

This city is famous for good brandy, and boasts one of the best inns in Europe, *The Hôtel de Henri IV.* Nantes was the *Condivicum* of the Romans, and contains a curious monument of Francis II. Duke of Bretagne.



*Route from Havre-de-Grace\* to Paris, through  
Yvetot, Rouen, Gaillon, Mantes, and  
Saint-Germain-en-Laye.*

2	<i>La Botte</i>	- -
1½	<i>Bolbec</i>	- - - -
1	<i>Aliquerville</i>	
1½	<i>Yvetot</i>	- - - -
2½	<i>Barentin</i>	- -
2	<i>Rouen†</i>	- - -
1½	<i>Le Port S. Ouen</i>	
1½	<i>Le Vaudreuil</i>	
2	<i>Gaillon</i>	- - -
1½	<i>Vernon</i>	- - -
1½	<i>Bonnières</i>	- -
1½	<i>Mantes</i>	- - -
2	<i>Meulan</i>	- - -

\* *Havre-de-Grace* cannot boast of many accommodations for travellers, except well-cooked dinners and good wine.

† A cheap and pleasant mode of travelling from Rouen to Paris is, to embark on the Seine, wherever that river is navigable. For this purpose, the traveller goes in a small boat from Rouen to Port S. Ouen; whence, on account of the windings of the river, he travels about six leagues by land, and always finds horses ready to convey him: he then embarks on board the *coche d'eau*, which takes him to Poissy, within five leagues of Paris, where carriages are always in waiting, to carry passengers to the capital.

1	<i>Triel</i>	- - - -
1½	<i>S. Germain-en-Laye</i>	
1½	<i>Nanterre</i>	-
1	<i>Paris</i>	- - - -

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26¾ Posts.

The Chesterfield-Packet (established in consequence of the Peace of 1814) sails from Southampton to Havre every Tuesday; and returns to Southampton every Thursday, weather permitting.

*Prices per Packet.*

Whole Passenger	- - - - -	£2	2	0
Half Passenger	- - - - -	1	1	0
Servant	- - - - -	1	1	0
Child, if under 12 years of age	-	1	1	0
Four-wheeled carriage	- - - - -	6	6	0
Two-wheeled carriage	- - - - -	3	3	0
Horse	- - - - -	4	4	0

## HOLLAND.

*Money.*

A pening.

A grote, equal to 8 peningens.

A stiver - - - - - 2 grotes, in English  
money about £0 0 1

A scalin - - - - - 6 stivers - - - - - 0 0 6

A guilder - - - 20 stivers - - - - - 0 1 9

A rix-dollar - - 2 florins, 10 stivers - - 0 4 6

A dry-guilder - 60 stivers - - - - - 0 5 4

A silver ducatoon - 3 florins, 3 stivers - 0 5 8

A pound Flemish - 6 guilders - - - - - 0 10 6

A gold ducat, or ducatoon, 20 florins - - 1 16 0

A ducatoon, or sovereign - 15 florins - - 1 7 0

N.B. The pening, grote, and pound Flemish,  
are imaginary coins.

*Post-Horses, Treckschuyts, &c.*

Persons who resolve to travel post through Holland should endeavour to procure from the first post-master who furnishes them with horses a paper, called *un billet de poste*; which enables them to proceed without unnecessary delays, and precludes disputes relative to the number of their horses. A traveller who procures this



*billet* pays to the post-master who gives it the whole expense of his horses, from the place where he sets out to his journey's end, and presents a few stivers to the post-master's secretary.

*Expense of travelling post from Naarden to Amsterdam (two German miles in distance) with three horses.*

Post-horses - - - -	Florins 12	Stivers 0
Master of the post-carriages -	0	6
Greasing the wheels - - - -	0	6
Driver - - - - -	1	0
Tax for the roads - - - - -	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14	12

Travelling post in this country is always expensive, and often disagreeable, for many of the roads are bad; neither ought it, indeed, to be attempted during spring and autumn, on account of the rains and fogs, which render almost every road so wet and deep as to be absolutely dangerous; and this circumstance, united to the exorbitant sums usually charged for baggage, makes Dutch *Diligences* uneligible; therefore, the general mode of travelling is in *Treckschuyts*, or covered barges. These vessels contain two

apartments ; the after-one, called the *roof*, being neatly fitted up, and appropriated to the best company ; the other to servants, &c. The roof holds from eight to twelve persons, according to the size of the vessel ; the inferiour apartment from forty to fifty. A Treckschuyt moves precisely at the rate of four English miles an hour ; and is drawn by one horse, on whose back rides a lad, called *the Conductor*. This lad blows a horn as the signal of departure, and uses the same instrument whenever he wants to have a draw-bridge lifted up, and whenever he is likely to meet another vessel. Places in the roof should be secured a day before they are wanted ; the price of each place is about threepence an hour.\* Places in the inferiour apartment cost less. A roof-passenger is allowed to carry one hundred pounds weight of baggage, cost-free. The conductor expects about one stiver from each passenger.

Persons who wish to travel pleasantly and frugally in the Dutch territories, should not en-

\* I have mentioned this price on the authority of Mr. Fell. Other travellers have paid 6 stivers a German mile for one place in the inferiour apartment. The established price for one place in the roof, from Delft to the Hague (three German miles), is 12 stivers.

cumber themselves with much baggage; for Dutch porters are so extravagant in their charges, and at the same time so much inclined to steal, that it is necessary to make a bargain with them, respecting price, before you suffer your trunks to be removed, even from one Treckschuyt to another, and never to lose sight of your trunks while in their possession. The cheapest way of transporting heavy baggage from one Dutch town to another is by means of vessels called packet-boats.

Dutch inns are, generally speaking, clean and good; but it is requisite, if you intend to reside long in a place, to make a previous agreement with the inn-keeper for the price of your apartment, &c; otherwise, you risk paying exorbitantly.

*Route from Amsterdam to Clèves and Cologne.*

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Naarden* - - Travellers who come from Germany find the first Treckschuyts here. Naarden stands on the Zuider-Zee.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Amersfort* - - Famous for it's manufactures of dimitty and bombasins.



- 4 *Arnheim* - - The ramparts are pretty.
- 2 *Nimmeguen* - Inn, *Au Cigne blanc*. The *Maison de Ville*, where the peace of Nimmeguen was concluded, in 1678, merits notice, as does the old *Château of Falkenhof* built by Charlemagne.—The road from Clèves to Xanten is, like the whole of Westphalia, sandy, but pleasant.
- 2 *Clèves* - - - The Castle—The *Hôtel de Ville*—the lofty tower, from whose summit above twenty-four towns are discoverable—The *Hôtel du Gouvernement*—The two market-places—and the promenades, all merit notice.
- 1½ *Calcar* - - - The Convent-Library merits notice.
- 1½ *Xanten* - - -
- 1½ *Rheinbergen*
- 1 *Hochstras*

- 1 *Undingen* - Near this town is *Creveld*,  
 where the French lost a  
 battle in 1758.
- 2 *Neus* - - - - -
- 2 *Dormagen* -
- 1½ *Cologne* - - - See route from Vienna,  
 through Ratisbon and Brux-  
 — elles to Ostend.
- 25 German miles.

*Route from Clèves to the Hague, Rotterdam,  
 and Helvoetsluys.*

- 2 *Nimmeguen* - - - - -
- 2 *Wageningen* The *Garden of Roozendaal*  
 is in this neighbourhood.
- 5 *Utrecht* - - - This is a pleasant city, with  
 clean and spacious streets.  
 It's University is inferiour  
 to that of Leyden, and has  
 suffered considerably by  
 the late war.
- 4 *Alphen* - - - - -
- 2 *Leyden* - - - Leyden, in size the second  
 city of Holland, is said to  
 contain 48,000 people. The  
 streets are spacious and

well paved, the buildings elegant, and the public institutions useful. It stands on the ancient bed of the Rhine. The street which contains the Stadthouse is about two miles in length. *The Stadthouse* and the *Hospital* in this street are fine buildings; and the *halls* of the former are embellished with good pictures, the most celebrated of which, by Lucas Van Leyden, represents the last judgement, and is a very ancient work. Another picture, interesting on account of it's subject, represents the famished inhabitants of Leyden, after they had compelled the Spaniards to raise the siege of the town, eagerly devouring the relief which was brought them by their countrymen. The University of Leyden, founded in 1575, is the most ancient in the United-Provinces, and has had among



it's professors and scholars some of the most learned men in Europe. The *Botanic-garden*, the *Anatomical Theatre*, and the *Public-Library*, famed for it's stores of oriental manuscripts, and containing magnificent folios, describing the antiquities of Herculaneum, merit notice. In the centre of Leyden is a *Tumulus*, said to have been built by Hengist, the Saxon Prince; it commands an extensive view. Best inn, *The Golden Lion*.\*

\* Haerlem is only 15 English miles distant from Leyden, and highly worth visiting, on account of *the organ* in it's great church, said to be the finest instrument of that kind in the world. By paying a ducat to the organist, and a guilder or two to the bellows-blower, you may hear it at any time. The length of the largest pipe is 32 feet, and it's diameter 16 inches: the organ has 60 stops, 4 separations, 2 shakes, 2 couplings, and 12 bellows. Haerlem disputes with Mentz and Strasburg the honour of having invented the art of Printing. Here is an elegant *Museum of Natural-History*, collected by Dr. Van Marum. The bleacheries of Haerlem are famous for the delicate whiteness which they give to linen. The city is neat, and well-built. Best inn, *The Golden Lion*. Near Haerlem is the house of Mr. Hope.

2 The Hague - This town is said to contain 41,000 people. *The Voorhout* is a fine street, adorned with many elegant buildings. *The Vyverburg*, likewise, is a fine oblong square. The Hague is paved with light coloured bricks, and remarkably clean. The National Palace does not deserve notice. The public entertainments are reduced to the Dutch theatre, which is only opened twice a week. The price of admission to the boxes is something more than half-a-crown. One English mile from the Hague, in *the house in the wood*, is *the National Cabinet of Pictures*, which highly merits attention: the most celebrated painting is a candle-light portrait of William III. of England by Schalken. Two English miles from the Hague is *Scheveling*, the place where the Stadtholder embarked when he fled

from his country. The road from the Hague to this village is perfectly straight, about twenty paces broad, and shaded by beeches, limes, and oaks, of anastomosing magnitude, which form, to appearance, an impenetrable forest. From the Hague to Delft there is an excellent and a magnificent road by the side of the canal. Inns, *The Parliament of England—The Venetian-Arms—The Golden Lion, &c.\**

3 Rotterdam - - This city, said to contain 56,000 inhabitants, stands on the banks of the Maese, a noble river. The principal streets are intersected with canals deep enough to receive vessels of two or three hundred tons burthen. *The Bomb-Quay* is the finest street; the buildings are inelegant. *Mr. Hope's house and paint-*

\* Three German miles from the Hague is Delft, a neat well-built town, celebrated for its beer.



*ings* highly merit notice. In the market-place is a bronze statue of Erasmus, who was born at Rotterdam. The concert is the most fashionable amusement in this city. The play-house is small, but neat.— Best inn, *The wild-boar's-head*.

4 *Helvoetsluys* At this port travellers usually embark for England. *The Packet-Boat*, kept by Mrs. — Normand is a good inn.

24 German miles.

Prices per Packet, established in consequence of the Peace of 1814, to sail between Harwich and Helvoetsluys.

Cabin, or whole-passenger - - - - £2 14 0

Half-passenger - - - - - 1 7 6

Carriage (the charge for shipping

it being paid by the owner), - - 6 6 0

After-cabin, if you take it to yourself, from 25 to 30 guineas, according to the number of beds required.

Beside these charges, two shillings per ton is paid at the Harwich custom-house, by the passengers, on the tonnage of the packet.

Provisions for the passengers, wine and spirits excepted, are provided by the captain, at his own expense.

Harwich-packets sail to Helvoetsluys every Wednesday and Saturday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, weather permitting, and return twice a week, if possible.

*Route from Amsterdam to Munster.*

9 *Arnheim* - -

2 *Doesbourg* -

4 *Bockhold* - -

2 *Coerfeld* - - -

4 *Borken* - - -

2 *Munster* - - See (under Germany) the  
route from Frankfort on  
the Mein, through Cassel,  
to Munster.

—  
23 German miles.

*Route from Amsterdam to Emden.*

5 *Amersfort* - -

1 *Vorthusen* - -

2 *Loo* - - - - - *The Castle* merits notice.

3 *Zwoll* - - - - *The large church* in the mar-  
ket-place is worth seeing.

4 *Hardenberg* -

2 *Paylen* - - - -

2 *Sudlar* - - -

3 *Schwetz* - - -

2 *Nieuschanz* -

2 *Emden* - - - *The Maison de Ville, the Arsenal, the new Church, the great Church, and the tomb of Count John II.*

merit notice.

26½ German miles.

*Route from Amsterdam to Utrecht, Bois-le-Duc, and Maastricht.*

3 *Utrecht* - - -

5 *Bois-le-Duc* - *The Maison de Ville is a miniature-copy of that at Amsterdam.*

3 *Heydnhoren*

2 *Achelen* - - -

1½ *Brée* - - - -

1½ *Asch* - - - -

2 *Maastricht* - - *This is a strong town, embellished with handsome*

18 German miles. *public edifices and agreeable*



promenades; it likewise contains a theatre. Inns, *The three Kings* — *The Windmill*, &c. on the Veythof. A barge goes daily from Maastricht to Liege, and performs the voyage in six hours. The price of each seat in this vessel is two scalins.

*Route from Amsterdam to Leyden, the Hague, and Rotterdam.*

- 3 Leyden - - -
- 2 The Hague - Hence to Rotterdam the country is beautiful.
- 3 Rotterdam - -

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- 8 German miles.

*Route from Nimmeguen to Rotterdam and Helvoetsluys.*

- $3\frac{1}{2}$  Tiel - - - -
- 3 Gorcum - - - The Meuse (here called the Merwe) abounds with salmon. *The castle of Loe-*

*venstein*, not far hence, was  
the prison of *Hugo Grotius*.

3 $\frac{1}{4}$  *Kruympen* - -

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  *Rotterdam* -

4 *Helvoetsluys*

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15 $\frac{1}{2}$  German miles.

*Route from Nimmeguen to Bois-le-Duc and  
Breda.*

2 *Grave* - - -

3 *Bois-le-Duc* -

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Druynen* - -

2 *Breda* - - - - The palace of the Prince of  
Orange is well fortified and  
well built: it stands upon  
the river *Merk*.

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8 $\frac{1}{2}$  German miles.

*Route from Bois-le-Duc to Anvers.*

3 *Eydnhoven* -

8 *Tournhut* - -

4 *Westmaal* - -

4 *Anvers* - - -

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19 German miles.

*Route from Bergen-op-zoom to Anvers.*

4 *Puten* - - - -

4 *Anvers* - - -

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8 German miles.

*Route from Amsterdam to Hamburg.*

11½ *Zwooll* - - -

4 *Hardenberg*

4 *Nienhaus* - -

3 *Lingen* - - -

2 *Hoselunen* - *The Castle of Clemenswerth,*  
in this neighbourhood me-  
rits notice.

2 *Loeningen* -

2 *Kloppenbourg*

3 *Wildshausen*

1 *Delmenhorst* - Best inn, *The golden Lion.*

1 *Brême* - - -

1 *Obern-Neuland*

1 *Fischerhude* -

3 *Kloster-Seven* The celebrated Convention  
of 1757 was concluded here.

4 *Buxtehude* -

1½ *Au-Kranz* -



$\frac{1}{2}$  *Blankensee* - The situation of this village  
is picturesque.

2 *Hamburg* - - You cross the Elbe.

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46 German miles.

*Route from Hamburg to Amsterdam, by  
Groeningen and Leuwarden.*

$4\frac{1}{2}$  *Hornbourg* -

3 *Bremervoerde*

7 *Elsfleth* - - - You pass the Weser.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Barnhorst* - -

4 *Ape* - - - -

1 *Detron* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Neuschanz* -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Winschoten* -

3 *Groeningen* - *The Market-place (the Bree-  
markt) is magnificent, and  
the gothic tower of St.  
Martin's church is the loft-  
iest in the United Pro-  
vinces. The Library be-  
longing to the University  
is a fine one. The Plantage  
is a pleasant promenade.  
A variety of petrifications*

are found in the vicinage  
of this town.

- 2 *Strohbusch* - -
  - 2 *Dockum* - -
  - 2 *Lewwarden* -
  - 1 *Franeker* - -
  - 1 *Harlingen* - This is a handsome town.
  - 14 Amsterdam - You cross the *Zuider-Zee*.
- 
- 51½ German miles.

Amsterdam is said to contain 300,000 inhabitants. *The Stadthouse*, a magnificent building, is ornamented on the outside with statues, among which is a fine colossal Atlas—The *steeple* contains musical chimes—*The hall where criminals receive sentence*, and *The great hall*, with its *bronze gates*, merit notice. *The Burgomasters' chamber* contains a celebrated painting, by Ferdinand Bol, representing Fabricius in the camp of Pyrrhus, and another of Curius at his frugal repast, *The council-chamber* is ornamented with paintings, one of which, by B. Vanderhelst, represents the feast given by the burgomasters of Amsterdam to the ambassadors of Spain, in consequence of the peace of Munster; another picture by Vandyke, represents an assembly of

the States. The apartments of a literary society, called *Felix Meritis*, deserve notice. *The new church*, near the Stadthouse, contains monuments to the memory of several celebrated Dutchmen; and in *the old church* is an organ almost equal in size and excellence to that at Haerlem; the church likewise contains fine painted glass and some monuments. *The synagogue of the Portuguese Jews* is a fine one. Amsterdam is rich in charitable institutions. The streets are less clean than those of Leyden, and the canals abound with filth. The Jews have a theatre in this city, and act Hebrew plays; there likewise is a Dutch theatre, and also a French one, but both are ill-attended, concerts being the most fashionable public amusements. The common carriage of Amsterdam is a coach fastened on a sledge and drawn by one horse; and these carriages are hired at half the price of those which run upon wheels. The inns are, generally speaking, good; perhaps *the Doele on the Cingel* may be one of the best.

Near Amsterdam are the pleasant villages of *Broek* and *Saardam*; and in the dock-yard belonging to the latter, Peter the Great, of Russia, used to work as a common carpenter; the cottage



wherein he lived is still shewn to travellers. A boat to go and return from Amsterdam to Saardam usually costs from 6 to 9 florins. The voyage from Amsterdam to Utrecht takes up eight hours, and is the most pleasing, in point of views, that can be undertaken in the United-Provinces.

## DENMARK AND NORWAY.

### *Money.*

A schilling.

A Duggen, equal to 6 schillings, in

English money about £0 0 3

A Marc - - - - - 16 schillings - - - 0 0 9

A Rix-marc - - - 20 schillings - - - 0 0 11

A Rix-ort - - - - - 24 schillings - - - 0 1 1

A Crown - - - - - 4 marcs - - - - - 0 3 0

A Rix-dollar - - - 6 marcs - - - - - 0 4 6

A Ducat - - - - - 11 marcs - - - - - 0 8 3

A Hatt-ducat - - - 14 marcs - - - - - 0 10 6

N B. A marc is an imaginary coin. Accounts in Denmark are usually kept in rix-dollars.\*

\* In Denmark, at present there is nothing but paper-currency, and this paper has been so much depreciated that the lowest notes of eight schillings Danish are only equivalent to one halfpenny sterling.

*Price of Post-Horses, &c.*

The usual price of post-horses in Denmark is one marc a horse per German mile; four schillings a German mile to each postillion; and to the Waguemeister 8 schillings per station. In the Isle of Funen the price is only ten schillings a horse per German mile, during summer; but in winter something more. In Zealand the price is fifteen schillings a horse, per German mile. To every English carriage containing four places post-masters have a right to put six horses; and to every English carriage containing two places four horses; but three persons going in a post-chariot of the country, and having only one trunk, are not compelled to take more than one pair of horses.

Persons who travel post in Denmark and in the Duchy of Holstein receive at every post-house a *billet*, containing the hour and even the moment of their departure from that house. Postillions are obliged to go one German mile an hour; and dare not stop, or even smoke, without permission from the traveller; who, on changing horses, gives the *billet* to the post-master, and at the same time mentions whether

the postillions have behaved well or ill ; and in the latter case they are severely punished.

At every post-house there is a sort of journal-book, in which the traveller writes his name, the hour of his arrival; and that of his departure, and on the margin makes his observations, and likewise his complaints, if he think himself in any respect aggrieved. No innkeeper can suffer a traveller to leave his house before this useful regulation has been complied with ; and the journal-books of every inn are inspected monthly by Government.

Passports are always requisite in the Danish islands, and also in Sweden : these passports are given to the officer on guard at the gate of every city ; and after being examined and signed by him returned to their owners by a soldier, who expects a trifling gratuity for his trouble.

Persons who like water-parties may embark at Hamburg in a vessel bound to the Baltic, and land at Helsingoër, where these vessels cast anchor, and where carriages returning to Copenhagen, which is only 5 German miles from Helsingoër, may constantly be met with.

Another way of accomplishing this journey is to travel by land either to Lubeck or Kiel, and



then proceed by sea to Copenhagen. From Hamburg to Kiel is 12 German miles; from Hamburg to Lubeck 8; and the voyage from the last-named port to Copenhagen is shorter than from Kiel; but at Lubeck you pay a tax of one rix-dollar for each of your trunks, and at Kiel nothing.

No traveller is permitted to enter Copenhagen without a passport; and on quitting this city it is necessary to procure another, signed by the Grand-President, which costs three Danish marcs.

*Route from Copenhagen to Hamburg.*

- 4 *Rotschild* - - *The Cathedral* contains the tombs of the Danish kings, and merits observation. The water at Rotschild is excellent.
- 4 *Ringstedten* - Between this place and Schlageelsee is the celebrated *college of Sora*. *The great church* at Ringstedten contains the tombs of Eric, Canute, and other princes.
- 4 *Schlagelsee* -

- 2 *Corsoër* - - - Here you embark upon the  
Great-Belt.
- 4 *Nibourg* - -
- 4 *Odensee* - - Here is a monument, raised  
by the Freemasons, to  
Gellert.
- 5 *Assens* - - - Here you cross the Little-  
Belt.
- 2 *Oresund* - -
- 2 *Hadersteben*
- 6 *Flensburg* - This is a safe port, capable of  
admitting the largest ves-  
sels.
- 4 *Gottorp* - - -
- 3 *Rendsburg* - Here the Eyder marks the  
boundary between Ger-  
many and Denmark. The  
walk upon the ramparts  
is pretty.
- 6 *Itzehoë* - - -
- 4 *Elmshorn* - -
- 2 *Pinneberg* -
- 2 *Hamburg* - -
- 
- 58 German miles.

*Route from Copenhagen to Gottenburg,  
Christiana, and Bergen.*

5 *Hellingoër* - You cross the Sund. *The Cathedral* at *Hellingoër*—  
*The church* belonging to  
*the Garrison* — and *The*  
*Maison de Ville*, merit  
notice. The villa of *Ma-*  
*rielust* is near the town.  
Travellers are shewn at  
*Hellingoër* the inn where  
*Christina* of Sweden slept,  
when, after her abdication,  
she went in men's clothes  
to Zealand.

1 *Helsinborg*

2½ *Engelholm* -

1½ *Margareth-* Hence to *Karcup* the road  
*Torp* is very hilly.

1½ *Karup* - - -

1½ *Laholm* - - - A fine fall of the *Loga-*  
*Strom*.

2¼ *Halmstadt* - *The great square* is hand-  
some.

1¼ *Quibille* - - -



$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Sloeinge* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Falkenberg* - Here is a fine bridge and a salmon-fishery.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Morup* - - -

$1\frac{5}{8}$  *Warberg* - - This is a good port.

$2\frac{1}{2}$  *Ragelund* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Kougsbaka* - The salmon-fishery here merits observation.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Gottenburg* - This city, which contains near 25,000 people, is very commercial, and singularly situated. The objects best worth attention are—*The four bridges—The Swedish church and it's cupola—The German church—The college, and it's library—The Maison de Ville—The India-House—The Landshofding —The small-pox-Hospital—The little gothic castle of Westgotha—Leyon —and The Donjon de Cronau—The Vauxhall, and the promenades of Carlsport—The garden and su-*

*gar-house of Sahlgren—*  
 and *The view from the top*  
*of Otterhollen.* Here is a  
 Royal Society of Sciences  
 and Literature. The ho-  
 tels at Gottenburg are ex-  
 pensive, but not good. An  
 apartment, consisting of  
 two rooms only, can seldom  
 be obtained under twenty-  
 five or thirty shillings ster-  
 ling per week: breakfast  
 is charged at eighteen-  
 pence or two shillings ster-  
 ling a head. Dinner these  
 hotels do not furnish.

Prices per Packet, established in consequence  
 of the Peace of 1814, to sail between Harwich  
 and Gottenburg.

Cabin, or whole-passenger - - - £14 5 6

Half-passenger - - - - - 7 13 6

Carriage (the charge for shipping

it being paid by the owner) - 15 15 0

Harwich-packets sail to Gottenburg every  
 Wednesday and Saturday about two o'clock in

the afternoon, weather permitting ; and return twice a week if possible.

*Route to Christiana and Bergen, continued.*

$1\frac{3}{8}$  *Kongel and Bohus* Kongel is a small town ; and Bohus a fort, on the summit of a rock, in the middle of the river Gotha. You pass two bridges.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Heedeo* - - -

1 *Baek* - - -

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Holmen* - - -

$1\frac{3}{8}$  *Aas* - - - - On descending the hill near Holmen, you have a fine view of the river Gotha, and of Wester-Gyllen.

$1\frac{1}{8}$  *Grohed* - - -

$\frac{3}{4}$  *Oderwalla* - - A fine view before you enter the town. Here is a great herring-fishery : and by going round a little you see the magnificent cascades and sluices of Trolhaetta.

$\frac{1}{2}$  *Herrestadt* -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Guistrum-Broë* The bridge over the river Guistrum merits notice.



The inn at Guistrum-Broë is good, and the climate tolerably mild. Here is a salmon-fishery.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Svarteborg* -

1 *Rabalse* - - - Desert plains, forests of pine trees, and, at a distance, the sea.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Heede* - - - In the environs of this place are several caverns, called *the fountains of Olof*, a celebrated Norwegian king.

1 *Schelleröd* - Here are a considerable number of antique stones placed generally speaking in the form of oblong squares, and erected, perhaps, to commemorate battles, before the use of paper or waxen tables was known.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Eist* - - - - At *Viig*, between Schellerod and Eist there is a good inn. At *Viig* you enter forests of pine-trees.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Houdal* - - -

1 *Hellen* - - -

$\frac{1}{2}$  *Fredericshall* Here are some handsome public buildings. Travelers usually visit the spot where Charles XII. expired.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Gustund* - - At this place double the usual price is charged for post-horses.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Borge* - - - - You pass through Frederickstadt, a strong town. Not far from Borge is a bay, famous for an excellent fish called *Hundebaands Flyndres*.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Musangen* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Carlshuset* - -

1 *Dillingen* - - You see the Lake of Vandsoë, famous for eels.

$\frac{1}{4}$  *Moos* - - - - The *Juniperus communis* grows here most luxuriantly. There are several silk-mills and a cannon-foundry at Moos. The church is handsome, and the situation of the town wild, and rich in water-falls.

- 1 *Sohner* - - -
- 1 *Sundby* - -
- 1 *Galiehytte* -
- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$  *Skie* - - - -
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Christiana* - This place contains 10,000 inhabitants. *The parochial church—The House of Correction—The house of M. Strom—The theatre belonging to M. Collet—and The paper, rope, and soap-houses* merit notice.
- 2 *Asker* - - - - The road leading to Asker is excellent, and the situation of the place beautiful.—Here are rocks of a stupendous height.
- 2 *Bragernes* -
- $\frac{3}{4}$  *Gusnestro* -
- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  *Simonstadt* -
- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  *Sunnby* - - -
- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  *Nordby* - - -
- $\frac{1}{4}$  *Hiemb* - - -
- $\frac{1}{4}$  *Asken* - - - -
- 1 *Stecholt* - - -
- $\frac{1}{4}$  *Hochstedt* - -



1 *Skeen* - - - -

1½ *Brewig* - - -

1¼ *Eeg* - - - -

¾ *Wallekirch* -

3 *Krageron* -

2 *Oster-Risoër*

¼ *Groenesund* -

¼ *Moene* - - -

1¼ *Ongestadt* - -

½ *Berge* - - - -

1 *Waage* - - -

1½ *Assen* - - - -

1 *Sansted* - - -

½ *Nederneskongsg*

1 *Grimsted* - -

1 *Hogested* -

1½ *Magested* - -

1½ *Birkeland* -

1 *Obel* - - - -

1 *Wee* - - - -

2 *Christiansund* A considerable town and  
port.

4 *Mandal* - - -

1½ *Spangelried* -

1½ *Porshafn* - -

1½ *Farsund* - -

- 1 *Bistereid* - -
- 2 *Hitteroë* - -
- 1½ *Sognedall* - -
- 2½ *Eggersund* -
- 1½ *Sirevog* - - -
- 1 *Qualleen* - -
- 1½ *Hoberstadt* -
- 1½ *Brune* - - -
- ½ *Opevad* - - -
- ½ *Ganu* - - - -
- 2½ *Stavanger* - - *The Cathedral* here is, next  
to that of Drontheim, the  
finest in Norway.
- 5 *Karsund* - -
- 10 Bergen - - - This city contains 19,000 in-  
habitants, is handsomely  
built, and carries on an ex-  
tensive trade. Its port is  
remarkably safe—*The Ca-  
thedral*—*The German  
church*—*The castle*—*The  
Hospital*--*The Magasines*,  
&c. merit notice. Here  
are public seminaries, and  
a Society for the encou-  
ragement of useful enter-  
prises. *The Cabinets of*
- 135½ German miles.

*Natural-History* belonging to *M.M. Boholt, De-beche, Graeve, and Ja-eger*, are worth seeing.

Copenhagen, in the Danish language *Kiøbenhavn*, stands on the island of Zealand, and is defended by four royal castles, and embellished with a noble harbour, formed by a large canal flowing through the city, and capable of receiving five hundred ships, though it admits only one at a time. Copenhagen has suffered much from the ravages of war; but some years since it contained about 90,000 inhabitants, an University, founded in 1475, and magnificently endowed, a peculiarly fine naval arsenal, beside the following objects of attention. *The Theatre—The Hôtel de Ville—The church of Notre-Dame—The Exchange—The round tower and its staircase—The Custom-House—The Prison—The Bank—The church of St. Sauveur—The India-House—The Palace de l'Ecuyer—The Seminary for Cadets, and Surgical Academy—The Cabinets of Roseburg and Charlotteburg—The Royal Library, containing 120,000 volumes and a large collection of prints—The new Picture-Gallery in the castle of Christianburg, adorned*



with a painting said to be the finest in Denmark (it represents Moses contemplating the burning thicket, and was done by Poussin)—*The Library belonging to the University*—*The Cabinet of Natural-History*—and *The Royal Museum*, rich in ancient coins.\*

Beside the Danish theatre there is an Italian Opera at Copenhagen. About twenty English miles from this city is *Fredericksburg*, the finest royal palace in Denmark. Near Elsinour is another *Royal Residence*, supposed to stand upon the ground formerly occupied by the palace of Hamlet's father; and in an adjoining garden is shewn the spot where that prince, according to tradition, was poisoned. *Jaegerspreiss*, about six German miles from Copenhagen, also belongs to the royal family, and stands in a *park*, which contains several ancient monuments of northern heroes, together with the tombs of Tycho-Brahe and Bernsstorf. *Marielust*, a royal villa, about five German miles from Copenhagen, commands a remarkably fine view; and the road to Eenroom likewise exhibits enchanting prospects. Inns at Copenhagen, *Au numéro*—*Fontaine d'or*, &c.

\* The statute of Fredrick V. at Copenhagen merits notice.

## SWEDEN.

*Money.*

— A runstick.

A stiver, equal to 2 runsticks.

A copper marc - 8 runsticks, in English

money about - - - - - £0 0 1

A silver marc - - 3 copper marcs - - - 0 0 4

A copper dollar - 4 copper marcs - - - 0 0 6

A caroline - - - - 9 copper marcs - - - 0 1 2

A silver dollar - - 3 copper dollars - - - 0 1 6

A rix-dollar - - - 3 silver dollars - - - 0 4 6

A ducat - - - - - 2 rix-dollars - - - - 0 9 4

Accounts are commonly kept in rix-dollars.

*Price of Post-Horses, &c.*

Travellers, on arriving in Sweden, should provide themselves with a passport from the Governor of the province they happen first to enter; and likewise with a book, entitled *Le Guide de G. Buirmann par la Suède, la Gothie, et la Finlande*; which book contains two excellent maps of the country, and almost every kind of information a foreigner can require.

The price of post-horses is twenty-seven shillings a Swedish mile for each horse, in the towns, and in the villages eighteen schillings.\* It is

\* The price of post-horses in Sweden formerly was 24 stivers a Swedish mile for each horse, in the towns, and in the villages 16 stivers. Money at present is so very scarce in this country that the common currency is paper, of which there are two kinds, Bank-paper and Government-paper, distinguished from each other by the word *Banco* being added to the first, and *Rickschels* to the second. They are of very different value, Government-paper having suffered a depreciation of 50 per cent. while Bank-paper continues at par. Calculations are generally made in Government-paper; so that when you pay in Bank-paper or copper your payments go for one third more than their denomination.

The money most common now, when money can be obtained, is rix-dollars, dollars, schillings (sometimes spelt skillings), stivers, and runsticks.

12 runsticks make	- - - - -	1 schilling.
4 stivers	- - - - -	1 schilling.
8 schillings	- - - - -	1 dollar.
48 schillings, or 6 dollars	- - - - -	1 rix-dollar.

A schilling according to the present rate of exchange, is equivalent to an English halfpenny; and a rix-dollar to 2 English shillings; but the coin formerly called a copper schilling, now goes for a schilling and a half.

The Bank-notes are of the following kinds:

8 schillings, equivalent to	- - - - -	£0 0 6 sterling
12 schillings	- - - - -	0 0 9
24 schillings	- - - - -	0 1 6
1 rix-dollar	- - - - -	0 3 0
2 rix-dollars	- - - - -	0 6 0
3 rix-dollars	- - - - -	0 9 0
and so on, up to 30 rix-dollars	- - - - -	4 10 0 sterling.



advisable to obtain of the Governor of the first town you enter an order for post-horses ; and in many parts of Sweden it is necessary to send forward and bespeak the number you want at every post ; as travellers who neglect taking this precaution frequently wait several hours ere horses can be procured. The expense of sending forward is one silver dollar a post ; though, if horses thus ordered wait for the traveller beyond the time appointed by him, then the post-master has a right to one silver dollar an hour for waiting. Swedish postillions are usually contented with the value of two or three copper marcs per post. At each post-house is a day-book, in which every traveller sets down his name and rank, the time of his arrival and departure, the place he came from and whither he is going, the number of horses he requires, and likewise his complaints, if he have any to make. This book is inspected monthly by Government.

The roads throughout Sweden are excellent ;

Government-paper.

16 schillings equivalent to	- -	0s 8d sterling, called a <i>plote</i>
32 schillings	- - - - -	1 4
1 rix-dollar	- - - - -	2 0
2 rix-dollars	- - - - -	4 0

See *Thomson's Travels in Sweden*.

and no tolls are demanded, unless it be on passing large bridges; neither do robbers infest the high-ways. Persons who take their own carriage across the Sound pay high for it's passage; but travelling-carriages on sale may always be met with at Helsinburg and Gottenburg; and, generally speaking, they are sold at a very moderate price. A cart, provided with an arm-chair hung upon springs, is the common post-carriage of Sweden. Swedish postillions usually drive at the rate of one Swedish mile an hour, which is rather more than six English miles and a half.

Travellers should take their own provisions from city to city; because, in small towns and villages, the eatables are not good.

*Route from Stralsund\* to Stockholm.*

- 16 *Ystadt*. - - - Persons who design crossing from Stralsund to Ystadt should announce their intention a day or two before

\* Stralsund contains 10,600 people; it's *Cathedral* merits notice, as do the church of *St. Mary*, and it's organ—The town and College-Libraries—The Cabinet of Natural-History, in the *Hotel de Ville*, and that of the Apothecary *Cornelius*.

hand, at the royal post-office at Stralsund: the large packet-boat sails from the last-named place in the afternoon, and arrives at Ystadt on the following day. Sometimes, indeed, this voyage is accomplished in seven or eight hours. Ystadt is a small well-built town. The German inn is the best. In the vicinage is the fine castle of *Marswinsholm*.

$\frac{5}{8}$  *Herrestad* - -

$1\frac{3}{4}$  *Tranas* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Broesarp* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Degeberga* -

1 *Lingsioe* - -

$1\frac{1}{8}$  *Christianstadt* The objects best worth notice here are—*The Arsenal*—*The Governor's house*—*The great church*—and *The Bridge*. A considerable trade is carried on in this town. Chris-



tianstadt is said to be the  
strongest fortress in Sweden

$1\frac{1}{8}$  *Biarloes* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Broby* - - -

$1\frac{5}{8}$  *Marklunda* -

2 *Emhult* - - -

1 *Dioe* - - - -

$1\frac{3}{4}$  *Gotosa* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Nybled* - - -

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Wexioe* - - - *The glass-house of Kosta,*  
and the celebrated *baths of*  
*Faellerne* are in this neigh-  
bourhood.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Oreda* - - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Oshult* - - -

1 *Nybelled* - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Stocktrop* - -

$1\frac{7}{8}$  *Hevetlanda* -

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Braensmola* -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Eksioe* - - - *The church* here merits no-  
tice. Between this place  
and Berga you pass *three*  
*stones*, inscribed with Ru-  
nic characters, and highly  
worth observation, on ac-  
count of their antiquity.

$1\frac{3}{4}$  *Berga* - - -

$1\frac{3}{4}$  *Sethella* - - -

2 *Hester* - - -

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Dala* - - -

$\frac{3}{4}$  *Moelby* -

$1\frac{3}{4}$  *Bankeberg* -

1 *Liudkioeping* This town contains a celebrated *College*, and a fine *Cathedral*, enriched with several antiquities.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Kumla* - - -

$1\frac{1}{8}$  *Brink* - - - - On approaching this place you see the *Castle of Loefsta*, which commands fine views.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Norrkioeping* This is one of the handsomest cities in Sweden, and adorned with magnificent churches. It carries on a considerable trade. The lofty marble mountains of *Kolmorden* begin at Oby.

$\frac{3}{4}$  *Oby* - - - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Krokek* - - -

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Wreta* - - - - At *Staffsioe*, near *Wreta*, is a rich iron-mine.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  *Jaeder* - - -

$1\frac{3}{4}$  *Nikioeping* - This is a large, handsome, commercial town, 4 miles from which lies *Erisberg*, a magnificent palace.

$2\frac{1}{8}$  *Swaerdsbro* -

$1\frac{7}{8}$  *Oby* - - - -

$1\frac{7}{8}$  *Pilkrog* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Soedertellie* - Hence to Stockholm travellers have the option of going by water through Aegelsawick.

2 *Fittia* - - -

$1\frac{1}{2}$  *Stockholm*\* -

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$76\frac{7}{8}$  Swedish miles.

Stockholm, a handsome and most romantically situated town, contains 80,000 people. Its harbour is spacious and convenient, though difficult of access; and its streets, which rise one above another in an amphitheatrical form, are crowned by the *royal Palace*, a large quadrangular, magnificent stone building, superbly fur-

\* Two roads, the one eighty Swedish miles and one eighth the other eighty-one and seven-eighths, in distance, lead from Stralsund through Joenkioeping to Stockholm.



nished, and adorned with good paintings, the most celebrated of which is a combat of animals.\* Other remarkable edifices are *The Church of S. Nicholas*, which contains an admired picture of the last judgement, and a statue of S. George. *The church of S. James—The church of Rittarholm*, which contains the tombs of the Swedish monarchs: on that of Charles XII. is a club and lion's skin, characteristic ornaments!—*The iron bridge—The Arsenal—The Bank—The Royal Stables—The Mint—The Hôtel de Ville—The tower of the Nobles—The ancient castle and tower of Trekoner—The Great Hospital—The Foundling-Hospital—The Hospital for Orphans*, founded by the Free-Masons—*The Hospital for Widows—The Exchange—The Observatory—and The Opera-House*, wherein Gustavus III. one of the greatest and most popular Princes of his time, was assassinated—*The equestrian statue of Gustavus Adolphus—The bridge of Boats—The great square—The square belonging to the palace of the Nobles—and The great court*, merit notice.

\* Thomson mentions the bronze statue of Gustavus III. upon the quay, a little to the east of the palace, as well worth notice.

Stockholm contains a royal academy of Sciences, and a royal academy of Painting and Sculpture, rich in a peculiarly fine collection of casts from the antique statues of Greece and Rome. Other objects worth attention are, *The royal Library—The Library of the Academy of Sciences—The royal Cabinet of Natural History—The royal Cabinet of Medals—The Cabinet of the Wrangel-Palace—The Cabinets of Natural-History belonging to Messrs. Tilas, Swab, and Zierooegel—and The Studio of Sergell*, a celebrated sculptor.

The promenades at Stockholm are, *The King's Garden—The royal Hop-Garden—The Park—Count Piper's Garden—and The Bridge of Boats*. The public amusements, Swedish and French plays, concerts, and masked balls. *The Mount of Moses*, in the south suburbs, commands a delightful view. Inns, *The Crown—The Cave of Bacchus—The Maison de Ville—The English Tavern, &c.\**

\* According to Thomson, the hotels, or, more properly speaking, the public lodging-houses, at Stockholm are expensive; fifteen shillings sterling a week, per room, being frequently charged. Travellers are provided with breakfast at these hotels for two shillings sterling a head; but never furnished with dinner, except at the English Tavern. There

In the vicinage of this metropolis is *the Royal Palace of Ulricsdal*, which contains the library of queen Ulrica Eleonora, a cabinet of natural-history, consisting of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, and serpents, arranged by Linnæus, some paintings, and an admired statue of King Frederick.

*Drottningholm*, called the finest royal palace in Sweden, is likewise in the vicinage of Stockholm, and contains another cabinet of natural-history, consisting of insects and shells, arranged by Linnæus: here, also, is a picture-gallery.

On the way to Drottningholm, you pass a rock, called *the royal hat*, upon which an iron hat is now placed, in memory of Eric II. who, being pursued by enemies, jumped off this rock, and thereby saved his life, though he lost his hat!

About 45 English miles from Stockholm is *new Upsala*, formerly the capital of Sweden are, however, several Ordinaries at Stockholm, and two Clubs; one called *The Société* belonging to the Nobles, and the other *The Selskap*, belonging to the Merchants. This last-mentioned Club furnishes a dinner daily to as many of the members as may choose to partake of it: the dinner costs twenty-one pence sterling a head, liquors, ice, coffee, &c. not included; and every Member has power to introduce a stranger for one month.

The price paid for washing linen in Sweden is exorbitant, and so likewise are the wages demanded by travelling servants.



and built near, if not upon, the foundations of old Upsala, a place of high antiquity, and, previous to the introduction of Christianity, the residence of the high-priest of Odin. Upsala, so called from the river Sala, which runs through it, is a well-built town, containing 3500 people,\* and the most celebrated University of northern Europe, instituted by Steno Sture, A.D. 1478, and particularly patronized by Gustavus Adolphus. Its library is open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and consists of above 60,000 printed volumes, and about 1,000 manuscripts, among which is *a translation of the Gospels into Gothic*, said to have been done thirteen hundred years since; the leaves are stained with a violet-colour, the letters are capitals, and all painted originally in silver, except the initial characters and a few passages in gold. This library contains a beautiful cabinet of ebony and cypress, adorned with precious stones and presented by the city of Augsburg to Gustavus Adolphus. *The collection of Curiosities, the collection of Medals*, which was brought from Augsburg by Gustavus Adolphus, and *The*

\* Some Authors rate the population of Upsala much higher.

*Cabinet of Natural-History, and Botanical-Garden*, arranged by Linnæus, merit notice. *The Cathedral*, begun in the thirteenth century, under the direction of Bonneville, a Frenchman, is deemed the finest church in Sweden, and particularly deserves attention on account of it's monuments, ancient and modern (among which are those of Gustavus Vasa and Linnæus), the treasures of it's Sacristy, and the shrine wherein rests the mortal part of King Eric. The Swedish monarchs were formerly crowned in this cathedral. *The Gustavian Academy* is reckoned the handsomest building in Upsala. Other objects which attract a traveller's attention are, *The Academic Consistory—The Observatory—The Manège—The Royal Château and it's Gardens*—and *The Arch-Episcopal Palace*.

About seven English miles from Upsala is the spot where the Kings of Sweden, in very ancient times, were elected; it lies in the middle of the plain of Mora, and is distinguished by the remains of several mutilated stones, on the largest of which, called *the Morasteen*, the sovereigns were enthroned; while their name, and the year when they were elected, were inscribed upon another stone.

The iron-mines of *Dannemora* are near *Up-sala*.

*Route from Stockholm to Copenhagen.*

23 $\frac{7}{8}$  *Moelby* - - -

1 $\frac{1}{8}$  *Oestadt* - - -

1 $\frac{3}{8}$  *Oesioe* - - - -

1 $\frac{5}{8}$  *Holkaberg* -

1 $\frac{1}{4}$  *Grenna* - - - *The Park, Grotto, and College, merit notice.*

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  *Rooby* - - - -

2 *Joenkioeping* *The Arsenal here merits notice.*

1 $\frac{5}{8}$  *Jaera* - - - -

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  *Unaryd* - - -

1 $\frac{1}{4}$  *Oeraryd* - -

2 $\frac{3}{8}$  *Gislarwed* - -

2 $\frac{3}{8}$  *Bolaryd* - - -

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  *Nissaryd* - -

1 $\frac{5}{8}$  *Rambnaes* - -

1 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Drahered* - -

1 $\frac{3}{4}$  *Halmstad* - - *Famous for salmon.*

3 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Laholm* - - -

3 $\frac{1}{4}$  *Engelholm* -

3 *Helsingborg*

6 *Copenhagen*

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64 $\frac{1}{8}$  Swedish miles.





several *antiquities*, supposed to have been the work of very ancient northern nations, and likewise a forest, in which, it is imagined, their religious ceremonies were performed.

$1\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Faelingsbro</i> -
$1\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Glantshammer</i>
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Oerebro</i> - - -
1	<i>Mosos</i> - - - -
1	<i>Blakstad</i> - -
2	<i>Wiby</i> - - - -
2	<i>Bodame</i> - - -
$2\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Hoswa</i> - - -
$1\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Walla</i> - - -
2	<i>Binneberg</i> -
2	<i>Skiaerf</i> - - - -
1	<i>Skara</i> - - - -
$1\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Wonga</i> - - -
2	<i>Wedum</i> - - -
$1\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Sioefde</i> - - -
$2\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Alingsos</i> - -
$1\frac{1}{8}$	<i>Ingarid</i> - - -
$1\frac{3}{8}$	<i>Lerum</i> - - -

2 Gottenburg - This town is frequently called *Gotheburg*, from being seated on the banks of the Gotha.

47 $\frac{1}{4}$  Swedish miles.

## RUSSIA.

### *Money.*

A polusca.

A denusca, equal to 2 poluscas.

A copec - - - - - 2 denuscas, in Eng.  
money something less than £0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

An altin - - - - - 3 copecs - - about 0 0 1

A grievener - - - 10 copecs - - - - - 0 0 5

A polpotin - - - 25 copecs - - - - - 0 1 1

A poltin - - - - - 50 copecs - - - - - 0 2 3

A ruble - - - - - 100 copecs - - - - - 0 4 6

A Xervonitz - - 2 rubles - - - - - 0 9 0

A copec is an imaginary coin. Accounts are usually kept in rubles.

### *Price of Post-Horses, &c.*

The usual price of post-horses in Russia is



2 copecs a horse for every verst\* (three quarters of an English mile), unless it be a verst-royal, when the price is doubled : and the consequence of paying so very moderately is, that strangers, unless they are accompanied by a Russian soldier, to quicken the expedition of the post-master, frequently find it difficult to obtain horses. Exclusive of this circumstance the posts of Russia are well served. The horses go remarkably quick, whether harnessed to wheel-carriages or sledges; the high-roads are, generally speaking, good ; and at every verst stands a post, mentioning the distance from the last town to the next. During winter it is usual to travel in a sledge, which proceeds with such velocity, that a journey of 250 versts may be performed within 24 hours. The common Russian wheel-carriage, for travelling, is called a *Kibitka*, and resembles a cart. The natives always put a feather-bed into this vehicle, which renders it tolerably comfortable.

A passport, an order for post-horses, travelling sheets, and travelling-beds, are absolutely ne-

\* Coxe says, that even half of this charge might be saved, by a proper order for post-horses. I have taken the liberty of borrowing much useful information, relative to northern Europe, of the above-named gentleman.

cessary in Russia ; a bed being a scarce commodity, even in cities, and always unattainable at a country-inn ; though some of the Russian post-houses are, in other respects, commodious. Russian *Voituriers*, called *Jamtschtschikis*, have fleet horses and a great deal of custom.

No traveller is allowed to carry more than the value of 100 ducats in specie out of the empire.

*Route from Petersburg to Moscow.*

35 *Ishora* - - - The great road to Moscow is cut through immense forests, and lies nearly in a strait line the whole way. —The twenty-three first versts are *pavè*; the remaining part is a kind of wooden bridge, about ten feet wide. No tolls are demanded throughout the interior of this vast empire.\*

23 *Tosninkoi-Jam*

\* The Almanack published yearly by the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, contains a table of the Russian towns with their distances from Petersburg and Moscow.

- 26 *Luoubana* -
- 32 *Ozud'owa* - -
- 25 *Spaskoi-Polsti*
- 23 *Podperezie* -
- 22 *Novogorod* - This city contains melancholy  
vestiges of ancient magni-  
ficence, and was formerly  
so powerful as to be called  
*resistless*. *The cathedral*  
*of St. Sophia* highly merits  
observation, on account of  
paintings supposed to have  
been executed before the  
revival of the arts in Italy.  
The German inn is a very  
comfortable one.
- 35 *Broniskoi-Jam*
- 30 *Zaikowo* - -
- 31 *Krestekoi-Jam*
- 39 *Taschelbicy* -
- 32 *Zimmegers-* There are many fossils and  
*koilam* petrifications in the moun-  
tains of Walda.
- 22 *Jedrowa* - -
- 23 *Chotilowkoi-Jam*
- 36 *Wysnewblukoi-Jam*



33	<i>Wydropusk</i>	-
36	<i>Poschol</i>	- - -
33	<i>Mednoje</i>	- -
28	<i>Twer</i>	- - - - This town is finely situated on the banks of the Volga.
31	<i>Gorodna</i>	- -
27	<i>Sawiwowa</i>	-
27	<i>Klin</i>	- - - -
30	<i>Pecski</i>	- - -
24	<i>Tschernaja</i>	-
28	<i>Moscow</i>	- - -
<hr/>		
731	Versts.	

Moscow is watered by the river Moskoa, and once contained 250,000 inhabitants; but a master-stroke of policy recently reduced it to ashes, and thereby, perhaps, saved the Russian Empire from being conquered by France. It is said, however, that the magnificent *Kremlin*, or Citadel, was not destroyed by the conflagration.

In the environs of Moscow is the immense *Convent of Trotskoy*, or the Holy Trinity, which travellers ought to visit.

The job-carriages of Moscow are usually drawn by six horses; but this is not wonderful in a country where you travel post for a penny a mile.

*Route from Petersburg to Riga.*

- 22 *Strelsa-Mysa* Superb villas and other fine buildings form the avenues to Petersburg.
- 30 *Quipeng* - -
- 20 *Coscowa* - -
- 22 *Czircowich* -
- 24 *Opolie* - - - -
- 15 *Jamburg* - - Here are the new buildings belonging to the German colony.
- 24 *Narva* - - - Travellers, whose passport is not sealed by the Emperor, are visited by the custom-house-officers here. The best accommodations for a stranger are at the German hotel in the old town.
- 22 *Wairwara* - -
- 17 *Coudleig* - -
- 11 *Jewe* - - - -
- 20 *Petit-poungern*
- 24 *Ranna-poungern*
- 14 *Nennal* - - - You pass near the lake of *Peipus*, which resembles a little sea.

- 25 *Tonna* - - - -
- 23 *Tzagasee* - - A fertile plain, which continues till you approach Riga.
- 23 *Dorpat* - - -
- 25 *Ouddern* - -
- 24 *Coniccats* - -
- 22 *Teilits* - - - -
- 18 *Goulben* - - You ferry over a torrent.
- 21 *Staqueln* - -
- 20 *Wolmar* - - -
- 18 *Lenzenhof* -
- 22 *Roop* - - - - This town is adorned with handsome edifices.
- 20 *Engelhardshof*
- 19 *Hilquensee* -
- 15 *Neuermullen* A sandy road.
- 11 *Riga* - - - -
- 
- 571 Versts.

Riga, next to St. Petersburg the most commercial town in the Russian Empire, stands on the banks of the Duna, and contains, according to Coxe, 25,000 people. It's most remarkable edifices are, *The Hôtel de Ville*, and *The Exchange*—*The house of Schwarzenhäupter*—*The*



*Imperial Palace—The Cathedral—The Bourg—The Palace of the States—The Arsenal—St. George's Hospital—St. Peter's church—The Russian Hospital—The Theatre—and The Custom-house.*

Riga contains a couple of tolerable inns, and several good private lodgings. *The floating bridge over the Duna, and The garden of Vitinghof,* are the fashionable promenades.

*Route from Petersburg to Warsaw and Vienna.*

96 Riga - - - -

3½ Olley - - - -

3 Mittau - - - This city, the capital of Cour-  
land, and the residence of  
it's Duke, is extensive, but  
not populous. *The Ducal  
Château* merits notice, as  
do *The reformed church,*  
and *The Academy.*

4 Kalmiow - -

4 Janisky - - -

2 Meszkucz - -

2½ Szavel - - - -

2½ Radziurllisky

- 3 *Szadow* - - -  
 2 *Beysagola* -  
 3 *Montwidowa*  
 2 *Keydan* - - -  
 3 *Bopti* - - - -  
 3 *Kowno* - - -  
 3 *Goga* - - - -  
 3 *Prenn* - - -  
 3 *Belwirisack* -  
 2 *Olitti* - - - -  
 2 *Kriegstan* -  
 3½ *Leopold* - - -  
 2 *Prewilsku* - -  
 3 *Hoza* - - - -

3½ *Grodno* - - - This is the principal town of  
 Lithuania, and contains a  
*Palace*, built by Augustus  
 III. a *Medicinal College*,  
 and a *Botanical Garden*,  
 with many ruined build-  
 ings, which evince it's an-  
 cient splendour.

2½ *Kuznice* - - - The roads of Lithuania are  
 bad. It is said that yellow  
 amber, probably the pro-  
 duction of a small resinous

pine, is often dug up in the Lithuanian forests.

- 3 *Sokulka* - - -
- 3 *Buckstern* - -
- 3 *Bialistock* - - The Braniski-Family have rendered this a clean well-built town; their *Palace*, a magnificent edifice, is contiguous to it.
- 3 *Woyokie* - -
- 3 *Bielsk* - - - The capital of the Palatinate of Podalachia.
- 2 *Branska* - -
- 3 *Pobrikow* - -
- 3 *Grannego* - -
- 2½ *Sokolowa* - -
- 3½ *Weyrowa* - -
- 2½ *Makowka* - -
- 3 *Stanislawowa*
- 5 *Okoniewa* - -
- 3 *Warsaw* - - This city stands on the banks of the Vistula, and is supposed to contain between sixty and seventy thousand people. It has, like every other part of Poland, a me-



lancholy appearance. The streets are spacious, but ill-paved ; the churches, public buildings, and palaces, large and magnificent, the private houses nothing more than wooden hovels. *The royal Palace* is finely situated, and contains *the hall where the Diet assembles*—*the Archives*—and a *marble hall*, adorned with portraits of the Polish monarchs, ranged in chronological order, and painted by Bacciarelli. Other objects worth notice are, *The palace of Saxe and its public garden*—*The stables of Oginsky*—*The blue palace*—*The Lutheran church*—*The cannon-foundery*—*The Nuncio's palace*—*The great Hospital*—*The palace of Justice*—*The Mint*—*The Arsenal*—*The Hôtel de Wasilirsky*—*The Theatre*—*The cathedral of St. John*—*The palace of Krazinsky, or the Republic*, deemed the handsomest edifice in Warsaw—*The statue of*

*Sigismond II.*—*The Pyramid*, raised in honour of a Heyduc, who was killed in defending King Stanislaus—*The Bridge over the Vistula*, and the spot where Polish monarchs used to be elected. *The royal Library and medals*—*The Zaluski-Library*, which contains 200,000 volumes—*The cabinet of medals belonging to Mr. Groell*—*Mr. Carosi's cabinet of Minerals*, and the cabinets of Count Oginski. The most frequented promenades are; *The gardens of Szerwusk and Krazinsky, Ujosdow, la Favorite, the Princess Czartoriska, and Prince Poniatowski*. There is a Medical Society and a Society of Natural-History at Warsaw; and likewise a good inn, *The Hôtel de Pologne*. About three English miles from the city is *La Maison de Bain*, a royal villa; in the environs also are *The Château of Ujazow*—*The Château of Villanow* and its *Library* (the inn at

Villanow is a very good one)—  
*The Château and Park of Mokatoſow—The Château of Marie-mont—Wola—and The Palace of Jabloniſca.*

Hackney and job-coaches abound at Warsaw, it being contrary to custom for a lady to walk in the ſtreets, even during fine weather. The price of a job-coach is one ducat by the day, and 20 ducats by the month, together with two Polish florins a day to the coachman. The Polish nobility are peculiarly hofpitable to Foreigners.

103 Vienna

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306½ German miles.

St. Petersburg, the metropolis of the Russian Empire, contains about 218,000 perſons, excluſive of the court, the academicians, and the gariſon. It ſtands on both ſides the river Neva, between the lake Ladoga and the Finland Gulf, and is built partly upon the Continent, and partly upon ſome iſlands in the mouth of the river. The ſtreets in general are broad and



spacious, and three of them, which meet in a point at the Admiralty, are full two miles in length; a few still remain floored with planks, but the greater number are paved. Wooden houses (though less common than they were at Moscow) disfigure many parts of Petersburg. *The Admiralty-Quay*, erected by Catherine II. does honour to her memory. Other objects worth attention are, *The Admiralty*, where stands an antique sarcophagus, called that of Homer—*The Imperial Summer-Palace*, and its public garden—*The marble palace*, built by Catherine II. for Prince Orlof—*The Imperial Winter-Palace*, which contains the jewels of the crown, and the famous diamond purchased by the Empress Catherine of a Greek, to whom she paid for it 450,000 rubles, and a pension of 100,000 *livres-tournois* for life—*The church belonging to the Palace*—*The Hermitage*, which, notwithstanding its name contains magnificent apartments, and a summer and winter garden; the first in the Asiatic style, occupying the whole level top of the edifice; the other being a spacious hot-house, adorned with gravel-walks, orange-trees, and parterres of flowers, and peopled with birds of various climates—*The Imperial col-*

*lection of Paintings and Natural-History—The Imperial Library, &c.* (many of the pictures are excellent)—*The square adorned with an equestrian statue of Peter the Great* in bronze, by Falconet. This statue is much admired; it represents Peter in the attitude of mounting a precipice, the summit of which he has nearly attained; his right hand is stretched out in the act of giving benediction to his people, while his left holds the reins: a huge rock of granite, which, when brought to Petersburg, from a morass wherein it was found, weighed 1,500 tons, forms the pedestal. The statue is said to be a striking likeness of Peter, and cost the Empress Catherine II. by whom it was erected, 424,610 rubles. *The church of St. Isaac* is a magnificent though a heavy edifice of hewn granite—*The Medicinal College* merits notice, as do *The Great Theatre—The Imperial Summer-Palace, at the confluence of the Moika and the Fontanka—The great market-place, or Gostinnoi-Dwor—The new Bank—The Imperial Italian Garden—The Arsenal*, which contains trophies and armour belonging to various nations—*The Imperial tapestry-manufacture—The Pantheon of Prince Potemkin—The Lutheran*

*church of S. Anne—The Convent of St. Alexander Newski with his tomb—The new Exchange—The Academy of Sciences, and the Academy of Beaux-Arts—The Garden of Count Besborodki, which contains a statue of Catherine II.—The Fortress or Citadel, which is surrounded by brick walls faced with hewn granite, and contains the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, a noble edifice, adorned with a spire of copper gilt; here are deposited the remains of Peter the Great, and most of his successors: in the fortress is a small Arsenal, furnished with cannon cast during the middle of the sixteenth century. Here also are the Mint, which contains a machine invented by Catherine II. for stamping the coin; and a brick building where the Russians preserve with great care a four-oared boat, said to have been the origin of their navy, and called by Peter the Great the little grandsire. The house inhabited by Peter while he constructed the fortress stands on an adjacent island, and is still shewn to travellers; it contains but three rooms, only eight feet in height, and the largest but fifteen feet square. A boat, made by Peter himself, is kept near this house.*



Petersburg abounds with charitable institutions. *The Corps de Cadets*, and *Le Couvent des Demoiselles Nobles*, are two excellent seminaries for the education of the nobility and some children of inferiour ranks; the annual income of the first is £30,000 sterling, and the seminary contains from six to seven hundred scholars; the second, founded by the late Empress Catherine, has an annual income of £16,000 sterling, and contains near five hundred scholars. *The Imperial Academy of Sciences* contains a *Library* rich in Chinese and Slavonian manuscripts; here also are instructions relative to a code of laws written by the hand of the Empress Catherine: the Academy likewise contains a fine *Museum of Natural-History*, particularly rich in ores, an *Anatomical Cabinet*, and a *Chamber of Rarities*, where are a variety of ornaments found in the tombs of Siberia, many being of massive gold, and very elegant workmanship!!! A long gallery contains the various arms and dresses of the inhabitants of the Russian Empire, and various idols brought from Siberia. The collection of Russian and other coins merits notice: in an adjoining apartment is a waxen figure of Peter the Great, the

features having been taken from a mould applied to his face when dead. *The celestial sphere*, called the globe of Gottorp, likewise merits notice. *The Academy of Arts* contains plaster-models of the most celebrated Greek and Roman statues—*The free æconomical Society*, for the promotion of agriculture, founded by Catherine II. is a most useful institution.

Petersburgh abounds with public promenades and public amusements, the last of which cost the sovereign an immense sum yearly; among these are an Italian opera, a Russian, a French, and a German theatre. Two of the best inns are, *La Ville de Vienne* and *L'Hôtel de Londres*.

There are twelve royal villas in the neighbourhood of Petersburgh. *Tschesme* contains portraits of the reigning princes of Europe; *Tzarskoe-Zelo*, about fifteen English miles from the city, contains a room incrusted with amber; the garden merits notice; but the house, though magnificent, is too gaudy. *Peterhof*, about twenty English miles from Petersburgh, is called the Versailles of the North. *Oranienbaum*, about twenty-seven English miles from Petersburgh, has in its garden an elegant pa-

vilion embosomed by wood; and, from being entirely concealed till you come close to it, called *Ha! ha!* In this garden likewise is an extraordinary building, called *the mountain for sledges*, or, *the flying mountain*.

The common price, at Petersburg, for a job-coach with two horses is 30 rubles a month, and by the day 2 rubles: the common wages of a *valet-de-place* 4 rubles a week: and the common rent of one room in the most fashionable part of the city about 10 rubles a month.

*Schlusselfburgh*, a celebrated state-prison, is about 40 English miles from Petersburg

Persons who travel through Russia should never leave their carriages unlocked, or unguarded; because the common people of the country are inclined to thieve.

From Petersburg to Wyburg is 139 versts.

From Petersburg to Cronstadt, by land 47 versts

From Petersburg to Smolensko, 838 versts.

From Petersburg to Archangel, 1,145 versts.

From Petersburg to Astracan, 1,479 versts.

From Petersburg to Kiew, through Kaluga, 825 versts; and through Cuda, 879.

From Petersburg to Asow, 1268 versts.



From Petersburg to Belgorod, 593 versts.

From Petersburg to Cscherkaski, 11,761 versts.

## POLAND.

### *Money.*

A shelon.

A Grosh, equal to 3 shelons.

A Coustic - - - - 5 groshen ; in English

money about - - - - - £0 0 2

A tinsé - - - - - 3 coustics - - - - - 0 0 7

An Ort - - - - 18 groshen - - - - - 0 0 8

A florin - - - - 30 groshen - - - - - 0 1 2

A Rix-dollar - 90 groshen - - - - - 0 3 6

A ducat - - - - 8 florins - - - - - 0 9 4

A Frederic d'or 5 rix-dollars - - - - - 0 17 6

The money of Poland is, in fact, the money of Prussia. Accounts are usually kept in florins; but a florin which passes for only 30 groshen in Little Poland, is worth two florins in Great Poland.

### *Price of Post-Horses, &c.*

The posts of Poland are remarkably well-served, the horses fleet, and the drivers good

and civil. The price of every post-horse is 8 gros per Polish mile; and 4 Polish miles make about 3 of Germany. Persons who travel post through Poland require a carriage of their own, the post-masters being furnished with nothing of the kind. Jews, however, have carriages to let, and follow the trade of *Voituriers*. The Poles are so remarkably honest, that robbers and pilferers need not be dreaded in this country. The roads, generally speaking, are cut through immense forests, and not good; the villages are uncommonly long, and the houses built with trunks of trees placed horizontally one upon the other; the towns are shaped somewhat like German villages, with a large market-place in their centre. The bread, wine, and coffee of Poland are excellent; but the country-inns are such wretched hovels as to contain no one accommodation of any kind whatever. Travellers, therefore, should carry their own beds, sheets, table-linen, knives, forks, spoons, and a stew-pan.

*Route from Warsaw to Posen.*

4. *Blonie* - - - This road, unless it be in very wet seasons, is good.

4	<i>Sochatschew</i>	-
4½	<i>Zlakow</i>	- - -
2	<i>Nerwie</i>	- - - -
2½	<i>Kutno</i>	- - - -
2½	<i>Glazno</i>	- - -
2½	<i>Klodawa</i>	- -
3	<i>Babiakou</i>	- -
2	<i>Sampolna</i>	- -
3½	<i>Kletschew</i>	- -
3	<i>Slupza</i>	- - -
3	<i>Wrzesni</i>	- -
3	<i>Kostrzyn</i>	- -
2	<i>Posen</i>	- - - - This is a large town; the Castle is strong, and the Cathedral handsome.
41½	German miles.	

*Route from Warsaw to Thorn.*

8	<i>Sochatschew</i>	-
5	<i>Gomlin</i>	- - -
3	<i>Gostyn</i>	- - -
5	<i>Derlitz</i>	- - -
4	<i>Lowitsch</i>	- -
5	<i>Thorn</i>	- - - This is a commercial town, which contains some fine ancient edifices, and a bridge worth notice.
30	German miles.	



*Route from Warsaw to Cracow.*

3 *Raszina* - - - The road from Warsaw to  
 2 *Terszina* Cracow is barren and un-  
 3 *Stareywsky* interesting; the country,  
 3 *Mogielnicy* generally speaking, level,  
 and covered with forests.

3 *Nowegott-Miasta*

2 *Drzewizy* - -

3 *Opozna* - - -

2 *Konskirch* -

3 *Radoszin* - -

3 *Malagoszka*

5 *Sienska* - - -

4 *Czarnowka* -

3 *Sicciechowie* -

4½ *Cracow* - - -

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43½\* German miles.

Cracow, formerly the metropolis of Poland, is an ancient city watered by the Vistula, and stands on a large tract of ground, though it's inhabitants scarcely amount to 16,000 persons. *The great square* is spacious, and contains some

\* Coxe, if I mistake not, calls the distance from Warsaw to Cracow about 258 English miles.

well-built houses; many of the streets are broad and handsome, but almost every edifice, except the churches, is in a state of decay. The University of Cracow was founded by Casimir the Great, and completed by Ladislaus Jaghellon. *The Palace* is a kind of citadel, built by the last named sovereign; it's walls are decorated with paintings of tilts and tournaments, and a representation of a coronation of a king of Poland; it's windows command an extensive view. *The Cathedral* stands within the walls of the citadel, and contains the tombs of Casimir the Great, John Sobieski, and nearly all the other sovereigns of Poland. About one English mile from Cracow is *a ruin*, called the palace of Casimir the Great; and about eight English miles from the city are *the celebrated salt-mines of Wielitska*, which have now been worked above 600 years.

*Route from Warsaw to Vienna.*

43½	Cracow	- - -
3½	Mogielnicy	-
4	Isdebrick	- -
2	Wodewitze	-

3	<i>Keuty</i>	- - -
3	<i>Bielitz</i>	- - -
44	<i>Vienna</i>	- - -
<hr/>		
103	German miles.	

*Route from Warsaw to Breslau and Leipsic.*

2	<i>Ianki</i>	- - - -
2	<i>Nadarzin</i>	- -
2	<i>Zawibola</i>	- -
2	<i>Mszczanow</i>	-
2½	<i>Chrzcowice</i>	-
2½	<i>Varwa</i>	- - - -
3½	<i>Lubochnia</i>	-
3½	<i>Wolborg</i>	- -
2	<i>Petrikau</i>	- -
2	<i>Msurki</i>	- - -
2	<i>Resmatowice</i>	
2	<i>Leki</i>	- - - -
2	<i>Widawa</i>	- -
3	<i>Wielke</i>	- - -
3	<i>Naramici</i>	- -
15	<i>Breslau</i>	- - -
44	<i>Leipsic</i>	- - -
<hr/>		
95	German miles.	



## MADEIRA.

DR. ADAMS, an English Physician, fitted up, some few years since, at Madeira, a large house for the accommodation of invalids; providing them with lodging and board, wine, tea, and sugar inclusive, for ten and sixpence a day per head.

Private lodgings may be procured at Madeira; but persons who design hiring a house to themselves must carry from England their own furniture and cook. On going away, however, they may dispose of furniture to advantage.

For intelligence respecting ships bound to this island, and for further particulars relative to Dr. Adams, enquire of Messrs. Blackbourne, Banger, & Co. Merchants, in London; or of Mr. Hinkley, No. 28, King-Street, Cheapside, London.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE APPENDIX.

## SWITZERLAND.

*Passage of Simplon.*

As this is the shortest practicable route from German-Switzerland, and the Valais, into the Milanese, it has always been the track pursued by the Milan-Courier: though the earthquake of 1755, which destroyed Lisbon, nearly blocked up this passage of the Alps.

A gentleman who went by way of Simplon\* to Milan, about thirty years since, gives the following account of his journey.

“ Like other travellers, who pursue this track, I slept at Brig, or Brigue, which boasts of nothing remarkable but its baths—the ruins of an ancient Roman-Wall—and some houses, which retain traces of the mischief caused by

\* Simplon, one of the highest of the Italian Alps, is said to have been anciently called *Mons Cæpionis*, or *Sempronii*.

the earthquake of 1755. The inn at Brig is disgustfully dirty. Immediately beyond this town I began to ascend; and was presented with a remote prospect of Glaciers, and a near view of the Valais, watered throughout by the Rhone. I then proceeded to a high mountainous region; finding, here and there, posts, on which are inscribed the words, "*In Italiam*.". Upon the summit of a steep acclivity is an isolated building, called *L'Hôpital*; but the hamlet which bears the name of Simplon contains nothing more than a few miserable Alpine cottages; while the whole surrounding country exhibits a vast scene of desolation—mountains overthrown—lofty rocks, whose barren and perpendicular sides empale the road, almost excluding daylight—deep and terrific precipices—crosses and chapels, erected, by the hands of piety, in places where unfortunate travellers have perished—and, to complete the picture, an impetuous torrent tumbling, with a deafening brawl, from the adjacent heights, and then rushing furiously through enormous fragments of dissevered rocks and mountains.

“ Not far from Hohen-Steig this torrent forms a considerable cascade, whose waters, being re-



duced into vapour by the violence with which they fall, descend like rain upon the traveller, at the moment when he attempts the perilous passage of the Steig, upon a sort of raft, composed of the trunks of fir-trees lashed together and not even secured by a rail.

“ After escaping from this wild and gloomy solitude, I reached the beautiful valley of Ossola ; thence proceeding to Vogogna, Magotzo, and Lago Maggiore, to Milan.”

Such, in 1785, was the passage of Simplon !—but the wonder-working hand of that great and extraordinary personage, Napoleon, has transformed it not only into a safe, but an excellent road, with every needful accommodation for travellers : indeed, it may now be considered as by far the most eligible route from France and Switzerland to Italy.

## NOTES.

NOTE 1.—*Letter XXI. Page 1.*

THE ancient name of the Bay of Naples (Crater Sinus) seems to indicate that it might originally have been the crater of an extinct volcano.

NOTE 2.—*Letter XXI. Page 9*

From the appearance of scrolls over the door, I should suppose the shop to have belonged to a bookseller, and the Hebrew characters were, I imagine, indicative of his trade, and of the commodities in which he dealt. The Hebrew not being written with *vowel-points* is a strong proof that *they* are a modern invention. Elias Levita, a learned German Jew, who flourished at Rome about the middle of the sixteenth century, discovered the delusion, and made it appear that these appendages had never been in use till after the writing of the Talmuds, about 500 years after Christ; and the learned Vossius assures us, that he had examined above two thousand Hebrew manuscripts of all sorts, and that he never met with any, having grammatical or vowel-points, that were above six hundred years old.

NOTE 3.—*Letter XXI. Page 12.*

Some of the most recent discoveries at Pompeii have been, three tombs magnificently adorned with sculpture—a Basilica embellished with a triple row of columns, and containing bronze stoves of a beautiful shape—a Faun, and a Bacchus, about two feet high, and finely executed—an exquisite small bronze Gladiator, in the act of supplicating life from the spectators—and a beautiful silver vase, supposed to have been used in religious ceremonies.

NOTE 4.—*Letter XXI. Page 37.*

The insignia of Pæstum, a Syren holding a rose, may still be discovered on a ruined arch belonging to one of the city-gates.

NOTE 5.—*Letter XXIII. Page 65.*

It does not appear quite certain that the present chapel of S. Salvatore was anciently the temple of Clitumnus. Pliny places this temple near the source of the river : and Suetonius says, that Caligula went to Mevania to see the temple of Clitumnus. The small town of Bevagna unquestionably stands upon the site of the ancient Mevania, which lies to the west of the river Timia, and at the influx of the Tacarena and Rucciano into the Clitumnus.

NOTE 6.—*Letter XXIII. Page 75.*

When I was at Lausanne, I consulted Gibbon with respect to this route; and he seemed to think it might, very probably, be that pursued by Hannibal: moreover, a friend of mine, who ascended Viso, told me, the plains of Italy were discernible from it's summit: on this point, however, I cannot speak from my own knowledge; as I only visited the base of the mountain.

It appears to me that the Agatha through which Hannibal is said to have passed, on his march from Narbonne to Nismes, might be Agathopolis, now called Montpellier.

NOTE 7.—*Letter XXIV. Page 81.*

The village of Abano (anciently Aponum), between four and five miles from Padua, is much frequented, during summer, on account of the warm baths in it's neighbourhood; where the Sudatory, and *Bagno di Fango*, or mud-bath, are said to have proved, in many cases, beneficial. About five miles from Abano is the Villa Catajo, celebrated for fresco-paintings by Paul Veronese. The hamlet of Monselice, anciently Mons-Silicus, and now improperly called Monte-Sedici, lies near this villa. The little town of Batag-



lia, so named from the rapid conflux of two rivulets, is only one mile from Catajo; and about three miles from Bataglia lies Arqua, or Arquato, famous for having been the residence and burial-place of Francesco Petrarcha.

It seems doubtful whether Pliny, by the Fontes Patavini, means the present baths of Abano; because he reports the former to have emitted smells, from which the latter are exempt.

NOTE 8.—*Appendix, Page 178.*

Although the Campagna di Roma is, generally speaking, unwholesome in hot weather, the air of Tivoli, Frascati, and Albano, is deemed particularly salubrious, even during the months of July and August; and the two last-named spots contain villas where invalids might be well accommodated.

NOTE 9.—*Appendix, Page 258.*

Persons who wish to see Switzerland to advantage should travel on foot; a mode so commonly adopted that the foot-passenger is as well received, even at the best inns, as if he travelled in a splendid equipage. The expences incurred by travelling on foot thro' Switzerland seldom exceeds five shillings, English money, per day; half-a-crown being, on an average, the price of a *table d'hôte* supper, with wine and lodging: and pedestrians should make supper their principal meal.

NOTE 10.—*Appendix, Page 312.*

The ruthless hand of war has destroyed the celebrated bridge at Schaffhausen.

NOTE 11.—*Appendix, Page 408.*

Board and lodging for one person, in the provincial towns of France, seldom costs more than thirty pounds sterling per annum. House-rent in these towns is cheap; as a comfortable residence for a family may often be procured for about thirty pounds per annum. Mutton and beef are cheap; the former

being from three to five pence, English, the pound; the latter somewhat less. Bread is cheap. Fowls and ducks are about two shillings, English, the couple; and turkies from two to three shillings each: game also is cheap and plentiful.

NOTE 12.—*Appendix, Page 419.*

The *vent de bise* prevails so much in the southern parts of France that it renders the climate (as I have already noticed in my account of Montpellier) unfavourable to weak lungs; and beside this objection to the south of France, there is another of almost equal magnitude, namely, the natives still retain the character given them by Horace:—

“*Novisque rebus infidelix Allobrox,*

“*What Gaul, tumultuous, and devoid of truth?*”

FRANCIS' HORACE, BOOK V. ODE XVI.

## AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

*of Towns, Rivers, Gulphs, Islands, &c. with their  
ancient names.*



Towns.	Ancient names.	
Albenza .....	Albium Ingaunum .....	Italia.
Aoust .....	Augusta Prætoria .....	Italia.
Alba .....	Alba-Pompcia .....	Italia.
Arezzo .....	Aretium .....	Italia.
Ascolo .....	Asculum .....	Magna-Græcia.
Assisi .....	Asisium .....	Italia.
Acerenza .....	Acherontia .....	Magna-Græcia.
Augsburg .....	Augusta-Vindelicorum.....	Germania.
Alcara de Henares	Complutum .....	Hispania.
Arras .....	Atrebates .....	Gallia.
Agen .....	Aginum .....	Gallia.
Amiens .....	Ambianus .....	Gallia.
Angers .....	Andevacum .....	Gallia.
Antibes .....	Antipolis .....	Gallia.
Aix .....	Aquæ-Sextiæ .....	Gallia.
Avignon .....	Avenio .....	Gallia.
Auch .....	Ausci .....	Gallia.
Autun .....	Augustodunum .....	Gallia.
Auxerre .....	Antissiodurum .....	Gallia.
Almasa .....	Numantia .....	Hispania.
Almaden .....	Sisapo .....	Hispania.
Bevagnia .....	Mevania .....	Italia.
Bologna .....	Bononia Felsinia .....	Italia.
Bolsena .....	Volsinium .....	Italia.



Towns.	Ancient names.	
Baia .....	Baiæ .....	Italia.
Benevento .....	Beneventum .....	Italia.
Brindisi .....	Brundisium .....	Magna-Græcia.
Bregentz .....	Brigantium .....	Germania.
Bilboa .....	Flaviobriga .....	Germania.
Barcelona .....	Barcino .....	Hispania.
Balbastro .....	Balbastrum .....	Hispania.
Brest .....	Brivates .....	Gallia.
Bourdeaux .....	Burdigala .....	Gallia.
Besançon .....	Vesontio .....	Gallia.
Briançon .....	Brigantia .....	Gallia.
Boulogne.....	Gesoriacum .....	Gallia.
Bari .....	Barium .....	Italia.
Bergamo .....	Bergomum .....	Italia.
Bisignano .....	Besidiæ .....	Italia.
Boianno .....	Bovianum .....	Italia.
Casal-novo .....	Manduria .....	Magna-Græcia
Como .....	Comum .....	Italia.
Castel di Brucca	Velia .....	Italia.
Citti di Castello	Tifernum Tiberinum .....	Italia.
Chieti .....	Teate .....	Italia.
Chiusi .....	Clusium .....	Italia.
Cochile .....	Sybaris* .....	Magna-Græcia.
Civita-Castella...	supposed to be Veii .....	Italia.
Cerveteri .....	Cære .....	Italia.
Cortona .....	Coritus .....	Italia.
Crotona .....	Croton .....	Magna-Græcia.
Cuma .....	Cumæ .....	Italia.
Canapina .....	Capena .....	Italia.
Castell à mare...	Stabiæ .....	Italia.

\* Afterward called Thurii ; and here Herodotus lived and died.

Towns.	Ancient names.	
Catania .....	Catana .....	Sicania-Sicilia.†
Canosa .....	Canusium .....	Magna-Græcia.
Cologne .....	Colonia .....	Germania.
Cronsdatt .....	Pretoria .....	Germania.
Carthagera .....	Carthago-novo .....	Hispania.
Collioure .....	Caucoliberis .....	Hispania.
Cordova .....	Corduba .....	Hispania.
Cadiz .....	Gades* .....	Hispania.
Chartres .....	Carnutes .....	Gallia.
Cambray .....	Camaracum .....	Gallia.
Chalons .....	Catalauni .....	Gallia.
Cahors .....	Cadurci .....	Gallia.
Castel di Brucca	Velia .....	Magna-Græcia.
Cajazzo .....	Galatia .....	Italia.
Castigliano .....	Carsula .....	Italia.
Castro-Vetere ...	Causon .....	Italia.
Conza .....	Compsa .....	Italia.
Cassano .....	Cosæ .....	Italia.
Castro-Giovanne	Henna .....	Sicilia.
Civita della Vigna	Lanuvium .....	Italia.
Caserta .....	Saticula .....	Italia.
Calais .....	Portus Jecius .....	Gallia.
Chalons-sur-Saone	Cabillonum .....	Gallia.
Dijon .....	Dibio .....	Gallia.
Evoli .....	Eburi .....	Italia.
Eugubio .....	Ieuvium .....	Italia.
Essek .....	Mursa .....	Germania.
Evora .....	Ebora .....	Hispania.

\* Built by the Phœnicians.

† These names it had from the Sicani and Siculi, who peopled a considerable part of the country ; it was also called Trinacria and Triquetra, from it's triangular figure.

Towns.	Ancient names.	
Embrun .....	Embrodunus .....	Gallia.
Fiesole .....	Foesule .....	Italia.
Florence .....	Florentia .....	Italia.
Foligno .....	Fulginium, or Fulginas ...	Italia.
Fondi .....	Fundi .....	Italia.
Faenza .....	Faventia .....	Italia.
Frascati .....	Tusculum .....	Italia.
Forli .....	Forum-Livii .....	Italia.
Forlim-Popoli ...	Forum-Popilii .....	Italia.
Faro .....	Ossonoba .....	Hispania.
Fano .....	Fanum .....	Italia.
Fermo .....	Fermum .....	Italia.
Faro di Messina	Mamertimi .....	Sicilia.
Genoa .....	Genua .....	Italia.
Girgenti .....	Agrigentum ..	Sicilia.
Grenoble .....	Gratianopolis .....	Gallia.
Huesca .....	Osca .....	Hispania.
Itri .....	Mamurra ...	Italia.
Ispello .....	Hispellam .....	Italia.
Imola .....	Forum-Cornelia .....	Italia.
Ivrea .....	Eporedia .....	Italia.
Larina .....	Larinum .....	Italia.
Lavinia .....	Lavinium .....	Italia.
Lucera .....	Luceria* .....	Magna-Græcia.
Lamentana .....	Nomentum .....	Italia.
Langres .....	Lingones .....	Gallia.
Lodi .....	Laus Pompeia .....	Italia.
Leghorn .....	Portus Labronis Herculis...	Italia.
La Riccia .....	Aricia .....	Italia.
Larina .....	Larinum .....	Italia.
Lintz .....	Lentia .....	Germania.

\* Famed for it's wool.



Towns.	Ancient names.	
Lisbon .....	Olisippo, Olyssipo, Ulyssipo*	Hispania.
Lerida† .....	Ilerda .....	Hispania.
Limoges .....	Lemovices .....	Gallia.
Lyons .....	Lugdunum .....	Gallia.
Leyden .....	Lugdunum-Batavorum ...	Gallia.
Ludove .....	Luteva .....	Gallia.
Milan .....	Mediolanum .....	Italia.
Modena.....	Mutina .....	Italia.
Marubio .....	Marrubium .....	Italia.
Monaco .....	Portus Herculis Monæci ...	Italia.
Mola di Gaieta ..	Formiæ .....	Italia.
Messina .....	Messana .....	Sicilia.
Mentz .....	Magontiacum .....	Germania.
Madrid .....	Mantua .....	Hispania.
Malaga ‡ .....	Malaca .....	Hispania.
Miranda .....	Deobriga .....	Hispania.
Marseilles§ .....	Masilia .....	Gallia.
Miseno .....	Misenum .....	Italia.
Monte Leone ...	Mutusia .....	Italia.
Modica .....	Mutyca .....	Sicilia]
Milasso .....	Myle .....	Sicilia.
Marburg .....	Mattacum .....	Germania.
Merida .....	Augusta-Emerita .....	Hispania.
Metz .....	Divodurum .....	Gallia.
Montpellier .....	Agathopolis .....	Gallia.
Macon .....	Matisco .....	Gallia.
Nice .....	Nicæa .....	Italia.
Norsia .....	Nursia .....	Italia.
Narni .....	Narnia, Nequinum .....	Italia.

\* Said to have been founded by Ulysses.

† On the ruins of this town stands Murviedro.

‡ Built by the Phœnicians.

§ Once inhabited by a colony of Phœnicians.

Towns.	Ancient names.	
Norma .....	Norba .....	Italia.
Nissa .....	Naissus .....	Germania.
Noyon .....	Noviodunum .....	Gallia.
Nevers .....	Nivernum .....	Gallia.
Narbonne .....	Narbo .....	Gallia.
Nismes .....	Nemausus .....	Gallia.
Nantes .....	Condivicum.....	Gallia.
Nipi .....	Nepete .....	Italia.
Nato .....	Netun .....	Sicilia.
Novara .....	Novaria .....	Italia.
Nocera .....	Nuceria .....	Italia.
Nuremberg .....	Norica .....	Germania.
Otricoli .....	Otriculi .....	Italia.
Otranto .....	Hydruntum .....	Magna-Græcia.
Orleans.....	Aureliani .....	Gallia.
Padua .....	Palavium .....	Italia.
Pavia .....	Tirinum .....	Italia.
Perugia .....	Augusta-Perusia .....	Italia.
Pesaro .....	Pesaurus .....	Italia.
Prattica.....	Lavinium .....	Italia.
Pistoja .....	Pistoria .....	Italia.
Palestrina.....	Præneste .....	Italia.
Piperno ... ..	Privernum ... ..	Italia.
Pozzuolo .....	Puteole* .....	Italia.
Pæstum .....	Posidonia .....	Magna-Græcia.
Palermo .....	Panormus .....	Sicilia.
Pampeluna .....	Pompelo .....	Hispania.
Paris .....	Parisii vel Lutetia .....	Gallia.
Poitiers .....	Pictavi .....	Gallia.
Perigueux .....	Petrocorii .....	Gallia.
Pignerol .....	Pinarolum .....	Gallia.
Porto-Venere .	Portus-Veneris .....	Italia.

\* Called by the Greeks Dicæarchia.

Towns.	Ancient names.	
Ponte-Corvo ...	Fregellæ .....	Italia.
Pisa .....	Pisæ .....	Italia.
Placenza .....	Placentia .....	Italia.
Piombino .....	Populonia .....	Italia.
Rome .....	Roma .....	Italia.
Remini .....	Ariminum .....	Italia.
Rieti .....	Reate .....	Italia.
Resina .....	Retina .....	Italia.
Reggio .....	Rhegium .....	Magna-Græcia.
Roveredo .....	Roboretum .....	Germania.
Ratisbon .....	Reginum .....	Germania.
Ragusa .....	Epidaurus .....	Germania.
Rennes .....	Redones .....	Gallia.
Rouen .....	Rotomagus .....	Gallia.
Ruvo .....	Rubi .....	Italia.
Rheims .....	Durocortorum .....	Gallia.
Susa .....	Segusium .....	Italia.
Sassina .....	Sarsina .....	Italia.
Spoletto .....	Spoletum .....	Italia.
Sa. Maria dei Faleri ...	Falerii .....	Italia.
St. Donato .....	Appii-Forum .....	Italia.
Siena .....	Sena-Julia .....	Italia.
St. Vitorino .....	Amiternum .....	Italia.
Sorrento .....	Syrentum .....	Italia.
Salerno .....	Salernum .....	Italia.
Starmonetta ...	Sulmo .....	Italia.
Spire .....	Noviomagus .....	Germania.
Sisseg .....	Siscia .....	Germania.
Seville .....	Hispalis* .....	Hispania.
Setuval .....	Cœtobrix .....	Hispania.
Saragossa .....	Cæsar-Augusta .....	Hispania.

\* Founded by Scipio Africanus.



Towns.		Ancient names.
Salamanca *	.....	Salamantica ..... Hispania.
Sens	.....	Senones ..... Gallia.
Soissons	.....	Augusta-Suessonum ..... Gallia.
Saintes	.....	Santones ..... Gallia.
St. Paul trois Chateaux	} .....	Augusta Tricastrinorum .. Gallia.
Saleme	.....	Halicyæ ..... Sicilia.
St. Quentin	.....	Augusta-Veromanduorum... Gallia.
Sa. Mareo	.....	Calacta ..... Sicilia.
St. Lorenzo	.....	Laurentum ..... Italia.
Salpi	.....	Salpia ..... Italia.
Saragusa	.....	Syracusæ ..... Sicilia.
Turin	.....	Augusta-Taurinorum ..... Italia.
Terni	.....	Interamna ..... Italia.
Tivoli	.....	Tibur ..... Italia.
Tortona	.....	Dertona ..... Italia.
Torre di Mare...	.....	Metapontum ..... Magna-Græcia.
Taranto	.....	Tarentum ..... Magna-Græcia.
Trepani	.....	Eryx ..... Sicilia.
Tiano	.....	Teanum ..... Italia.
Termini	.....	Thermæ ..... Sicilia.
Triers, or Treves,	.....	Augusta Trevirorum† ..... Germania.
Troyes	.....	Augusta-Tricassium ..... Gallia.
Tours	.....	Turones ..... Gallia.
Trent	.....	Tridentum ..... Germania.
Trieste	.....	Tergeste ..... Germania.
Temeswar	.....	Tibiscus ..... Germania.
Tertosa	.....	Dertos ..... Hispania.
Toledo	.....	Toletum ..... Hispania.
Tarragona	.....	Taracco‡ ..... Hispania.

\* A Roman way may be traced from Salamanca through Merida to Seville.

† Supposed to be the most ancient city of Europe.

‡ Founded by the Scipios.

Towns.	Ancient names.	
Toulouse .....	Tolosa .....	Gallia.
Viterbo .....	Volturna .....	Italia.
Vicenza .....	Vicetia .....	Italia.
Vicenza.....	Picentia*	Magna-Græcia.
Venosa .....	Venusia† .....	Magna-Græcia.
Vienna .....	Vindebonna .....	Germania.
Valladolid.....	Pintia .....	Hispania.
Villa-Franca.....	Carthago-Vetus .....	Hispania.
Verdun.....	Varodunum .....	Gallia.
Valence .....	Valentia .....	Gallia.
Venafro .....	Venafrum .....	Italia.
Venice .....	Venetiaë .....	Italia.
Volterra .....	Volaterræ .....	Italia.
Worms .....	Borbetomagus .....	Germania.
Zamora .....	Sentice .....	Hispania.

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RIVERS.	Ancient names.	
Arno .....	Arnus .....	Italia.
Adige .....	Athesis, or Atagis .....	Italia.
Almone .....	Lubricus Almo .....	Italia.
Aisne .....	Axona .....	Gallia.
Cicabo .....	Cyane .....	Sicilia.
Danube .....	Danubus§ .....	Germania.
Duro .....	Durios, or Durius .....	Hispania.
Durance .....	Druentia .....	Gallia.
Elbe .....	Albis .....	Germania.
Ebro .....	Iberus .....	Hispania.
Fiumecino .....	Rubicon .....	Italia.
Farsa .....	Fabaris.....	Italia.
Foglia .....	Isaurus .....	Italia.

\* Near Pæstum.

† Where Horace was born.

§ Called at it's mouth the Ister.

Rivers.	Ancient names.	
Freddo .....	Crinismus .....	Sicilia.
Galeso .....	Galesus .....	Italia.
Garigliano .....	Liris .....	Italia.
Girona .....	Gerunda .....	Hispania.
Guadiana .....	Anas .....	Hispania.
Guadalquiver ...	Bætis .....	Hispania.
Guadalavir .....	Turio .....	Hispania.
Garonne .....	Garumna .....	Gallia.
Inne .....	Oenus .....	Germania.
Isere .....	Isara .....	Gallia.
Jaretta .....	Simœthus .....	Sicilia.
Loire .....	Ligeris .....	Gallia.
Lamo .....	Lamus .....	Italia.
Liquenza .....	Liquentia .....	Italia.
Metro .....	Metaurus .....	Italia.
Marne .....	Matrona .....	Gallia.
Magra .....	Macra .....	Italia.
Mincio .....	Mincius .....	Italia.
Mugnone .....	Minio .....	Italia.
Main .....	Mœnus .....	Germania.
Moselle .....	Mosella .....	Germania.
Nera .....	Nar .....	Italia.
Negro .....	Tanager .....	Italia.
Offanto .....	Aufidus .....	Italia.
Ombrone .....	Umbro .....	Italia.
Po .....	Padus .....	Italia.
Pisatella,* called	Rubicon .....	Italia.
Pretatore .....	Ufens .....	Italia.
Rhine .....	Rhenus .....	Germania.
Rubricatus .....	Llobregat.....	Hispania.
Rhone .....	Rhodanus .....	Gallia.
Serchio .....	Ausar .....	Italia.

\* This river flows into the Rubicon, and is therefore called by it's name.



Rivers.		Ancient names.	
Saone .....	Arar .....	Gallia.	
Seine .....	Sequana .....	Gallia.	
Savio .....	Sapis .....	Italia.	
Sarno .....	Sarnus .....	Italia.	
Tiberis .....	Tiberis, or Albula .....	Italia.	
Teverone .....	Anio .....	Italia.	
Tajo, or Tagus,	Tajus .....	Hispania.	
Tesino .....	Ticinus .....	Italia.	
Tiferno.....	Tifernus .....	Italia.	
Topino .....	Tinia .....	Italia.	
Velino .....	Velinus .....	Italia.	
Volturna .....	Vulturnus .....	Italia.	
Var .....	Varus .....	Italia.	
Xucar .....	Sucro .....	Hispania.	



Lakes and Bays of Italy.	Ancient names.
Bracciano, Lake of .....	Sabatinus.
Bolsena, Lake of .....	Vulsius.
Bonifaccio, Straits of.....	Fossa Fretum.
Chiama, Lake of .....	Clanius or Clany.
Celano, Lake of .....	Fucinus.
Constance, Lake of .....	Brigantinus.
Como, Lake of .....	Larius.
Fondi, Lake of .....	Fundanus.
Garda, Lake of .....	Benacus.
Genoa, Gulf of .....	Mare-Ligustium
Maggiore, Lake of .....	Verbanus.
Manfredonia, Gulf of .....	Urias Sinas.
Messina, Straits of .....	Fretum Siculum.
Naples, Bay of .....	Crater Sinus.
Perugia, Lake of .....	Trasimenus.
Policastro, Gulf of ...	Laus Sinus.
Quarnaro, Gulf of .....	Flanaticus Sinus.

Lakes and Bays of Italy.	Ancient names.
Salerno, Gulf of .....	Sæstanus Sinus.
St. Euphemia, Gulf of .....	Hippinates Sinus.
Spezia, Gulf of .....	Portus Lunæ.
Squillace, Gulf of .....	Scylacius Sinus.
Venice, Gulf of .....	Adriaticum Mare

*Islands in the Mediterranean Sea (anciently called  
Mare Internum).*

Capri .....	anciently Capreaë.
Corsica .....	Cyrrnus.
Elba, or Elva, .....	Ilva*
Heires .....	Stachades.
Ischia .....	Inarime, or Ænaria.
Malta .....	Melita.†
Nisida .....	Nesis.
Procida .....	Prochyta.
Stromboli .....	Strongyle.
Sicily .....	Sicania-Siciliæ.

\* Noticed by Virgil for it's mines of iron.

† Supposed, by some Authors, to be the island where  
St. Paul was shipwrecked.

FINIS.



















